#### INGERSOLL.

### His Arguments and His Methods.

y O. H. Rothacker in Denver Tribune. Mr. Ingersoll is a great phrase-maker. He is many musical mannerisms. The element his lectures which tends mostly to make then widely read is the exquisite fugue on domestic love which he is constantly playing. His arguments are not new, nor is the basis of his declamatory unbelief a foundation reontly built. Voltaire sneered before him: Volney philosophized before him: Tom Paine railed and denounced before him. They were hard logical, analytical and sterile. He cov-ers the hardness and sterility with flowers of thetoric. He adds to borrowed reason an artificial sentimentalism. Beauty and bru-tality go hand in hand withhim. His infidelity is a Liftth who lures to spiritual ruin.

Men with strong brains do not follow him, and therefore he is most dangerous. He is and therefore he is most dangerous. He he apostle of the shallow; the demi-god of amateur thinkers. The graces of his oratory hold audiences which are above the substance of his speech. He bedizens impiety with pretty words, and exhibits reason as one would a puppet show to make the ground-ings laugh. An eloquent juggler, he at-tempts to teach truth by trickery. He hides the snake under the tropical luxuriance of word-blossoms. Distinctly practical, he buffets at the form because the essence is beyond him. He plays with language in that which is essentially spiritual and beyond which is essentiany spiritual and beyond language. He answers an organ tone with a jible. He is a phrase-huckster preaching the gospel of amest, a moment brawling at elemity. And vet this man has done more to injure Christianity than any one who has ever written or spoken against it. Lacking the finer fibre impelf, he has been singularly influential in ruising or destroying it wholly in others. There have been many answers to him, but the majority of them have been utter failures in effect. So far he has held his own against the Christian world.

The reasons for this are palpable. An analytical examination of his position shows that it rests upon three pillars:

First-The contradictions of the Old Testaent as contained in certain texts.

Second—The rapine and murder enjoined

pon the chosen péople of God in certain pas-ages of the Old Testament. Third-A sentimentalism which charges d the family relations are destroyed, and

avery taught in certain portions of the Bi-These pillars would be pillars of sand but the stubbornness and stupidity of the men

the have attempted to reply to him. As long sit is maintained that the Bible, from Genis to Revelations, is the inspired word of od that those who wrote its various books ere the inspired amanuenses of the Alnighty, and that, in all the centuries from its rst delivery to the present time, there have een neither changes nor opportunities for langes, the anti-orthodox will have an ad-intage which will strike every reasoning and. The moment the theory of inspiration abandoned, and the historical portions of the Bible are regarded as history, subject to the errors of fact and opinion which beto history, and to the alterations of time, Christianity will be on a foundation from which it cannot be shaken. The essence of the deliverance is in a sentence from Matthew Arnold: "He (the historian) may the Bible itself. Indeed, the Bible is itself prayer. How miserable are those men who contradiction of it. The Old Testament is a have railed at that which can save a human and conquests, of Jewish victory and Jewish defeat. Is it necessary to maintain that this marration of facts is inspired? The New Teshurant is a constant that the whole of the world, of wars much to expiate. Pardon, O Christ, those who blaspheme!"

1V. a record of the birth, life and eath of Christ, with a subsequent detail of the growth of His doctrine. Is it necessary o maintain that these historical books, col-red by the minds and varying with the memories of the apostles, are inspired? By no means. What Christ himself said is thrilled with inspiration. What the men who read His utterances by a dim light, the men who disputed as to who should sit upon the right and who upon His left hand in the kingdom t heaven, the men who slept while he cried oud in his agony in the sombre shawdows and sentient silence of Gethsemane, the men tho deserted Him at the cross, and left him to breathe out the God-life upon an atmos here tainted with jeers—what they wrote with imperfect understandings need not be

It is of profound interest, but no more. If what men have given as God's utterices are true, then the old charge, which as traveled down the years and lodged in ngersoll's mouth that God teaches polygamy nd murder, is true. If reason is consulted nd these passages in the Old Testament are eccepted as the utterances of men only, the harge falls instantly to the ground, and hristianity is in a position to fight back. The asswer to the theory of inspiration may be ound in the life of Christ. He was born in azareth, on the shores of Galilee.

was raised in a village, under
teachings of rabbis, whose lessons in cusis and religion were drawn from the recrds of the nation as found in the Old Testaent. Yet his entire ministry was a protest gainst the formalism, the ceremonials, the aste distinctions, the hypocrisy, the false octrine which were so constantly taught. life and teachings were utterly antagonisto the interpretations of the Scribes and isees, who taught the very doctrines in he Old Testament which to-day furnish ngersoll, and those of his kind, such a rich mree for argumentative guffaws and noisy Defore they did, and the realization of it was Apressed in that terrible outburst, beginning: Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hyporites, for ye pay tithe of mint, anise and cunin, and have omitted the weightier matters law-justice, mercy and fidelity. Blind guides that you are, straining at gnats and swallowing camels!" The doctrine of the winity of Christ and the doctrine of the in-Piration of the Bible are by no means identi-It is not necessary to believe one to beleve the other. Indeed, the latter belief is most sufficient to destroy the former. What le did not teach, it is not necessary for His When this is conceded there will be an end

text-mongering by loud debaters. The nuck-hunters will cease to pick over contradictions and hold a fresh one up in triumph whenever it is discovered. The men who seep their eyes so closely upon a detail that they miss the general whole will be less nodoms and imprisonments. As arguments eay that religion does not hold a monopoly of tongue can all take its proper place as one of the "ordered" against the cruelty and short-sightedness of these doctrines, and they are also in the Transcript.

pulse beats of the Divine All." The vocifercase against the Almighty, will turn to other occupations, and Christianity will stand upon a rock instead of the quicksand it seems to have chosen for a battle-ground. Then the insects upon the rosebush will not make one inveigh against the roses.

Mr. Ingersoll's second great position is that Christianity teaches murder and polygamy and destroys the family relations. It does nothing of the kind. If it did, murder and polygamy would be as common in America to-day as daylight, for Christianity is stronger here than ever it was in Judea. The Christianity which is taught in the New Testament is the Christianity which was preached by Christ against the doctrines of the Scribes and Pharisees which are recorded in part in the Old Testament. It is Levitical purity without Levitical hair-spliting. It is Essene simplicity without Essene asceticism. It is broad, and free, and tender. It is spiritual broad, and free, and tender. It is spiritual cleanliness thrilled with the pulse-beats of divinity. The utterances of fanatics cannot sully it. The blood-stains of conquest cannot soil it. It is a grand spiritual poem instead of a doubtful chronology. What is outside is fragmentary, and it needs no additions. It is a harmonious whole in itself.

It is easy for Mr. Ingersoll to take a passage from the Old Testament ordering the sack of a city, and then dwell pathetically upon the picture of a babe being torn from "the thrilled and happy arms of a mother." This has been done often enough, though not in such happy phrases as he employs. But there is no argument in the position. If Christianity taught this once, it would teach it now, and a record of what was done more than a score of centuries ago is no criticism of the present All the beauty and pathos of the home circle center in Christianity to-day. What is more exquisite and tender than a child kneeling at the feet of a lovely mother and lisping with sleep-clogged tongue the simple prayer which has been taught it? Mother-love and religion are so enwrap ped as to be almost identical. The child grows in years, and the wrinkles gather upon the loving face that had beamed above him He goes out into the world, where there are ambitions and hopes and disappointments and realizations, unrest and strife—the world in which he is unjust, and injustice comes to him in turn—the world in which childhood becomes a tender reminiscence, as vague as the perfume of a garden in the silence of a summer night, and the present grows hard and metallic. And yet, though the years carry him on and away, down devious and narrow paths, the blessing of the old tender time is ever with him. The head which bent over him then has grown gray; the voice has grown tremulous and tired; the feet ster wearily and cautiously down the shadowy declivity, yet the undying love still sends its message for him to the heart of the undying love, which, in the form of a Galilean peas-ant, walked the straggling streets of Nazar-eth nineteen centuries ago. This is not born of a doctrine of rapine, Mr. Ingersoll. It may be a superstition, but it is a beautiful one. It may be the scoff of intellectual hardness, but it is tender, nevertheless. It may be a doctrine of folly and falsehood, but it is folly begotten of love, and a false-hood which is a beautiful idyll. Men may sneer at it, but when the sneer comes one can not help thinking of the wild, haunting, despairing cry which came from Alfred de Musset on his death-bed: "Poisoned from youth with the writings of the encylcope-list. Lands inhibited the steelle wills of the control of the co it is defined to the desired and profound new and his death-bed: "Poisoned from the error's future corrective." Why should ministers of the gospel cling to this should ministers of the gospel cling to this sanity and implety, closed my mouth to the transfer of inspiration? It is not maintained to the sanity and implety, closed my mouth to the transfer of inspiration?

> condemn art. Because there bad poets, one can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad Christians, one can not condemn Chris tianity. There are dividing lines between the false and the seeming, and only the reason which Mr. Ingersoll boasts as the basis of his doctrine is necessary to throw the distinction under the light of a calcium. He holds reality responsible for the pretense. He talks of genuineness when he means hypocrisy. It is true that men enter the church as a means of individual advancement. It is true that the church is sometimes cowardly enough to accept the one-tenth as a tithe of that which was not honestly earned. It is true that pre-tentious piety can hold its own at times against the purity which should overthrow it.
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> It is true that the mantle of the just has covered injustice, and that falsehood has been a noisy partner of truth. Yet all these do not alloy the pure metal.

> They may deceive, but they do not change the order and make untruth truth. Those who attempt it are the victims. Those who cuffer it are worse if they are willing knaves they are to be pitied if they are pious dupes The shams which Mr. Ingersoll talks of in churches, the wars which he talks of in the history of the churches, have nothing to do with religion. A church is merely the expression of truth. If it is incomplete the truth is not hurt. It is not the less the truth. It is still the expression that is awkward. Because Raphael is copied by a fool is he the less Raphael? Because God is travestied by

man is he the less God? The argument will not do. One must deal with realities. He must take things as they are, and not as they are represented to be. There has been bigotry in the church. But there has none in the religion. There has been perse cution in the church. But there has been none in religion. Persecution is bigotry armed and in action, and bigotry is the bastard of unbelief, but that which is beyond it —the great living truth—cannot be held responsible. It has not the bar sinister. They are separate, and should be so held. The scornful analysis of the scriptures which free thought is fond of making cannot be applied in one case and ignored in another. To sustain a system of unbelief there must be a harmony of method. Justice cannot charge religion with the wrong-doings of its pretended votaries. It must concede that in their wrong-doing they are doing that which is expressly forbidden, and, therefore, no matter what their protestations may be, they are as much the opponents of religion as those who openly avow infidelity. Indeed, they are worse than the latter, for their hypocrisy makes them sneak-thieves, stealing a name to

which they have no right.

It is not fair to talk of St. Bartholomew's day in the discussion. It is not fair to take the exaggerated traditions of the Inquisition. It is not fair to note the record of blood in the hous than now. Contradictions will take middle ages. It is not fair to cite martyr-

ambition and fanaticism these are all effective. As arguments against religion they have no force. Doctrine has too often been have no force. Doctrine has too often been have no force. The state of the moral code is strengthened by a best of the recognized and unconstitute of the moral code of the universe. But what of this? If the moral code is strengthened by a best of the moral code of the universe. But what of this? ous declaimers who pass from platform to fective. As arguments against religion they platform as prosecuting attorneys, with a have no force. Doctrine has too often been

> Mr. Ingersoll says that Christ was a great man, a manly man, a lover of freedom, but no more. That He was enthusiastic, but not inspired. That He was universal, but not diwas inversa, but not di-vine. The position admits of little argu-ment. It is above the cackle of the present and the turmoil of potty reasonings. The di-vinity of Christ must rest upon belief. It is not a subject to be made the football of prosand cons. The grand simplicity of the life He led, the pastoral beauty of His wander-ings and teachings along the highways and through the byways of Galilee, the splendid courage with which He taught the truth that was to be the light of the world, in the face of the death which was sure to come, the marvelous quality of His words which gave them a universality which will reach to the end of time, the sweet manliness, the exquisite justice, the broad generosity which marked His every step—all these may belong to earth and to man, but they have never been repeated in any life which has lived since, nor were they known in any life which had been lived before Him. He preserved the harmony to the last, against temporal and church power, and at the end He was the joint sacrifice of both. Only in His utterances in the last hours is there found anything for the quibblers to pick over, and these are His words in the garden. And what is there in them? When the stern, starless darkness hung over the olives of Gethsemane and the disciples who could "not watch one hour" were asleep, when the winds shuddered eerily through the shrinking leaves, when the spirit of dread stood like a sentinel between the time that had gone and the morrow that was to be an end yet a beginning, when the God-life that had been a poem of grace and love and light was wandering them. down the valley of the shadow to the deeper blackness of a tragedy, is it strange that the great sad-eyed Soul of Humanity who was both man and God should have suffered like the one and endured like thought that it was the fear of death, born in Him, which thrilled through the pathos of that wild cry: "Father, it is to possible, let this cup pass from me?" Yet is it not more probable that it was the profound sorrow and probable that it was the profound sorrow and pity that His people were about to commit a great and causeless crime that forced the words?" Does not the latter prayer which came from His whitening lips, when, with unutterable love, He looked from his dimmed and dying ayes many His murderess and a full diving ayes many His murderess and a full diving ayes many His murderess and a full diving ayes they not his murderess and a full diving ayes many His murderess and a full diving ayes and more bitter tears flow down the cheeks and dying eyes upon His murderers, and, a Mediator in the death which was his life, cried out: "Father, forgive them, for they also. Has the word two meanings?

Mr. Ingersoll says that the life of Christ and the doctrines of Christ are similar to the life of Buddha and the doctrines of Buddha. This has been said often enough before, but repetition does not make it true. The statement only proves a lack of analytic knowledge. There are resemblances but they are only surface. Buddha was a prince, He lived in the languid luxuriance of an Oriental court until he became tired of life, and all that pertained to it. He saw sickness sorrow and death about him, and the belief that to exist was to suffer became a conviction. All was vanity and vexation. Therefore he abandoned his magnificence, deserted his wife, assumed the garb of a beggar, humiliated Because there are had artists one can not himself and went out into the world to search for the secret of happiness. For seven years he sat under a tree and meditated, and when the seven years were ended, he found his answer, and went abroad preaching that happiness lay in utter annihilation, in a state of Nirvana, in which there was nor thought, nor action, ner hope, nor fear, nor love, nor hate. His heaven is a voiceless wold. His reward is a serene Nothing. He believed in doing His heaven is a voice of is a serene Nothing. He believed in doing good, and he taught his belief—but in this the resemblance begins and ends. His doction is a doctrine of skepticism. trine is a doctrine of skepticism, a weariness of life, a dread of action, a repugnance to responsibility, an appeal for extinction. The parallel between Christ and Buddha is drawn by ignorance.

> What is Mr. Ingersoll trying to do? What good results does he exprect to bring about?
> What advance in morals or civilization is to be the consequence of his destructive elo-

VII.

In a confused way he says that he is anxious to free the world from superstition. There is no argument in this, for he cannot prove that Christianity is a superstition. Both the attacks upon religion and the defenses of religion rest purely on personal belief. There is no proof on either side. A violent churchman has aggressive faith. A violent anti-churchman has aggressive folly. Noise from one or the other cannot accomplish anything, because religion can, be neither suppressed nor expressed by a noise. It is all centered in the words, "I believe!" The moment one goes beyond this he is in a chaos of doubtful reasonings and verbal entanglements. Religion can no more be defined than the perfume of a flower can be painted. It is as easy to say that materialism is a superstition as it is to say that Christianity is a superstition, and one is just as forceful as the other. On one side there is assertion; on the other there is denial; on neither is there tangible testimony. The evidence is all intuitive and eludes language. The itive and eludes language. The Christianity which Mr. Ingersoll says is a superstition is the policeman of public morals at the least. If it be nothing more than this it has that in it which should call for respect. Its civil influence alone is powerful enough to make its growth desirable.

If he should succeed in destroying Christianity, what then? After he has taken reverence from the heart of woman, after silence has succeeded prayer on the lips of childhood, after hope has flown from the tired brain of age, after the crucifid has been snatched from the rapt eyes of the dying, what will he substitute? There is nothing left but a doctrine of nihilism which may no assert and yet will convey a surrender of all moral and intellectual responsibility. Mr. Ingersoll is posing as a reformer, but to be a reformer one must reform something. What morality and charity to reform? He may

with a will have no force. Doctrine has too often been made a scape-goat for conspiracies of state; the church has too often been made a city of refuge for tainted reputations. Yet the higher teaching is not changeable with the ligher teaching is not changeable with the last been done by men in its name cannot be laid at its threshhold. The quarrels of creds, the fanaticism of forms, the assertiveness of sects, are all supplementary. They are finite additions to the infinite.

Mr. Ingersoll says that Christ was a great that the proposed of the control of ter instance of this can be given than his lee ture on the liberty of man, woman and child. He incorporates his sounding appeal for everybody's liberty (which liberty, by the way, everybody has) in an aschristianity, and unthinking the hear it go away ef that, in some way, sault people who hear it go away with the pelief that, in some way or other, he has made a point against religion, although they cannot indicate what the point is. He He calls for social liberty as though there were social slavery, and leaves the impression that motern religion is destructive of the very admirable doctrines he advances on this subject then just the contrary is the case. This is atterly deceptive and unfair. One might as well quote the details of a Roman battle as an argument in an attack on the existing method of regions, potentials. isting nethod of raising potatoes. There would be as much connection and logic in the latter as there are in Mr. Ingersolf's rhetorical soda-water about freedom. His words are the floric plumage of the peacock, but the

voice with which he strives to appear inner nature of man is as discordant as the voice of a peacock.

There is one effect, and one only, which he is producing: This is harm. He is the idol of addle-pated young men who are deaf and dumb and daft in the world of thought, he is the goppeler of little parrots who only remember, yet who deceive themselves into a member, yet who deceive themselves into a member of the church took upon themselves the responsibility for the investment, and put the money sibility for the investment, and put the money of the church took upon themselves the responsibility for the investment, and put the money of the church took upon themselves the responsibility for the investment, and put the money of the church took upon themselves the responsibility for the investment, and put the money of the paper of being familiarly addressed by sovereign princes as "Consin."

The gentlemen who covet academical titles are not forgotten by the advertiser; but it is voice with which he strives to speak to the inner naure of man is as discordant as the member, yet who deceive themselves into a belief that they think. He puts words into their mouths, and they, poor fools, holding that to be an infidel is an evidence of low. The subsequent great increase in the intellect, repeat them and statueize as Advantage of the church took upon themselves the responsibility for the investment, and put the money in St. Paul's railroad stock when it was very that to be an infidel is an evidence of low. The subsequent great increase in the intellect, repeat them and statueize as Advantage of the church took upon themselves the responsibility for the investment, and put the money in St. Paul's railroad stock when it was very low. vance Thinkers. He tells them to "pro-gress," and they at once proceed to "pro-gress;" but he neglects to show what they only to pay off the \$67,000 to the other church are to "progress" to. His doctrine is strictly a doctrine of subtraction. He takes away, but he gives nothing for that which is taken. He destroys, and thes mounts upon a broken pillar and calls the ruin progress, and liberty, and reform, and many other fine names. But the run is still a ruin in spite of his bealeader in the world of reason, his victories are only among those who are only among those who have but the foggiest notions of what reason

about woxanliness and mother-love, he has made more bitter tears now down the cheeks of mothers, who have seen the sons they had taught the better lesson wander off under the charm of our newer Pied Piper of Hamelin, know not what they do!' support a newer than any other man in America. He sows theory. Perhaps not! They say that He his seed of words, and the crop is pain and was only a man. Ah, well! We are men unrest. And this, he says, is reform and lib-

Life is the child of truth. That which lives through centuries and resists the attacks than they were and the world is growing reasonable. The contraction which bigotry urged has gone out of fashion and the newer doctrine of breadth is more in consonance with what was taught by the Nazarene. The centuries have outworn the places where He walked and talked. Fertility has gone from the fields of Galilee. The populous villages which once lined the shores of the Galilean sea are ruined and desolate. The fishermen who stopped in their hauls to hear His words who stopped in their hauls to hear His words | tion, he must have found some means of ac- of breeding and domesticating silk worms, grims which toiled up the steep sides of the Mount of Olives and found the first sweeping view of the Holy City, with its magnificent dences and dignities upon whomsoever they temple and glittering architecture, reward enough for all the trials which had been endured, struggle no more along the paths which their feet had made. The gossips who gathered by the wayside and in the shops to chatter garrulously of the peasant who called himself the Messiah are folded in the silences. The Roman pass, as these are only conferred by the soldiery who lounged carelessly in the tribute provinces have gone back to the tria. Russia and Italy; and as the sovereigns earth from whence they came. The time and its teeming life form a picture vague and distant. Past it, events have swept. New they do no business with the advertising traf-years have been born, grown old and died, ficker in titles. It may be supposed that the and history has added many chapters to the world's story. Wars and woes have been thrown heterogeneously into the lumber-room of the centuries, covered with dust and wrapped in the noiseless mantle of forgetful-Millions upon millions of lives have walked, hand in hand with sorrow and solace out of the mystery into the mystery again-Kingdoms and crowns have risen and fallen in the juggleries and jealousies of national rivalries, and the glory of one epoch has become the hopeless pride of eyes that looked back from another. Yet His doctrine still lives. The growth of civilization is its growth. The progress of intellect is its progress. The scoffers may cry out at it. Ribald tongues may turn the weapons of hate upon it. Hy-poerisy may stab it under the fifth rib while heresy buffets it in the face. But it is eteral and the candidate must be able to produce nal. Above the clamor of cant, above the desperate declamation of infidelity, above the qualifications are is not stated; but they may tedious twaddle of formalism, above the quibbling trivialities of little-brained pretenders—sounding clearly through the discordant chorus—vibrates the last appeal which came from the Uncrowned and Crucified King, and it is an appeal for them—Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!

#### The Angel of Death Not Wanted Chamber's Journal.

To people who in rash moments wish themselves dead, comes this parable, to show them that if taken at their word they would soon retract, and plead for life. "A certain feeble old man had gathered a load of sticks, and was carrying it home. He became very tired on the road, and flinging down his burden, he cried out: 'O Angel of Death, deliver me from this misery!' At that instant the An-gel of Death, in obedience to his summons, appeared before him, and asked him what he wanted. On seeing the frightful figure the old man, trembling, replied: O friend, be pleased to assist me, that I may lift once more this burden upon my shoulder; for this purpose only have I called you!"

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the physician; let me see your tongue, please." "It's no use, doctor," replied the patient; "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."—[Boston

THE BAPTISTS' PROFIT IN ST. PAUL.

### A Lucky Stock Speculation Relieves a New York Church of its Debt.

York Tribune.

One of the most extraordinary and longest continued church litigations on record in America has just been amicably concluded. ineteen years ago the congregations of the Madison Avenue and Oliver Street Bantist churches were united and a leading feature of the union was that the property of the Madison Avenue church should be conveyed to the trustees of the other congregation. In November, 1861, much dissatisfaction arose over what the Madison Avenue people claim-ed, was a breach of the understanding and in July, 1863, they brought suit to regain their

debted to the other church for \$76,000. The settlement was made yesterday for \$67,000. The Madison Avenue society will continue its fice at Sixty-fourth street and Madison avenue and take a new name.

The circumstances under which the Madiand put the latter npon a good financial basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society a handsome surplus besides. As one of the prominent members of that church dryly remarked yesterday: "We Baptists always did lay great store by St. Paul," Mr. Mill-bank, when questioned as to the details of who ulation.

#### CHEAP NOBILITY.

The Market for Titles and Their Cost.

A German publicist has put himself to the pains of collecting a mass of information upseem to have the right to conter social precedences and dignities upon whomsoever they will; and who also pretend to an inherent capacity of founding knightly orders, convert-

iny petty schools into universities, and turning any plain "Mister," "Herr or "Monsieur" into Baron or Count.

The more elvated titles of "Prince" and "Duke" are unhappily not within their com and exchequers of these states are not under any pressing need of small sums of money ficker in titles. It may be supposed that the agent above alluded to is a faithful adherent of the Vatican, as he places at the head of his list, "Papal Orders and Titles. bishoprics and bishopries, we need hardly say, are omitted. The dignities offered to the purchaser are in all cases secular, and proceed from the Pope, not as bishop of Rome, but as secular ruler of the former states of the church. The papal order of St. Sylvester (the golden spur) is offered to ambitious Germans for two thousand five hundred marks, or one hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre is cheaper, and may be obtained for five hundred marks less. The degree of a "papal count," on the other hand, is very much dearer; it is not to be had for less than twen ty thousand marks, or one thousand pounds doubtless be known upon payment of an ad

ditional fee.

The Spanish orders appear to be comparatively cheap, and we presume that the reason is to be found in the general feeling of uncertainty as to the duration of the rival Spanbecome either a Knight of the Order of Isabella, the Order of Charles III., or the Order "Christus Order" for the trifle of ten thousand marks, or five hundred pounds. The advertiser is also honored with the

his Ottoman majesty graciously consents to allow the third class of the same order to be front of his surname. There is one draback—the speculative shah only confers his "Suns" in the very cheap shape of photographs; the buyer must subsequently provide himself with the original decoration at his own cost; and the cost is left undefined.

The emperor of Brazil permits the agent to offer his poetically named Order of the Rose for forty pounds, or eight hundred marks. The knighthood of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, the Servian Order of Takova, and the Montenegrin Order of Daniloff, are to be had from our advertiser at the cost of fifty pounds each. The domestic Order of the Star, conferred upon members of the court of the prince of Monaco, may be obtained through the agency for about thirty-five pounds.

Certain orders, which were formerly conroperty.

The case did not reach the court of appeals which are usually believed to be extinct, may till 1870, and was decided in favor of the be had at a ridiculous figure. Among these Madison Avenue congregation. The other application is the Knighthood of Saint Sauveur du pealed and in 1878 the decision was reversel. Mont Real. It is in the gift of the Marquis Each side had, up to that time, spent \$30,000 de Ragny, and it is now offered through the in legal expenses, and the Madison Avenue agent for five pounds, or one hundred marks, trustees found themselves, in addition, inwhile the Grand Cross of this Order, the very debted to the other church for \$76,000. The cheapest legitimate decoration in the world. cheapest legitimate decoration in the world costs only fifteen shillings.

Countships, baronies and diplomas of nobility are somewhat dearer than orders. All the work under the Rev. Dr. Bridgman at the for-ity are somewhat dearer than orders. All the mer edifice. The other society under the Rev. Dr. Elder is to build a new church edi-capacity of the advertiser have failed to precapacity of the advertiser have failed to pre-vail upon the little republic of San Marino to sell the aristocratic title of graf, grave, earl or count, for less than fifteen thousand marks, son Avenue church secured the means to make this settlement easily are peculiar and interesting. In March, 1878, when this church be had for four thousand marks; which

> are not forgotten by the advertiser; but it is worthy of note that the university degrees upon his book are derived from America. Even the doctorate of Philadelphia, in spite of recent exposures, is included in his price current. It is due to him to say that he sol emily demands "proper qualifications" from all persons who wish to avail themselves of his mediation. The applicant must give a written reply to certain printed questions as to the "merits" which he possesses and the "services" which he has rendered, especially in the direction of almsgiving and assistance to have the institution in the direction of almsgiving and assistance to benevolent institutions.

#### Ancient Female Inventors.

Quarterly Review.

Nitoeris, the spouse of Nebuchadnezzar, is described by M. Baudrillart as the soul of his works, and to her is attributed the design of the lake named after her, which served the double purpose of a fortification and a dam against the Euphrades when in flood. The famous hanging gardens are also attributable to female influence, to the longing of a pains of collecting a mass of information upon the continent of the most curious manifestations of human folly and vanity. He has entered into communication with the advertising acents, authorized and unauthorized—probably for the most part unauthorized—who undertake to gratify their greed for titles, orders and diplomas which is so largely developed on the continent, and is not wholly unteresting the following the fol Life is the child of truth. That which lives through centuries and resists the attacks of generations of hostile intellect has in it the vitality of authenticity. Tempora mutantur et mosmutamur in illis. Things are plainer than they were and the world is growing reasonable. The contraction which bigotry urged has gone out of fashion and the newer determined for the continent, and is not wholly unlike through the continent, and is not wholly unlike through the continent, and is not wholly unlike through continent, and is not wholly unlike through the continent, and is not wholly unlike through the continent, and is not wholly unlike through the continent, and is not wholly unlike nough the known in England. Advertisements are to take root in it. One of the columns was to take root in it. One of the columns was contained a hydraulic machine to raise the required quantity of water. In action and the word in growing reasonable. The contraction which bigotry urged has gone out of fashion and the newer and the word is growing reasonable. The contraction which bigotry urged has gone out of fashion and the newer unlike through the continent, and is not wholly unlike through the total contraction that the total contraction in the continent, and is not wholly unlike through the total contraction that the total contraction in the continent and the word in the total contraction that the total contraction in the total contraction that the total contraction in the contraction of the columns was to take root in it. One of the total contraction to take root in it. One of the total contraction to take root in it.

that of winding off their cocoons, and the fabrication of stuffs of silk. She was deifted as the discoverer in the threefold capacity, and down to our time, according to M. tillart, the Chinese empresses, attended by their maids of honor, have been in the habit of offering annual sacrifices to Siling-Chi, and have deemed it a duty to rear silkworms. The export of the seeds of the mulberry tree and the eggs of the worm was prohibited under pain of death, and the prohibitory law was rigidly observed for ages, till a Chinese was rigidly observed for ages, till a Chinese princess betrothed to a king of Khotan, unwilling to dispense with silk, contrived to smuggle some of the seeds and eggs across the frontier in her hair. But the secret did not reach Europe till A. D. 552, when two monks of the order of St. Basil made a present to Justinian of some of the seeds and eggs, which they brought from China in the hollow of their pilgrim staves.

### He Turned Away. New York Herald Interview with Jefferson

"I suppose you take a livelier interest in the subject of the reconciliation of the south and north than in any other. May I ask, therenorth than in any other. May I ask, therefore, how you expect that work to progress under President Arthur's administration?"

"How can I tell?" Mr. Davis replied, with sudden warmth; I lack the opportunities to inform myself on the public men of the day informalistic than the administration." who have a voice in the administration." With a great emphasis he added: "I have shaken hands with political questions; and, moreover, I never allow any man to pump me." Davis dwelt with special vigor of voice on the word "pump," as though it was the object of his particular aversion.

"I think a time comes," said the former president of the confederacy, "when every man may wrap his mantle round himself, as I have done." This declaration had a ring of ish dynasties. The agent has three sorts at thorough dignity in it, and Mr. Davis, draw-his disposal; and the qualified purchaser may ing himself up to his full height, turned

#### of Ferdinand. He can also obtain the Portu- Eleven Simultaneous Messages on One Wire Baltimore Sun, December 5.

An Edison quadruplex telegraph instrument has been put into the headquarters of confidence and custom of Mohammedan as the Associated Press in Baltimore, and will well as Christian sorereigns, the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia empowering with similar instruments at Washington, New York and Philadelphia. By this instrument gentlemen who may be greedy of magnificent a great advantage is gained over the old proeastern distinctions. The sultan, in-spite of cess for handling news. It is to an outsider a his chronic need of money, insists upon up-complex machine, and its mysteries are known holding the Osmanje order of the first class only to the expert telegraph operator. Four at a very high figure; it is not to be procured different matters of news can be sent and refor less than eighteen thousand marks. But ceived over a single wire simultaneously by its use. The Associated Press will now be enabled to send and receive its news with allow the third class of the same order to be sold by the agent for six thousand marks, or three hundred pounds. The shah is far less exacting. The order of the Sun of Nasr Eddin is the very cheapest knighthood in the dimensional content of the same order of the same order to send and receive his news want fourfold celerity. The limit of the capacity of the most powerful of these telegraph machines is said to be eleven simultaneous messages over a single wire. By this means universe; it costs only five hundred marks, or such a document as the president's message twenty-five pounds. Any European who purcould be sent in parts simultaneously over a chases it can stick the word "Chevalier" in single wire in a very brief time.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

Press Comments on Composition of Committees.

#### Much Dissatisfaction Caused in Certain Sections.

COMMENTS ON THE COMMITTEES.

CHICAGO, December 22.—The Times Washington special says: The composition of the railroad and transportation committees will be studied with care. Already it is complain-ed that they reflect Jay Gould, but this remains to be proved.

The Tribune's editorial says: The com-nittee on commerce was awarded to Page, f California, and here was made the speaker's greatest mistake, as Mr. Page repre sents none of the great commercial interests. His district is not in any respect a commercial center, and although he is a gentleman of ability the position could have been assigned with more propriety to any one of many

The Tribune Washington special says Mr. Townsend of Ohio felt himself entitled to the committee on commerce. In this opinion he had wide support, but Mr. Page, of California, had performed such services in connection with the speaker as to make it impossible to accommodate Townsend, and so this important committee went to the Pacific

#### DISSATISFACTION.

NEW YORK, December 22.-The morning papers almost without exception call attention to the dissatisfaction which exists with the makeup of Keifer's committees. The discontent seems chiefly to be in the west, left out in the cold.

The World's Washington special says: It

will be observed that Pennsylvania has three members of the ways and means and New York none. Current comment upon this fact is unfavorable, but the architecture of the committee on commerce is still more peculiar. The chairmanship goes to the Pacific coast in the person of Page, of California, and the Empire state is well nigh without representa-tion on it—Richardson, of a town in the state of New York called Angelica, not being regarded as a complete representative of New York commercial interests. Perhaps the great system of rivers on the Pacific slope is to be improved; perhaps there is a purpose to lift that vast section of country beyond the Rocky mountains into sudden Atlantic commercial interests. At all events the committee is liable to be liberal with public money.

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS. Some cool headed Pennsylvania republicans think Cameron crowding too far the matter of appointments in this state, and many friends advise him to a more conciliatory course which he refuses to adopt.

Washington, December 22,--The Post, democratic, editorially says, concerning Speaker Keifer's committees, that many of them are not only incongruous but criminally partisan. It particularly condemns him for placing only one straight out democrat on the elections committee, and characterizes the ways and means committee as "simply brutally protective, but otherwise without form." It says the appropriations committee is at least liberal, and on the whole more inelligently devised than the others, but argues that the democrats should have been given that the democrats should have been given seven of the members instead of six. The Post also says that the strongest committees have been given to the east, and that the pretended fight for Keifer as a western man was either a rand or else the substantial fruits of his cannot be accomplished they will then a victory have been bartered away. In its news columns concerning outside comments on the committees the Post says the appointment of Page as chairman of the committee on commerce is alleged to be in favor of corporations and monopolies, and that in sup-port of this allegation he is said to have some connection with the Huntington and the Pacific railroad.

The Post adds: "This is a notable fact, all persons who feel inclined to grumble to imagine themselves in the speaker's place and see whether they could have done better."

#### HUNT'S CIRCULAR.

Secretary Hunt issued the following circular in consequence of numerous and increasing applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the marine corps made by senators and representatives in congress and others The department feels constrained to say that no such application can be favorably entertained in the present condition of the service, unless the application be based upon such strong grounds as would entitle the applibe discharged on account of mental or bodily disability.

#### INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Complaints have been received that much difficulty is experienced in getting Indian agency supplies transported, caused principally by the failure of contractors to perform their duties. A large quantity of supplies are reported frozen up in the rivers of the northwest, with no probability of reaching their destinations before spring. It is the intention of the Indian bureau of the United States to hold contractors to a strict accountability for their neglect. The agencies are making loud calls for vaccine matter.

CHINESE LEGATION. The new Chinese minister and members of the legation are expected to-morrow morning. The party is said to consist of twenty eight persons, eleven of whom are servants. The wife of the minister is the first Chinese lady of rank who has visited the United States. The legation will live at the Arlington hotel until their permanent quarters are ready. A parlor and suite of rooms, includ-ing a private dining room, have been handomely fitted up for the minister and wife. Separate quarters are prepared for the attaches of the legation and servants. The party will occupy 'wenty rooms in all, and they are expected to remain at the Arlington

#### COMMITTEE GOSSIP.

in which he has performed his difficult task, congressmen. Namely, the members who have received good positions and the memthe comparative smallness of the number of prominent positions. Dissatisfaction seemed to be the prevailing sentiment expressed by representatives this afternoon, but disintering representatives this afternoon, but disintering with energy, fidelity and perseverance rarely with energy, fidelity and perseverance rarely subordinates either in public or made a very fair use of his material, and that although some personal or political partiality

· Verselmanner Same Same

from Wisconsin are placed on the foreign relations committee, one of them being made

committees, viz: That on public expenditures of which ex-Speaker Randall is made chairman, the purpose being to provide them with a committee clerk and a convenient room for private consultation.

Territorial delegates were made advisory members of the following committees in whose deliberation they will take part without, of course, the privilege of voting: Magginis, of Montana, military affairs; Pettigrew, of Dakota, territories; Brents, postoffices and postroads; Ainsley, of Idaho, Indian affairs; Luna, of New Mexico, coinage, weights and measures: Oury, of Arizona, nines and mining.

It is perceived in scanning the full list of committees that the Pacific coast and Colorado have no representation whatever Indian Territory are in a starying condition on several committees of importance to their. The Indian office will relieve them as soon as interests, and that no votes in several others, such as territories and Indian affairs, in the membership of which they have usually had some part. In regard to such omissions it is to be noted, first, that the number of Pacific coast congressmen is very small, and secondly, that most of the corresponding committees in the senate are so constituted as to make up for the deficiencies in the house. For instance while the house committee on naval affairs has not a member from Califordiscontent seems chiefly to be in the west, nia, Oregon or Nevada, the senate though New Yorkers feel that they have been naval committee includes both Miller and Farley. The Pacific coast has been specially well provided for on the house commerce committee. This committee aside from its general importance has special charge of all appropriations for river and harbor improvements of every nature. In the last two democratic congresses no representative of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was appointed on this important committee. The combined influence of Page as chairman and George as representing the northwest would seem to insure as complete a recognition of the Pacific coast as can possi-bly be secured. Page's chairmanship is the first one of importance held by any Pacific coast member for many years. Oregon also is unusually honored, her representative for the first time being accorded two important positions, such as are not commonly obtained by new members, even from older and more influential districts.

#### THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The subject of tariff revision will probably be brought up before both houses of congress soon after reassembling. The Morrell gress soon after reassembning. The Morrell bill will be reported to the senate, and tariff reformers will antagonize it. The Garland bill, which was rejected by the finance committee, has some supporters, who will make a determined fight in its behalf without any prospects of success. Even all of the demo-cratic tariff reformers in the senate do not approve of the Garland bill. Senators Har-ris, Beck and several others are in favor of a commission composed entirely of members of congress and appointed by congress. Their policy is to keep the entire control of the subject in congress and not entrust the revision of any part of it to outsiders.

These differences of opinion, however, as to the composition of the proposed com-mission will not divide the law and tariff senators as a gainst the Morrill bill. They will endeavor first to defeat that, and if that cannot be accomplished they will then at-

A sentiment in favor of some revision of tariff is steadily growing. Judge Kelley, chairman of the ways and means committee, has modified his extreme tariff views to the extent of admitting the revision needed, and he intends to draft a bill to that effect. The low tariff members contemplate that this move of Kelley's is simply a smart dodge of that Roseranz is not on the military commuter, where his experience would have been most valuable; but General Grant is and has always been bitter against Rosecranz, and pended by the other side, and a bill for tariff revision will be introduced by Kelley. It will revision will be introduced by Kelley. be antagonized as promptly as though it embodied the extreme protection doctrines. generally considered that a majority of both houses favor revision, but there are diverse views as to the means and methods that should be employed in making it.

> INTERESTING STAR ROUTE CORRESPONDENCE. Washington, December 22.-The following correspondence is furnished by the postoffice department:

Washington, December 15. Hon. George P. Bliss, Counsel in the Star Route

Sir-From examination of the records in this department I have been convinced that money has been paid out of funds of the government to certain persons, under circumstances which bring such payments within section 4057 revised statutes. In a number of instances the evidence seems to me sufficient to maintain suits by the United States to recover such moneys. It is on file in this department. Copies of much of it are al-It is on file in this ready in your hands. In compliance with the law I hereby request that unless you shall differ from me as to weight of evidence, you will cause suits to be instituted in the name of the United States for the recovery of said noneys illegally paid from parties who received the same.

> Very respectfully, THOS. L. JAMES. Fostmaster General.

RLISS' REPLY. The request contained in your letter of esterday that suits should be commenced to recover moneys illegally paid to contractors with the postoffice department is received. I was and am unwilling that any idea should go forth that the criminal proceedings were to be delayed and civil proceedings substituted. If frauds, such as I believe can shown to have been committed in these cases cannot be punished by convictions in criminal courts, it is more important to show this fact to the law-makers and the public, and thus secure a change in the law than to recover for the government Washington, December 21.-The great even the whole of the amount wrongfully feature of interest at the capitol to-day was taken from the treasury. I the announcement of house committees to do not believe there will be any hesitation which most of the members have been look- on the part of the juries in convicting on ing forward with impatience, many of them proper evidence, such evidence as I believe with anxiety ever since Speaker Keifer was elected. Naturally the most pronounced compensation of the conviction of the convertible of the forecast ments thus far heard in regard to the manner' suits and have devoted inviself to the criminal cases. Even you, familiar as you are with are those that proceed from two classes of these cases, can have little idea of the amount of labor which has necessarily been bestowed upon the preparation of them. Witnesses

private life. Thousands of pages of testi-mony thus gathered together with that fur-

views of a majority of the house in all important particulars.

The ways and means committee is thus commencement of civil suits seems to me The ways and means committee is thus properly placed under control of friends of timely. Personally I have no authority to commence such suits but you aid I know the senied by three of the ablest leaders and the moderate tariff men are also fairly representations at torney general will not fisitate to give a strong general will not fisitate to give moderate tariii men are also lairly represented. There appears however to be good ground for adverse criticism in that three Pennsylvanians, namely Kelley, Randall and Errett, are given place upon this committee and it is similarly noticed that two members from Wilconsin as attorney general will not heliate to give reasons for his selection for that position was his avowed deermination to press the star route cases. It shall at once transmit to him a copy of you'retter and ask transmit to him a copy of your letter and ask his approval. When received I will cause relations committee, one of them being made its chairman.

A liberal innovation on all former practices has been made by Speaker Keifer in giving the democrats control of one of the house committees, viz. That on public expanditures is the criminal prosecutions for the punishment. the criminal prosecutions for the punishment of the offenders is of infinitely more importance than the recovery of money. Civil and criminal proceedings rapidly as is consistent with justice to the government and defendants, though it is quite possible you will not fine the progress though it is so rapid as you desire.

GEORGE BLISS, Specal Counsel. [Signed] AFFLICTED INDIANS.

Advices received at the Indian office this morning are that small pox is ripidly spreading among the Indians in the bdt of country xtending from Montana to Idalo. Inspector Haymouth reports to the Indian office this morning that the Kickapoo Indians in the

#### HOUSE COMMITTEES WASHINGTON, December 21.—The speaker

announced the committees were constituted as follows: Ways and Means—Kelley, chriman: Kasson, Dunnell, McKinley, Hubbell, Haskell, Russell, Errett, Randall, McIee, Carlisle,

forrison, Speer. Banking and Currency—Crajo, chairman; Smith, of Illinois, Weber, Diurley, Moore, Cornell, Brumm, Buckner, Hardenburg,

Flower, Ermentrout. Appropriations-Hiscock, chaiman; Robeson, Cannon, Burrows, Butterworth, Caswell, Ryan, O'Neill, Ketchum, Blaccburn, Cox, Atkins, Forney, LeFevre, Ellis.

The chairmanships of the other committees re as follows:

Elections-Calkins, of Indiana Judiciary—Reed, of Maine. Coinage, Weights and Measures—Fisher, of

Commercial—Page, of Californa. Agriculture—Valentine, of Nebraska. Foreign Affairs—Williams, of Visconsin Military Affairs—Henderson, of Illinois. Naval Affairs—Harris, of Massachusetts. Postoffices and Post-roads — Fingham, of

Public Lands—Pound, of Wisconsin. Indian Affairs—Haskill, of Kaisas. Territories—Burrows, of Michigan. Railways and Canals—Townserd, of Ohio. Manufactures—Campbell, of Pennsylvania. Mines and Mining-VanVoorhis, of New

Public Buildings and Grounds-Shallenerger, of Pennsylvania. Pacific Railways—Hazelton, of Wisconsin, chairman: Harmer, Butterworth, Robinson, Hammond, Paul, Darrel, Farwell, of Iowa, McKenzie, Bliss, House, Nolan. Mississippi Levees—Thomas, of Illinois, Education and Labor—Updegraff, of Ohio.

Militia—Strait, of Minnesota. Patents—Young, of Ohio. Invalid Pensions—Browne, of Indiana. Pensions-March, of Illinois.

Claims—Crowley, of New York. War Claims—Houk, of Tennessec. Public Expenditures-Randall, of Penn Public Land Claims—Pacheco, California. District of Columbia—Neal, Ohio.

Revenue Laws—McKinley, Ohio. Expenditures in Department of State-Deering, Iowa. Expenditures in Treasury Department-Bel-

ford, Colorado. Expenditures in War Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Robeson, New Jersey.
Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Cannon, Illinois. Expenditures in Interior Department—Hub-

Expenditures in Department of Justice-Willitts, of Michigan.
Expenditures Public Buildings—Errett.

Rules—The speaker. Accounts— Urner, of Maryland. Mileage-Jorgensen, of Virginia JOINT COMMITTEES.

Library-Cook, of New York. Printing—VanHorn, of Missouri. Enrolled Bills—Aldrich, of Illinois. Census—Prescott, of New York. SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Public Health-Van Aernam, of New York Reform in Federal Services—Orth, of Ind Laws Respecting the Election of President and Vice President-Updegraff, of Iowa. Alcoholic Liquor Traffic - Wait, of necticut.

Payment of Pensions and Back Payment-Joyce, of Vermont. Additional Accommodation for Library—Rice, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

C. R. McKinney, of Minnesota, has been appointed enrolling clerk of the house. Professor J. E. Hilgard has been appointed superintendent of the coast and geodetic sur

Postmasters complain of the loss of rêve nue under the present partial payment of postage on first-class matter.

Postmaster General Howe telegraphs that he will assume the duties of his office be tween the 1st and 6th of January.

The weather being unfavorable to-day, Senator Miller is still confined to his residence by illness which appears to be of a type of malaril fever, but no doubt is felt but that he will be able to be out again in a few days.

#### New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 22.-From the Mail-Express: About moon it became apparent that somebody was selling a great deal of stock, and with this temper speculation changed and extreme weakness in prices ensued. It seems to be a fact that Gould is on the war path and means to create all the bear market desired. A gentleman who has the opportunity to know Gould's views, said who have been milking this market been warned of what would take place if they did not desist. They paid no attention to the warning and they are reaping the consequences and the harvest is in a fair way to continue. There are conflicting reports in regard to the Union Pacific. It is believed that the Vanderbilt people are born being the vanderbilt people are born being the works. derbilt people are large buyers of stock, while Boston seems disposed to sell a short line and a considerable amount is believed to have been put out in stock. A fresh attack has been made on the Western Union, and it is reported that a pool has been formed by Keene, Belden, Ballou and others to short the stock to the extent of 50,000 shares.

#### Another Suicide.

DENVER, December 22.-John W. Davidson, a carpenter, committed suicide last night may have been manifested in certain instanting mished by the voluminous records of the post- by taking poison. Cause, poverty and illes, the committees as constituted reflect the office and measury departments have been health. He leaves a wife and four children.

#### THE JEANNETTE

Crushed in the Ice Off the Siberian Coast.

No Effort or Expense Spared for Relief of the Crew.

Additional Particulars from Survivors ---State Dispatches.

St. Petersburg, December 20.-Licutenant Anoutecine, governor general of Eastern Siberia, who has just arrived here, brought the news of a steamer of the North American polar expedition which had been lost since 1879, had been discovered and assistance rendered the crew. It is believed here this refers to the Jeannette. The crew are said to have suffered no loss.

London, December 20.-The finding of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, was reported to a meeting of the Royal geographical society to-day.

NEW YORK, December 20 .- The Commercial Advertiser prints the following: A private dispatch sent by the secretary of state to the Herald office this afternoon, announcing the loss of the Jeannette and rescue of two boats filled with men, containing three offi-cers and twenty-three of the crew. The other boat has not yet been heard from, and is sup posed to have been lost. Following is a copy of the dispatch: "Washington, D. C., December 20.—The following telegram has just been received from Hoffman, charge d'affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg: The Jeannette was crushed in the ice on June 11 latitude 770 north, longitude 1570 east. The crew embarked in three boats, which were separated by the wind and fog. Number three boat, with eleven men, un der charge of Engineer Melleville, reached the mouth of the Lena river on September 19. Subsequently boat. No. 1 with Captain DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve men reached the Lena river in a pitiable con Prompt assistance was rendered Boat No. 2 has not been heard from. F. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, (Signed)

Department of State.

The managing editor of the Herald said he had no facts beyond these dispatches upon which he could base an opinion relative to the expedition. It appears to him that the steam er had been lost beyond recovery, and that the occupants of a boat among whom he feared was Collins, the Herald correspondent, was also lost, although there was hope they might yet turn up.

A CARD OF THANKS. Washington, December 20.—In response to Hoffman's dispatch the following was sent to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 20, 1881. Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

Tender the hearty thanks of the president to all the authorities or persons who have in any way been instrumental in assisting the survivors from the Jeannette or furnishing nformation to this government.

FRELINGHUYSEN,

[Signed] Secretary of State. WASHINGTON, December 21.—The secretary of state and secretary of the navy had a conference this afternoon as to the best method to be pursued in reference to the steamer Jeannette, and agreed that the only thing to be done at present was to telegraph to the United States mini-ter at St. Petersburg and request the government to furnish all the assistance in their power towards bringing the survivors to a place of communibringing the survivors to a piace of communication so that they might be enabled to reach home questions. The sending of the United States steamer Rodgers, now in winter quarters in St. Lawrence bay, in search of the missing crew of the Jeannette was discussed at the navy department to-day, and the conclusion reached that such an expedition would be impracticable until spring.

RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE.

St. Petersburg, December 21.-A special supplement of the Official Gazette, issued this morning, announces that all telegrams from Engineer Melville of the lost Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette will be forwarded to their destination as promptly as possible, and that the most energetic measures will be taken for the recovery of the remainder of the crew of the Jeannette and those left on the ice at the mouth of the Lena river.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK

The Standard says: Though the Jeannette has suffered destruction, Americans have added more glory to that they have already won in frozen regions. It concludes: It is more than possible that Lieutenant DeLong may be the herald of a new race of those who feareth not the spirit of those who dwelleth in the land of ice and snow.

WHERE THE JEANNETTE WAS LOST.

Washington, December 21.—George Ken nan, of this city, who some years ago travelled a thousand miles or more up the river Lena. at the mouth of which Lieutenant DeLong and survivors of the crew of the Arctic steamer Jeannette recently landed, says: Where the Jeannette was lost is 150 miles northeast of the island New Siberia, 300 miles from the nearest part of the Siberian mainland and a little more than 500 miles from the mouth of the Lena. Probably Lieutenant DeLong, after abandoning his ship, made for the nearest point on the Siberian coast, pass ing to the eastward and southward of New Siberia, and striking the mainland between the mouth of lydigirka and the mouth of the Lena. If he reached the coast early enough in summer he ought to have found Russian and native fishing stations at the mouth of the Yana, Indigirka and other smaller streams, which fall into the Arctic ocean in that vicinity, and thus have obtained succor much nearer than the Lena. It is possible, however, that he did not reach the mainland until after the fishing stations had all been abandoned and the fishermen retreated up the rivers to their winter villages which as a rule are situated some distance inland. At the mouth of the Lena there is, I believe, a permanent settlement, and this seems to have been the appointed rendezvous for all the boarts. HOPE FOR THE THIRD BOAT.

If the third, boat failed to reach the rendezvous agreed upon the conclusion by no means follows that it is lost. The crew may have found an inhabited station nearer than the mouth of the Lena, or been picked up by a Russian or native fishing boat and carried, or guided to some other place of safety. In such case, they might not be heard from for a month or more after the arrival of the other boats. The third boat's crew should not be given up as lost until we have heard from all reached the mouth of the Lena is a fact

which of itself tells a mournful story.

COMMANDER CHEYNER INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, December 21 .- I have never had any fear for the safety of the Jeannette, said Commander Cheyner last night to a reporter, and I have not hesitated to say so in She was of unusual strength, being much stronger than many vessels used for Arctic expeditions. She had on board provisions for three years and there was no danger from that source. The fact that no dispatches were left by her at Wrangle Land proved nothing except that she was kept off the coast by ice. Other vessels have been out for years and have returned safely. The Victory for instance commanded by Sir John Victory, for instance, commanded by Sir John Ross, and the Investigator, commanded by Sir Robert McClure.

My opinion has been all along that the

Jeannette was somewhere north of Grinnell's Land. I thought that after leaving Behring straits she had probably been caught in the ice and had been carried east by the circumsolar current which goes north of Sweden, then north of Asia, then past America and finally down the eastern coast of Greenland. If any expedition was to be sent after her I thought the way for it would be through Smith's Sound. Then the fact that two of the boats have landed near the mouth of the river Lena shows, however, that the Jeannette must have steered more to the west than I thought she would. Probably she found more open channels in this direction, and so went west and north instead of directly north. How she was crushed, of course, we cun only surmise, as the men may have gone a considerable distance in their boats. I think that the third boat will yet be heard from. You see traveling in the Arctic regions is much safer than people suppose it is. Whatever happens, you have always ice under you. The open Polar sea is a myth and the percentage of lives lost in Arctic explorations is only guessed.

Henry Wilton Grinnell, whose father sent out two expeditions, come to see me this afternoon. He said he thought it was much safer to go to the Arctic sea than it was to stay and try to cross New York streets every day. The loss of the Jeannette, however, is an argument in favor of my theory as to the best route to the North pole. There are three ways, you know—Smith's Sound, Behring's Strait and the Spitzbergen route. North of Behring's Strait the water is shallow, and the deep ice is apt to stick on the bottom, thus making the passage difficult. In the Spitz-bergen route the ice was so thick that the Dutch expedition under Barentz was unable to get through it at all, and I think as most Americans do. that Smith's Sound route is the safest and most practicable.

By the way, my plan to reach the North pole with Lieutenant Schwatka is receiving much support here. A committee will be formed in this city soon to co-operate with the British committee, and among others Grinnell has promised to be a member, and he has offered to act as secretary. This afternoon it was decided to name my ship after his father. New York, December 21.—The Tribune

says: There was a pleased family group at the house of William C. Walton, brother of Mrs. Captain DeLong, last evening. There was present Captain Walton and wife, the parents of Mrs. DeLong, and William C. Walton and wife. Mrs. DeLong left the city yes-terday to take up her residence with her sister in Burlington, Iowa. She has passed the time since her husband's departure afternately with this sister and with her brother in this city Captain Walton telegraphed to her at once the news of her husband's arrival at at once the news of her husband's arrival at the mouth of the Lena river. "Mrs. DeLong, as well as myself," said Captain Walton, "has never had the least apprehension but that her husband would return in safety. He himself felt sure of this. He said he did not expect to come back in the Jeannette however. He thought she would probably have to be abandoned and that the crew would have to take to sledges and boats and it has happened. William and boats and it has happened. William Walton said he took it for granted that it was in June of this year that the Jeannette had been abandoned. The spot he had determined upon was some 400 miles northwest of Wrangle Land. Mrs. DeLong, it was thought, would return to this city at once so that she would get tidings from her husband at the earliest possible moment.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL.

New York, December 21.—The Herald's Paris special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs this morning that Gen. Ignatieff has just received the following telegram which I transcribe literally:

IRKOUTSK, December 19—6:55 p. m. ance that everything the governor of Yakoutsk writes that on their aid and comfort the 14th of September three natives of Hogan or about 90 miles north of Cape Bikoff, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer Jeannette. They had suffered greatly. The adjunct of the chief of the district was immediately charged to proceed with doctors and medi-cines to succor the survivors at Yakoutsk and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. Five hundred roubles have been assigned to meet the most urgent expenses.

The engineer, Melville, has sent three identical telegrams, one addressed to the London office of the Herald, one to the secretary of the navy at Washington, and a third to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg. The poor fellows have lost everything. Engineer Melville says that the Jeannette was caught and crushed by ice on the 23d of June, in latitude 7 north and 157 east longitude. The survivors of the Jeannette went in three boats. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena they lost sight of each other during a violent gale and dense fog. Boat No. 3, un-der command of Engineer Melville, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena on the 29th of September, and was stopped by icebergs near to the hamlet of Idolatro until the 29th of October.

There also arrived at Balonego boat No 1, with the sailors Ninderman and Noras. They brought information that Lieutenant De Long, Drs. Ambler and Roger and other survivors, had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most dis-tressing state, many having their limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent from Bolonega to make diligent search for the fortunates who are in danger of death. Melville adds that money was urgently needed and should be sent per telegraph to Gakoutek and Irkoutsk, and urgently requested that 6,000 roubles be transmitted immediately to the governor of Yakoutsk for researches, asand conveyance of shipwrecked men to the house of the governor, where there is a surgeon who will bestow upon them all possible

THE RETREAT.

NEW YORK, December 22.-Cable to the Herald: The following telegram was received at the London office this morning: IRKUTSK, December 21-2:15 P. M.

The Jeannette was crushed by ice in lati-de 710 north longitude, 1570 east. The boats and sleds made a good retreat to fifty miles northwest of the Lena river, where the the villages a long the Yana and Indigirka and Nizhni Kalin a, which as a place of refuge was quite as near and quite as accessible as the mouth of the Lena. The retreat of these boats across 300 miles of an ice-encumbered Arctic sea to the Siberian mainland is a remarkable achi evement, and one which is paralleled in Arct ic history only by the retreat of Barents an 1 his men and of the crew of Barents an 1 his men and of the crew of the command at Baloomga. On October 29 I heard that the first cutter carrying Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve others had landed at the north the villages a long the Yana and Indigirka and Nizhni Kalima, which as a place of refuge boat in charge of Chief Engineer Melville, enof Barents and his men and of the crew of Tegethoff from Franz Josef Land. The fact that DeLong and his men were three months at sea and on ice in open boats before they before the before they before the before the before they before they before the party, who are all well. Nindeman and sscape Noras arrived, at Baloomga October 29 with state.

relief for the first cutter, all of whom are a sad condition and in danger of starvati and all badly frozen. The commandant Baloomga sent scouts to look for them, will urge a vigerous search until they found. The second cutter has not yet heard from. Telegraph money for instruse to Irkustk and Jakustk.

use to Irkusik and Jakusik.

The list of the people in the boats is as I lows: Firt cutter—Lieutenant DeLong, I Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, William Winman, Louis Noras, Hans Erikson, Her Knock, Adolf Bressler, Carl Gortz, Wall Lee Neils Ivarson. George Boyd, Alogie Lee, Neils Ivarson, George Boyd, Alexia

Whale Boat—Engineer Melville, Lieuteng Donenhauer, Jack Cole, James Bartlett, R. mond Newcomb, Herbert Leach, George L. Dontach Henry Willsen, Mansen America Dentach, Henry Willsen, Mansen Anequin Second Cutter — Lieutenant Chipp, C Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Henry Wax Peter Johnson, Edward Shawell, Alb

The first cutter and whale boat are safe, IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The Herale special from Paris says: Our St. Petersbu correspondent telegraphs that the govern general of Eastern Siberia, who happens to at present in St. Petersburg, having receive information of the arrival of the shipwrecks crew of the Jeannette in the region under the second process. crew of the Jeannette in the region under a command, immediately proceeded to Gatshin and saw the emperor, who personally ordere that all supplies that were necessary for foo clothing, money and transportation should be placed at their disposal.

Mr. George F. Williams of the editors staff of the Herald, says Jerome J chief of the Herald staff with the Jeannet expedition, is safe.

Washington, December 22.—The WASHINGTON, December 22.—The secretary of the navy received from Engine Melville, under date of Irkutsk, December 21, a cable message identical with that cable from London last night to the New Yorl Herald, to which the secretary replied as follows: NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 22d, 1881, Engineer Melville, U. S. N., Irkutsk:

Omit no effort and spare no expense in curing the safety of the men in the second cutter. Let the sick and frozen and the already rescued have every attention, and a come a manufable baye them transmit soon as practicable have them transported a milder climate. The department will supply necessary funds.

(Signed) HUNT, Navy A DISPATCH FROM BENNETT. WASHINGTON, December 22.—The folion ing additional dispatches in the corresponence of the state department relative measures for the relief of the Jeannette, has been furnished for publication:

PARIS, December 2 Hon, F. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of Str Washington;

Immediately upon the receipt of the finews from my St. Petersburg corresponde about the Jeannette saying that six thousan roubles were needed, I transferred that su by telegraph through Messrs. Rothschild-General Ignation, at St. Petersburg, with t request to draw on me for any further required for the succor and comfort of Cartain DeLong and his party. I have to-day re ceived the following telegram from Ger Ignatieff:

Have hastened to communicate to your corporate the news as received from Yakou and have given orders to the governor to a the most energetic measures for the rescue the shipwrecked crew, together with author to undertake all necessary expense. For which have promised to reimburse him.

[Signed] COMPTE IGNATIES You will see by this that everything poss ble is being done by the Russian governmento secure the safety and speedy return Captain DeLong and his men. If you or the secretary of the navy have any suggestions shall do my utmost to act upon them. I in tend to send a special correspondent to mee the party on its way here and as it will be some days before he starts perhaps you of the secretary of the navy might wish to tak advantage of the opportunity and send dispatches or forward messages from the rela tives and friends of the party. My correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs me the the distance by wagon to the point where th crew are is four thousand miles. I als learn from St. Petersburg that the emperor has personally given orders that the necessary clothing, provisions, money and transportation shall be put at the service of the Jeannette party which size 6.00 the Jeannette party which gives full assurance that everything possible will be done for

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. [Signed] WASHINGTON, Decemb

James Gordon Bennett, Paris: 🕞 Telegram with the news of your genero provision is received. Before its receipt had sent the following cable to Hoffman:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. cember 21, 1881. Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

The president desires you to make pro vision for the immediate relief and return of officers and men of the Jeannette. Cable promptly the amount of credit you requir and it will be provided by the secretary the navy and myself. Also cable what step can be taken by this government for the covery of the crew of the missing boat.

[Signed] FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary HOFFMAN'S DISPATCH.

The secretary of state received to-day th following dispatch from the charge d'affair of the United States at St. Petersburg:

Frelinghuysen, Washington, D. C.
General Ignatieff, of the Russian government, has ordered active search for the second cutter and will furnish all the funds necessary to St. Petersburg for subsequen needs. I will draw on you. I have a long telegram from Melville. Understand the same went through last night to the navy described to the navy described. partment. I will communicate with Melville through Ignatief as regards any possible measures to find the second cutter. HOFFMAN. [Signed]

A GOOD RECORD.

New London, Conn., December 22.—Cap tain Dunbar, who belongs to this city, ice plot of the Jeannette expedition, has had once before rough experience in the ley regions. He commanded the schooner, Flying Fish. when she was abandoned in September, 1878 near South Gengias. The schooner was then a mass of ice and expected to go down momentarily. Her crew was taken off by a Dutch bark and Captain Dunbar arrived home in the winter of 1879. He was engaged for the Jeannette on account of his hardy enter-prise and well known record among the higher latitudes of both hemispheres.

BLAINE TO FOSTER. The following was sent by Blaine to Minister Foster of St. Petersburg on the 28th of last May:

Ask the Russian government to direct the vessels of her flag to keep a friendly look-out on the Siberian coast for the steamer Jeannette, fitted for Arctic explorations by the munificence of James Gordon Bennett. is reported but watchfulness is deemed a wise precaution which this government desires to invoke.

A Fight With Smugglers. Dallas, Texas, December 22.—A combat between twenty smugglers and the customs men assisted by cavalry, occurred between men assisted by cavairy, occurred between Carnage and Mier in Mexico. Lieutenant Mepa commanded the cavalry. A corporation of the smugglers and one private were killed. The smuggles escaped with considerable booty into this

It is nearly six months since Garfield was shot, and Guiteau still lives.

Henry Watterson has been to the Guiteati trial and says he is as sane as he is.

Ex-Senator Platt of New York intends in the future to make Washington his home.

Two hundred and sixty-one years age -0 day the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

The friends of honest paymen of the state debt in Tennessee are sure of a victory next

Ohio gets five chairmanships, but only one of importance, that on patents. The general pinion seems to be that Ohio is left. Congress has adjourned and there will be

o cabinet appointments for some time. Politics will be dull for the next two weeks. But uiteau's trial still proceeds. Alamosa puts in its claim for the military

post as against Denver and Pueblo. Salida is still to be heard from. Colorado Springs don't think herself the best place in Colorado for

Mr. George G. Sickels, an old gentleman of 2, who is about to be married must have recently found a ring in his cake. There can be no other explanation of this remarkable

Pennsylvania has three members of the committee on ways and means. Yet she hardly deserves two from her proportion of manufactures. But Pennsylvania came to Keifer's help at the critical moment.

Judging from the composition of the committees, Judge Belford did not have the treatment from Speaker Keifer that he deserved As he was one of the first and most loval triends of Keifer's candidacy, it was expected he would get a high position on the com-

The only possible changes in the cabinet are in the war, navy and interior departments. One of these will go to New England and another to the northwest. The other will go either to the south, the Pacific coast, Colorado, or Jerome B. Chaffee. This is about the size of Chaffee's chance.

The Leadville Democrat thinks that Leadand coined do!lar the same.

The Leadville Democrat will not be the tail of the News. It shows itself able to do justice to Senator Hill when it says: "There is "no truth in the rumor that Senator Hill has been in any manner opposing the candidacy "of Governor Routt for a cabinet position. "On the contrary, the senator and Governor "Routt are in active accord, and the former is "quietly, yet zealously, doing all in his power "to honor Colorado by placing Governor "Routt in the cabinet."

The Leadville Herald thinks that political scientists are too little acquainted with the practical working of the financial system of the country. Then they are not scientists in the best sense of the word. It is their business to study our financial system. Their method should always be inductive. A good scientist is one who considers facts vital and supreme, and builds entirely upon them. The political theorist who is out of the active orld has now no standing and deserves none

We present to our readers this morning a true story of the R. E. Lee mine as shown in the sworn evidence before the circuit court. We published a few days ago a story from the Denver News, which was evidently prepared by the attorneys of the Rogers' parties and was inconsistent in many instances with the testimony before the court. No defense of Mr. Howbert and his partners has been necessary, as they stand too high in our community to be even suspected of crookedness in these transactions. We print the story only to give information as to the real character of the case in which a decision has just been rendered by Judge McCreary.

Mr. Riddleberger was elected United States senator from Virginia yesterday. He is quite a young man being only about forty years old. He is a native of Virginia and was born in the Shenandoah valley. He entered the confederate army at the beginning of the war as a private and was soon promoted to a lieutenancy. Owing to a severe wound in the foot he changed his service to the cavalry where he served throughout the war York, a cousin of the Hon. T. C. Parrish, of with the rank of captain. At the close of the this city. Readers of the November Scribner war he edited a democratic newspaper, but will remember; come quaint illustrations in was meanwhile preparing himself for the that number, of Marblehead and vicinity. practice of law. He has served for some years in both branches of the Virginia legislature, which is the only public service he has ers. is called an eloquent and fluent speaker.

thur's cabinet greatly increase the average age. President Garfield's cabinet averaged a little over fifty, or about his own age. The only member over sixty was Kirkwood. There are now five members of the cabinet over sixty, Kirkwood, Frelinghuysen, Brewster, Folger and Howe, and the average age will be about sixty. The average age of the French ministry is now 51, while Gambetta the premier is only 43. The average age of of late years it has been about sixty until the recent change. In England the average age is much greater. Gladstone is seventy-two cabinet-is forty-five. The average will be perience are considered essential in the choice of cabinet advisors. The rise of the younger | trations in our leading magazine, any elabo-Pitt, who was prime minister of England at twenty-five, was an anomaly.

The Denver Tribune treats the Jefferson Davis story in the following neat war: "A good "many of the papers discredit the story that "Jeff Davis stole two and one half million "is noming surprising about the story. A 'volving money simply.'

The appointment of Mr. Spaulding as colector of the port at Chicago is not a stalwart wart organ which elected Mr. Logan to the senate and made such a gallant fight for General Grant in Illinois for a third term.

Wisconsin and California were the most Wisconsin gets three good chairmanships, foreign relations, public lands and Pacific private lands.

Judge Belford besides being chairman of the committee on expenditures in the treasury department stands second on the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and is also on the committee on public lands. Mr. Keifer was not allowed to do better by

Senator Howe is a strong and intelligent Colorado's rejoicing in his appointment.

#### ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The rescue of a part of the crew of the Jeannette revives the interest in the explorations of the polar seas. Already considerable the practise of law. But his interest in the committee has been small. In the last house anxiety had been expressed for this vessel great questions which were then agitating the four were from the west, three from the 1879 and had not been seen or heard from since the quiet practice of his profession. He took the middle states. Of these, one from New September of that year. Last week there an active part in the discussion of the Kansas, England was a greenbacker, so that the was a meeting of Royal Geographical society at which it was determined to seek aid from This interest and the ability which he disthe government to rescue the daring explorers. There has also been great interest in him a leading position in the recently organ-France and the Scandinavian peninsula in the | ized republican party. In 1857 he was put fate of the crew. Happily the suspense is forward as a candidate for the United States almost at an end and it is to be hoped that all of the crew will be rescued.

The place of their rescue shows that the theory of the Herald was right as to the direcville has lost the 12 per cent between the tion in which the Jeannette had gone. Adbullion and coined value of silver. It esti- miral Collinson, who is the highest living aumates that this loss within three years has thority on navigation in the seas northeast of eighteen consecutive years. At the end of amounted to \$6,900,000. Does the Democrat Behring strait, thought that she had gone in his last term, he was next to Senator Anthony think that if there was free coinage, the an easterly direction, and would be found the oldest senator in consecutive service miner would get this 12 per cent? Or in north of this continent. Lieutenant How- During this time he was ranked perhaps with other words would the free coinage of silver gaad, of the Danish navy, also thought with the conservative partisans, if we may be alraise its value so as to make the bullion value | the Herald the search to the westward most | lowed to use such a term. He was always a

likely to be successful. cinating to the hardy sailors, and their history into the mistakes which some of his less bal makes one of the most interesting as well as anced party associates made. He perhaps one of the most exciting parts of our lit- best showed his loyalty to his party and his erature. These explorations began with the ability to discern the vital issues before the Vikings in the ninth century when they set- country in his opposition to the tled Iceland. In 982 Erik the Red discovered the east coast of Greenland. In 1477 it was in public life had more to withsupposed that Columbus visited Iceland and stand in remaining true to his party Greenland. During the latter part of the than Senator Howe. In 1865, when Johnson fifteenth century, and during the sixteenth began to develope his policy, it seemed inevthe Cabots, Cartier Frobisher, Burroughs and itable that Wisconsin would go with him and others made daring attempts to find a north-sustain him. Randall, the war governor, a western passage. The Dutch merchantmen most astute and popular politician, was postat the same time made adventurous expe- master general. Senator Doolittle was little ditions, and one John Cornelius Ryp in 1597 short of worshipped in his party. These two reached 80° north latitude. All these fail- men, who at the time were the strongest and ures to find a northwestern or northeastern most prominent politicians in Wisconsin, depassage led to an attempt in 1607 to find a termined to carry the state for Johnson. way across the pole. Henry Hudson com- They had all the help that absolute control manded the expedition and reached 810 north of patronage, successful political careers, latitude. He failed, but the attempt was not hosts of personal political friends, and a long given up until several other expeditions had and complete control of the party organizabeen fitted out. During the seventeenth and tion could give to them. They succeeded in eighteenth centuries the Russians sent out carrying the convention in 1865, and securing several expeditions which explored the north-the passage of resolutions of endorsement of

ern coast of Asia. and the 18th centuries practically abandoned these explorations. But in 1818 the search for the New York passage was resumed believe, he attended a state convention. He under Sir John Ross. From 1818 there have been continuous expeditions made by Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, Russians, English and Americans. The names of Ross, Franklin. Kane, and Nordenskiold have been made immortal by the brave explorations of themselves and crew. While we have not thought these expeditions settled all of the vexed questions which have prompted them, they have added immensely to our knowledge of the polar regions and render a final solution more probable.

### ETCHINGS.

Among the many beautiful things which may be bought for Christmas presents are it is gratifying to note the success of this some etchings at Howbert Bros. They are the work of Mr. Stephen Parrish, of New These illustrations were copies of the etchings now on sale at Howbert Broth-Only twenty impressions were performed. Here he identified himself with taken from each plate, and then the plates the readjustment measures. He goes into were destroyed. One of each of a set of the senate as an unpledged republican. He twenty are in the collection offered here for sale. They will increase rapidly in value as cause a statesman will control one of its great soon as it will be impossible to get them. The The new appointments to President Ar- artist has already been very highly noticed in New York papers in the criticisms on these etchings when they were on exhibition at the New York Academy. It is evident that he has a future. The prices run from \$4 to \$15 and are remarkably low for works of art of such rare merit and which it will soon be impossible to buy. The subjects are particularly interesting and cover an almost new field The sea coast of New England abounds in quaint and beautiful views which are the that Hiscock was made chairman of the comthe French cabinet used to be sixty-five, but delight of the lovers of nature. Recently our magazines have undertaken to illustrate it, this as Mr. Hiscock was the chief opponent in but we think in no case has it been done in a the speakership contest. But it was known more picturesque or truthful manner than in that a determined fight was being made years old and the youngest member of the these etchings. The subjects are all striking against him by the stalwart element which is and most happily selected. Since these etchings over sixty. Usually and rightly age and ex- have received the high praise of the art critics of New York, and have been selected for illus-

#### THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The president's appointments have more than anything else given the country confi-"dollars from the confederate treasury. There dence that his administration will be wise has the chairmanship of the committee on reand conservative. The appointment of the form in the federal service, and Burrows that The hours supprising about the story. The Hon. T. O. Howe as postmaster general will of territories. Dunnell has a good place on of the republic would not be apt to have any only increase this confidence. He was a compunctions of conscience in a matter in- friend of Grant in the senate and was friendly chairmanship. This disposes of all the canto his renomination in 1880. But those who differed with him in regard to Grant will be as much pleased with this nomination as will those who were especially identified with victory. It is Senator Logan's victory. The Grant's administration. No one expected stalwarts generally favored Mr. Nixon, the that Arthur would decline to recognize the the republicans in the house favor a protecmanager-in-chief of the Inter-Ocean, that stal- section of the party with which he was in sympathy. We should not have respected him so much if he had. It is to Arthur's credit that he has put into his cabinet such Grant men as Frelinghuysen faithful supporters of Keifer. As a result and Howe. Both are men who to an eminent degree have and deserve the respect and confidence of the country. They have been pure railroads. California, with three republicans, and clean. Amid the dark days of 1873-76, gets two good committees, commerce and when one after another of the country's idols were broken, no suspicion ever even tarnished the upright characters of these men. Had Grant only been fortunate enough to have been surrounded by such men the term "Grantism" had never been added to our po litical vocabulary. Ex-Senator Howe has had a political life of

remarkable length, honor, and experience.

He was born in Maine in 1816. About 1845

he removed to Wisconsin because of ill health. friend of silver which is a good reason for He settled at Green Bay and soon built up a large legal practice. His success was so great that in 1851 he was nominated and elected judge of the supreme court of his state. In 1855 he resigned because of the insufficient salary and again returned to some years past the eastern influence on this which left the Pacific coast in the summer of country did not allow him to remain long in south, two from the northeast and two from Nebraska bill and other cognate questions. played in the discussions immediately gave to senate and lacked only a few votes of At the next election in election. 1861 he was again made the candidate of his party and elected. He was afterwards substantially endorsed by a re-election in 1867 and 1878, thus serving strong and loyal party man, but his judicial These explorations have always been fas- training and temperament did not lead him policy" of Andrew Johnson. Few men my policy." Senator Howe saw the The English during the last part of the 17th | tendency of the times, and at the risk of his political fortunes, opposed this action. For the first and only time, we was beaten. He then participated in the deliberations of a minority convention which disapproved of this endorsement. This seemed like political suicide, as the election of his successor was to occur the next year. But the republican party true to its best instincts and traditions repudiated this "My policy" business in 1866, and the following winter returned Senator Howe for another six years. This is only one illustration of where his devotion to the principles of his party rose above mere personal ambition. Another feature of his career deserves special mention. He has never sought office. The honors that he has had, have come to him. In this day class of public men, which is growing too

small for the good of the country. Senator Howe is a man of rare social qualities. He unites with his legal ability and wide experience in public affairs, the strong common sense which are essential to make him a successful executive officer. There can be no question of his fitness for this high position, and the success with which be will administer its affairs. We congratulate the party on this appointment because he has been so faithful a member, the country bedepartment, the administration because his name is sufficient guarantee that the prosecution of the star route theives will be vigor ously pressed.

#### THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The speaker yesterday announced the house committees and they are quite satisfactory considering the circumstances under which he was elected. For example we notice mittee on appropriations. Courtesy required supposed to have nominated Keifer. Crowley was the candidate of the stalwarts, but he is put off with the committee on claims. The committee is a particularly able one. Mr. rate criticism on our part is unnecessary. We Kasson does not get a prominent committee, advise our readers at least to examine them. but this is probably due to the fact that he

was not in the last house. He stands second on the committee of ways and means which is a high position. Reed, of Maine, is made chairman of the judiciary committee. Orth the committee on ways and means, but no didates for speaker.

The committee on ways and means has the protectionist leader for chairman. This would not be objectionable if Mr. Kelley was equal to the position, because the majority of tive tariff. Mr. Kelley showed his poor judgment and very high tariff views in the recent New York convention when he presented a resolution favoring the removal of the tax on whiskey in order to increase the tariff on imports. He is a poor man for the position, but will satisfy the Iron and Steel association, in whose employ he has been for years. Mr. Kasson, the second member, has tendencies toward free trade, but will support moderate protection. Nearly all the republicans are protectionists. The democrats are divided. Randall, the strongest advocate of protection on the democratic side, is on the committee, as well as Carlisle and Morrison, who are the best democratic exponents of free trade. Carlisle is possibly the ablest man on either side of the house. The committee will report for protective measures.

The committee on banking and currency has been an important one for the past ten years. There has usually been a rivalry between the east and the west in its composition because of the different views of the two sections on the subject of the currency. For eastern views were directly represented by only three out of the eleven members. This is changed in the present house. The middle states have five members, the west three, New England two and the south one. The eastern sentiment will therefore have seven of the eleven members. The chairman is from Massachusetts. For many years Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, had been chairman. The committee

The committee on appropriations is the only other committee where the names are given full. This is a well made up committee, consisting of the best-speakers on both sides of the house. Neither tariff nor section play any important part in the composition of this committee. It is only a question of selecting good and careful business men who can clearly give their views to the house.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE. We published this morning comments on the composition of the house committees. They are not all favorable, but still the appointments are fairly good. It is a good while since any speaker has had so poor material to select from. This should be taken into account in criticising the judgment of the speaker. The republicans have no tried or experienced leaders. Hence no one man had a pre-eminent claim to any strong position which his colleagues were ready to recognize. Each good position had a dozen claimants, each of whom was equally able to fill the position. This made Speaker Keifer's task particularly difficult. Looking over the committees we do not find a single person who is chairman who has a wide national reputation like that possessed by Garfield, Blaine, Hoar, Dawes or Butler when in the house. Take for example the committees appointed by Blaine in the forty-second congress. Then Dawes was chairman of the committee on ways and means, Garfield of appropriations, Bingham of judiciary, Banks of foreign affairs, Samuel Hooper of banking and currency, Samuel Shellabarger of commerce, W. A, Wheeler of Pacific railroads, Philetus Sawyer of public expenditures Butler of revision of laws and Poland of committee on insurrectionary states. These were all prominent men and strong men before the country, and are in striking contrast to the men with un made reputations who now head the house committees. Dawes had been in the house fourteen years when put at the head of the committee on ways and means in 1871. Hiscock, Keifer and other members now so prominent have only been house four years. republicans will have to do very well to hold

their own with so little experience and majority. Randall, Gibson, Cox, Tucker and other democratic leaders who have measured their strength with Garfield, Blaine, Hale, Hawley, Butler, Dawes, Hoar and others are in the minority with ready wit and well equipped minds to take advantage of every republican mistakc. In point of leadership we are weak in the house. We can only hope that new men will arise equal to the emer-

#### Queen Victoria's Whims. London Truth.

With regard to the "relic rooms," to which allusion was made last week, I understand that not only at Balmoral, but also at Osborne and at Windsor Castle, the suites which were occupied by the prince consort have never been altered in any way since his death. Everything remains as he left it. The rooms are kept locked up during the absence of the court, but, as the queen comes to each palace, they are opened, and lighted up every evening during her stay. At Windsor her majesty usually passes a part of each evening in the Consort's sitting room, his suite adjoining her own, which open from the grand corridor. Frogmore has been practically ren-dered unavailable as a residence, in conse-quence of the queen having closed up the rooms which were used habitually by the Duchess of Kent. This house was always an inconveniently small one, and the shutting up of the best rooms makes it impossible to accommodate a family and establishment there. which, however, is not regretted by the royal family, as it is a very dull place, and exceed ingly damp. The queen passes every morning at Frogmore while residing at Windsor. In summer her majesty has tents put up on the lawn, breakfasts in one, and writes her letters and transacts business in the other, driving back to the castle for lunch. Two grooms are kept constantly employed conveying the boxes of papers from Sir Henry Pon-tenby at the castle to the queen in her tent.

#### PERSONAL.

The late Colonel Forney's journal, Progress, will be continued by his son.

John Quincy Adams was in the habit of reading the Bible through every year,

The Princess of Wales has just passed her thirty-seventh birthday. Maud, her youngest child,

According to the Nevada City, Cal., Transcript, only five men in that city of 7,000 inhabitants, wearsilk hats.

Lowell had to read and answer an average of 300 telegrams a day. Professor Schnirp, of Oxford, says that Scott

and Wordsworth were the two greatest English poets of their time. President Arthur was elected an honorary member of the New England society at the an-

nual meeting held in New York, Tuesday even-MacLeod, of MacLeod, an eccentric Briton, has

arrived at Nice with two huge cats, his traveling companions. Each cat has a personal at-Queen Victoria, through her private secretary,

book called "Garfield's Words." Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, fathers a national educational scheme which involves the expenditure of \$95,000,000 in ten years. Blair is a carefully trained prohibitionist.

Du Chaillu is very fond of children and they are very fond of him. His imitations of cries of animals are correct, and he is good natured. To nation of snobs, they would be without patname he said, "Shall you do or Du Chaillu." He s forty-six years old.

Senator Hampton laughs at the story that his laughter "will soon make her debut on the stage." She has no ambition in that line, and stage." the idea of becoming an actress never occurred to her until she saw a newspaper announcement that she already was one

Mr. Walter Powell, M. P., who was carried out to sea in a balloon on Saturday, and from whom | dramatic in the Bulwerian novel; but it nothing since has been heard, is a Welsh-man. He was born in 1842 and educated at Rug-of its plot, its skill in dramatic construction, by, and has represented Malmesbury as a strong and the smartness of its dialogue. These conservative since 1868.

marry a woman ten years his senior in Vancouver, Washington Territory, recently, and as he had neither father or mother in the territory, a guardian was appointed by the probate court to give the requisite consent to the union. The late Senator Burnside's household effects

A boy under eighteen years of age wished to

Washington were sold last week. Senator Anthony, his warm personal friend, was a large Many society people were present and obtained souvenirs. The China, glass and silerware were very rich and substantial A Philadelphia Press reporter interviewed the

rize fat woman, whose weight is 720 pounds. When asked, "Do you still claim to be the largest fat woman in the world," she frigidly replied; "Excuse me, sir, but I do not recognize the title. am said to be the largest 'large bdy' on exhibi-The Washington Capital says that Secretary

Frelingbuysen is far from being a man with a old heart, and it tells how on a winter night, when the sleet was driving and a poor Irish woman was struggling along the icy pavement with a heavy bundle in her arms, he came out of his house on his way to a state dimer, and with not the business of novelists to improve the courtesy invited her to take his carriage and tell public taste, nothing is to be gained by comcourtesy invited her to take his carriage and tell the driver where to take her. Sir Edward Thornton, who was so popular as

the representative of Great Britain in this country, and who is now representing his country in St. Petersburg, is a type of that class of Englishenjoying novels of a superior kind, it is maintenance by a spirit of remaining true to the habits of his country.

Portugal, Mexico, Central America and South America were formerly his places of residence, the prototypes of the precociously vicious as the United States and Russia have more recently been.

The pope, says a letter from Rome, had decided to wear the Pontifical tiara on the occasion of the eanonization of the blessed Giuseppe Tabri, on December 8. The tiara, or triple crown. symbolizes the three dominions in which the pontiff lays claim to authority, viz: Heaven, thentic nature are related; that the elopements and the temporal dominions. One of the most valuable of the tigras contained in the the divorce court, and the revelations in the vatican has been selected, and the jeweters are now at work altering and fitting it ness' bead, which is rather small.

#### Analysis of Mr. Chaffee's Support. Denver Times.

If Mr Chaffee goes into the cabinet he will have exhibited a great amount of strength, for he has had no assistance from Colorado worth speaking of. It looks as if the president was anxious to appoint him, but did not quite dare to; as if he had announced the order to hear how strong objections might be urged before going too far.

#### The Wonderful Growth of London.

The great and rapid extension of modern London can hardly fail to strike the most superficial observer. Only a few years ago it was common to speak of the belt of suburbround the great city itself as if it were distant from the main body, like one of the rings of Saturn; but of late the belt has become absorbed into the main body, or rather the body has expanded to the dimensions of its former ring. The process begun ages ago continues, but with greater celerity than of old. It required ages to knit the cities of London and Westminster firmly together. It has required only one to bring the outlying villages of Islington and Hoxton within the scope of London proper; it has taken but half a century to link Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulnam with Piccadilly; and no more than twenty years have made Ealing and Acton part of had probably weakened themselves by too the vast province of brick and mortar known as London. Town and townlet expanded to meet each other, and it is now possible to drive from Turnham-green on one road or investigation, surely enough, a number of Ealing on the other to Blackwall or Mile casks were found lashed alongside. As a drive from Turnham-green on one road or end-gate, without encountering any substantial break in the succession of streets. In the process of agglomeration the first step is generally to build up the two sides of the main thoroughfare. A sort of back-bone being thus established, ribs spring out in the form of lateral roads leading nowhere. By degrees, they reach other roads of equally undecided purpose, and frequent connection is established between the main highways. West of Hyde Park this process has been going on for considerable time. One extensive set of grounds after another has been abuntil the Park of Holland House itself is impinged upon, and the seclusion of Campden hill and Addison road "opened up" by many fa-inonable thoroughfares. Farther down the road in the same direction large spaces of ground remained til lately either as ornamental or market gar dens, orchards or pasture. Brook Green, immortalized as the abode of Punch's one militiaman, long preserved its rural aspect, though

t was only a bowshot from bursting Hammer smith Broadway; and Starch Green and Shepard's Bush maintained at least their original dimensions. By degrees building has crept either over such spaces or round them in such wise as to make them less countrified than Hyde Park. On the site of Bedford Park, as it was once called, stands the middle-class village designed in the Queen Anne style by Mr. Norman Shaw. Between

Addison walked are now as much built up as Belgravia, and walnut tree walks and ards of mulberries have made way for roads, alled "gardens" and for spacious
Elm Park, the last unoccupied spot squares. John Quincy Adams was in the babit of read-ing the Bible through every year.

The daughter of the late Senator Carpenter, of terraces, and Cremorne itself is being rapidly isconsin, will spend the winter in New Orleans. covered with houses. On the riverside, be-the Princess of Wales has just passed her thirrow of fine red brick houses has grown up and the picturesque scene by the Old Swai only lasted long enough for Mr. Whistler to etch it. Prince's famous grounds are in the jaws of the devourer, which threatens to leave no green thing behind him. In the north-west similar work is in progress, as the man-When President Garfield was sick Minister sions on Fitz-John's avenue testify; in the far east regiments of neat little houses appear all the way down the road to Hford. On the Surrey and Kentish side, even to Sydenham and Chiselhurst, Wimbledon and Peckham the work of agglutination to the "great wen," as Cobbett called it, is going briskly on.

#### "Society" Novels.

London World. The novel of society is the most popular lit

erary product of our time. Works of this sort the public must have, and the circulating libraries are bound to supply them. They are written, not to be artistic, but commercial successes, and they have no more to do with literary proper than bonnets or dress-improv-Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, has acknowledged with pleasure the receipt of Mr. W. P. Balch's little There is no novelty in the institution; they were turned out by the score fifty years since, as they will be fifty years hence. Their manufacture is more prolific than ever, because the class of readers to which they appeal is more numerous. They are devoured by a considerable section of the upper class and by thousands of the middle and the low er-middle class. If we were not essentially a rons; but, seeing that snobbishness increases among us, the field of their attraction is proportionately extended. Between the society novels of three or four decades ago, and the society novels of to-day, there are certain differences. The forromantic; the latter are ic. They stand in much the were badly realistic. They stand in much the same relation to each other as do the fictions of Bulwer and of Authony Trollope. There was much that was absurd, stilted, and pian stories of every-day life. During the first half of the present century all society novelists more or less attempted to emulate Bulwer; now their highest ambition is to apply to their treatment of the facts and personages of polite existence the method of the great Anthony. It is seldom that one en-counters in these works any play of fancy, any fire of imagination, any ornament of felicity of phrase. The only substitute for pungency and epigram are curt sentences, more or less elliptical, and not, as a rule, too slavishly obedient to the laws of grammar. The duller and the more insipid are the dramatis personer, the truer, it is argued, are they to life, and the more the public like them. If the dialogue is tame, and is only relieved from commonplace by scandalous in nuendoes, what would you else? That is the way in which society prattles in the drawing rooms of the present. It is not, you are told, the business of a novelist of society to represent people as better, or wiser, or witter than they are. Let him aim at a mere transcript from experience, and he will have done his duty.

Since the public will have it so, and it is plaining. At the same time this inartistic realism, nerveless and invertebrate as it is, is deadly dull to all readers of any education or taste. If these fictions are occasionally dipped into by persons who are capable of enjoying novels of a superior kind, it is mainyoung nobleman and the abandoned matron with well-known personages of the period. There is just the possibility that they may recognize the lineaments of their own character and career. The more numerous and the less select public is conscious of an analogous pleasure. It is delightful to feel that under bankruptcy court, have actually occurred. The novel is a literary product which will always be popular; and the charm that story-telling has is as great for the old as for the young. But it may be seriously doubted whether the mischief which novels of the sort now spoken of are calculated to do can be counterbalanced by the amusement they give.

#### A Curious Smuggling Story.

North British Advertiser.

There is quite an old fashioned flavor about the smuggling story which comes from St. Helier's, and reminds one of the merry days of which Captain Marryat writes in such dash ing style. The officers of H. M. S. Dasher received information that on Saturday an attempt would be made to run a cargo of brandy ashore. The person who gave the information described the sort of boat that would be employed in this illegal venture, and was able to afford an idea of the time when the business was likely to come off. Strict watch was kept by the gallant Dasher, and vigilance was rewarded at length by the appearance of a little craft which bore a close res to the expected smuggler. Everything had been prepared with a view to this incident. A boat was manned by a number of the crew who had been told off for the purpose, and in a very few moments a hot chase after the suspected vessel was begun. Seeing this, the men in the smuggler gave way with a will, and over several miles of salt water pursuer and pursued struggled desperately. ailors were too good for the reprobates, who hearty an indulgence in their own liquors, and at length the runaways were reached and ordered to surrender. This they did; and on matter of course the crew of the smuggler were detained as prisoners; but the curious part of the matter was that they did not seem to care in the least, and even appeared to be much amused at the situation. demeanor could possibly signify greatly per-plexed the captors, but at length it occurred to them to examine the brandy. A cask was opened, and then the secret came to light. Not brandy, but salt water was in this cask. and further investigation only discovered, more salt water. There is too much reason to fear that the boat concerning which informa-tion had been given was nothing better than i decoy, run for the purpose of attracting the Dasher's attention white the smuggiers, undisturbed by the four of discovery, conducted their nefarious business in peace and security elsewhere.

#### Death of a Millionaire.

CHICAGO, December 22.-John E. O. Wesley, a millionaire, who was obliged to take and hold some Chieago property in spite of his protest some forty years ago, and who became rich through these means, died years terday. It is said that he owns twenty acres in the heart of the city.

We have received several kind notices on our enlargement of the GAZETTE. We may add, it is only fer the holidays. We prefer-Kensington and Chelsea the fields over which | red this to issuing a supplement.

Ex-Senator Howe still seems to have a good chance to go into the cabinet.

candidate for congress from the Cleveland

Utah is receiving more notice in the present congress than any other state or territory. They do this by following the laws of nature. If the Mormons don't go, it will not be for want of attempted legislation.

The letter of Mr. Blaine to Minister Lowell put in the best crop will be read with great interest. It is forcible and clear. One almost regrets that Mr. Blaine is to write no more state papers.

Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, made himself prominent yesterday by a civil service bill and a most remarkable bill on finance. They will fix his position among the cranks.

Congress is now having a flood of funding and anti-national bank bills. But they will do no injury. The country has most emphatically repudiated all such quack legislation, and now sees the wisdom of its course.

Mr. Blaine denies all the rumors about his tion goes, it was irresistable proof that the future plans. He says he simply intends to | superiority of the condition of our silk manulive in Washington this winter. But this | facturers to those in France was not due to means a good deal for Blaine. It means that | protection. The cause must be due to somehe will do what he can to advance his chances for the presidency. President Arthur can tion at the head of this paragraph is in the well afford to give him one of the first-class missions rather than have him so near.

We laugh a good deal about Mr. Tilden but certainly he has still a wonderful hold on the democratic party. This is easy to explain. Under Mr. Tilden the party came nearer winning the presidency than at any time since 1856. This gave Mr. Tilden prestige. Montgomery Blair and several others are already beginning to urge his nomination

The Bellefonte (Pa.) Republican, though strongly protectionist, was disgusted with the New York protection convention. It was composed of a few hundred manufacturers each of whom was selfishly striving to advance his individual interests. The Republican remarks this "was not a gratifying outgrowth of the grand principles taught by the departed Carey.'

The contest in Tennessee is likely to turn on the question of paying the state debt. But it will be a different contest from the one in Virginia. There the democratic party was not sincere in its professions and was fighting for party success rather than honest payment of state debt. In Tennessee the debt paying party will make the fight one entirely of principle and will win too.

Hon, B. H. Brewster, the new attorney general, will be considered a very good appointment, so far as his personal fitness for the office is concerned. He has held a leading position at the Philadelphia bar for thirty years. He is a man of high personal character and a loyal republican. With the possible exception of Frelighnyson, he will be the most polished member of the cabinet.

Guiteau shows a great deal of shrewdness for an insane man. The skill with which he turned the point of one of the experts yesterday shows this. The witness said that Guiteau could distinguish between right and wrong. Guiteau instantly said that was not the question, but whether his free agency was not destroyed when the Deity impelled him to perform the act. He is certainly sane enough to be hung.

If Mr. Plumb and his republican colleagues had a strong majority to back them in congress, it would go hard with the dollar of the daddies .- [Denver News.

Would it not also go hard with the silver dollar, if Senator Bayard and his friends had serves it. a strong majority. By the way it should be remembered that the democracy came near to nominating Bayard for president. It only shows the absurdity of the News' attempt make this a party question.

The country will be pleased to learn that Mr. Blaine has been selected to deliver the eulogy on Garfield before both houses of congress. His high reputation as an orator will lead the country te expect a very brilliant effort. Besides his intimate acquaintance with Garfield will enable him to pay a discriminating tribute to his character. No better selection could have been made and it is to be hoped Blaine will accept.

We have received a copy of the Denver Tribune Almanac for 1882. It contains a large amount of valuable information and will be useful for reference. In the calendar it centains the date of a large number of historical events in Colorado's history. The vote of the state in 1880 is given and other political information. There is also a digest of the state laws pertaining to fishing, hunting and the raising of stock.

Our reports all indicate great want of efficiency on the part of the Vienna police at the recent fire. There was too much red tape, Only the authorized persons were allowed to save people. This would have been very well if the police had been active in saving life. But it seemed to think that law and order were first to be maintained, and so the doors of the theatre were locked. The unfortunate were locked in and then the brave people outside who would have dared to save life were driven away. It is true the dignity of the law was preserved, but at that time there was more need of saving life.

The GAZETTE affirms that silver legislation belongs to science. The matter should be taken out of the hands of Folger, Sherman and the other financiers, and given to the Huxleys, the Tyndalls and Edisons, etc. is the GAZETTE's argument, and we give it

for what it is worth.-[Republic. Our contemporary gives too limited a meaning to the term science, and thus represents us as saying what we expressly intended not to say. Political economy is just as much of a science as geology or physics. Our idea was that the question belonged to the science of political economy and could be most wisely settled by its students. Mr. Huxley will do well in settling questions in biology, and Mr. Tyndall in physics, but they are not titted to decide a question in a science they are not familiar with.

The Register-Call goes down to the gist of it, when it says: "Free trade means a competition with the papper labor of Europe.

Appring the register-Call goes down to the gist of it, when it says: "Free trade means a competition with the papper labor of Europe.

Appring the register-Call goes down to the gist of it, when it says: "Free trade means a competition with the paper labor of Europe. Colonel John Hay has declined to be a Americans do not want that."-Republican.

This is all for effect. The largest class of laborers in this contry are the farm laborers. of Europe with success even in Europe. They do not raise wheat in Louisiana or sugar cane in Nebraska. But they for the climate and soil. If our other laboring classes were employed in the same way there would be little difficulty in competing with the paulustrations in the campaign of 1880 of the beneficent effect of protection on labor was the condition of the silk manufacturers of New York as compared with the pauper labor of Europe. But unfortunately for the industry were compared with those of France, where they enjoy protection as well as in this country. As both countries are under the same conditions so far as protecthing else. The cry contained in the quotanature of demagogism and is unworthy of a thoughtful discussion of the subject.

Chris Gilson, one of the oldest scouts in the government service, has reported to General Pope that there will be a general upris-Utes, Piutes and Navajos in the President Arthur should lose no time in establishing a new military depart ment covering the threatened territory, with headquarters at Denver.-Denver News.

Why not at Durango or Gunnison City? Practically Denver is as far off as Leavenworth. It is only a day's ride difference. If the post is moved, let it be put on the border where it is needed. We don't want it to ornament nor enrich Denver, but to protect the state. If the latter is the purpose, then let it be put where the danger really is.

If Dakota is admitted as a state a part of the territory will be cut off for a new territory. It has been suggested to name this be eminently proper. Except Washington Territory, no state or territory bears the name of any of our statesmen. This custom has been carried too rent religious discussion. far in the naming of new counties and towns where the names of the living have been CONTROLLING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. used. But it could be well used in the instances mentioned above. Most of the states have received geographical names and a change would be advisable.

since that date. All statistics show that the south is gaining rapidly in material resources.

The News has received information from a party in Washington who acknowledges he has violated the confidence of President Arthur in giving it, that Mr. Chaffee was determined upon for postmaster general. There ire two reasons for not believing this: First, that a man who betrays confidence don't usually speak the truth, and, secondly, that President Arthur is too sensible a man to make a confident of a man who so little de-

Whatever Mr. Blaine's immediate intentions are, it is pretty generally understood that he is in the field as a candidate for president in 1884. Whether he is a candidate or not will depend on Mr. Arthur. If he shows the same fair, conservative spirit he has shown since he went into office during the remainder of his term, nothing can prevent his renomination.

Bills have been introduced for the admis sion of New Mexico, Dakota and Washing ton territory as states. Their admission will depend on what kind of a majority these territories will give. The democrats were very sorry for having passed the bill to admit Colorado. The situation will be thoroughly canvassed hereafter.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who has given the most intelligent study of the question of the civil service, favors the Pendleton bill. It is are few senators, however, who will be only say that Pendleton's bill is not prac-

One feature of the discussion of Mr. Chaffee's candidacy to the cabinet by the state press is significant. Office is the pivot. If Mr. Chaffee goes in a redistribution of offices is expected. This is the real strength of his candidacy in Colorado. The men who favor him want office.

Keifer is the first speaker of the house Ohio has ever had. It should be a matter of congratulation that Ohio has found something new in the way of an office. It is to be hoped on it, as it had on the presidency.

The Iowa legislature has 54 farmers, 41 lawyers, 14 merchants, 7 physicians, 6 bankers, 2 editors and 1 minister. This shows the predominance of the farmer element in the state and accounts for the granger ele-

Mr. Chaffee's chances don't seem to be brilliant from our Washington dispatches. They never have been. Few things could be more impossible than his appointment. Dorsey or Brady have had an equally good chance.

There must be a great many office seekers in Washington. Assistant Postmaster Gen- are written to help his own schemes. He does eral Hatton says there are three hundred this skilfully by having two articles published generalship beam given to Ne w England or ington for each office.

We publish in full on our third page the very admirable article on Ingersoll which was published some time since in the Denver Yet they compete with the pauper labor Tribune and has since been republished in book form. Judge Black's answer was a lamentable failure because he defended things which cannot be defended and which it is not necessary to defend defending Christianity. This gave to Mr. Ingersoll a great advantage which he would have made a great deal of if

he had conducted his discussion respectably. per labor in Europe. One of the favorite il- Mr. Ingersoll has based his attacks on Christianity almost entirely on the acts of individuals before the great truths of Christianity were understood or taught. The doctrine of evolution applies to religion as well as to science. We would be almost as much justiforce of the illustration our laborers in this fied in judging of the character of our civilization from a protoplasm, as Mr. Ingersoll is of the character judging Christianity from early Jewish history, Mr. Ingersoll claims to judge Christianity by its fraits. This is the most that Christianity can ask. It is the great proof of its power and truth. It is a matter of historical record how powerfully the teachings of Christ affected the lives of the early Chris tians. It developed in them purity of life unselfishness, temperance, thoughtfulness, gentleness, patience, endurance and all the virtues which we now think manly and great. The great revivals since, like the Puritan revival of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the Methodist revivals of the eighteenth, show the power of Christianity to bless mankind and advance civilization, a power recognized by Freeman, Green and Stubbs, the ablest and most philosophical historians of the English-speaking people.

The article which has led to this digression does not attempt to defend Christianity. It only examines Mr. Ingersoll's method and his arguments. It does this from an impartial standpoint, and we think fairly. It is not argumentative in its character, because the subject would not allow of it. It is written more in Mr. Ingersoll's own style. It plays upon the human feelings and sympathies with full as much delicacy and force. The writer new part Garfield or Lincoln. This would has besides Mr. Ingersoll's power of epigramatic expression. It is 'the best answer to Mr. Ingersoll we have yet seen, and deserves the careful perusal of all interested in cur

### Considerable fear has been recently ex-

pressed that Jay Gould would obtain control of the New York associated press and use it to further his schemes. The recent purchase One of the most significant signs in the of the New York Express has been considered south is the increase in the number by many to have been in Gould's interest, and of farms. This shows that wealth is that it would give him the desired control being distributed more evenly. In 1860 The associated press is composed of the New Alabama had 55,128 farms. In 1880 York Herald, Sun, Times, Tribune, World, she had 135,864. South Carolina had 35,171 Journal of Commerce and Express. To confarms in 1800 and 03,864 in 1880. This is a trol it he must have four of the seven papers. very remarkable change in twenty years. He was reported some months ago, to have Comparisons with the returns for 1870 show obtained control of the Tribune, World and that these changes have largely taken place Journal of Commerce. With the Express he would thus have a majority. This is also stoutly denied. But if it were there is no startling danger true, to be apprehended. The Cincinnati Commercial speaking of this says, "Now it "would be impossible for this association to "maintain itself if it tampered with the article "in which it dealt. The value of membership "lars offered for a partnership right would "siderable fraud, but that would be suicidal, "and people are not likely to cut their own 'throat to deceive others."

We thoroughly agree with the Commercial in the above, but think it does not properly likely to cause a warm discussion. There schemes. We have an illustration this sume that the northwest will have two. It morning of how it may be ingeniously used. willing to openly oppose reform. They will Over a year ago the Mexican National Railway company obtained a valuable franchise from the Mexican government to construct, among other lines, a line from the City of Mexico to coredo. A glance at the map snowed this must be the grand trunk line connecting the City of had already turned his attention to the south-Mexican National Railway Company and since then has been doing what he could to injure wish to give a place to the Pacific slope. Senthe company. The company has meanwhile however that she will not have so long a lien been rapidly constructing road and now has several hundred miles in operation. Mr. Gould obtained some sort of a concession a little while ago to construct a parallel line from the City of Mexico to Loredo. He kept very quiet about it until yesterday. Yesterday he had a sensational attack made on the Mexican National Railway Company in the New York Tribune. The same day he had a special telegraphed from Loredo south has also strong claims for representaline was completed from St. Louis to that net, except during the war when either Marypoint, and also spoke of his Mexican railroad which he intended immediately to build from | called souther n. Loredo to the City of Mexico. Both dis-

Ife probably has no serious intention of building this line in Old Mexico, but hopes by taking away confidence in the Mexican National railway company to injure its securities, and thus enable him to get a control. It remains land and the south, and four from to be seen whether this will be successful.

We have given the above to show in what manner Mr. Gould can use the associated press. This is the only manner in which his control of the press may do injury. He can't do injury by garbling stock reports, but by manipulating news so as to help his own schemes. These dispatches may do the Mexican National Railway Company considerable harm. But so few people are directly interested in the enterprise, that it will not be likely to be fully understood. The general impression will be that the company is not a good pany to invest in, and it will hurt its stock. This will not create any general indignation for it does not hurt a company in which any section of this country has any active interest. It will only injure a few business enemies of Mr. Gould's.

#### MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL.

The following is the full text of the Sherman funding bill as amended by the senate finance committee and reported from the committee to the senate on Friday last:

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury and at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, lawful money of the United States to the amount of \$50, or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500. \$1,000 and \$10,000, of such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, payable either quarterly or semi-annually, at the treas ury of the United States. Such bonds shall be payable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1887, the order of their payment to be determined by law, or, in the absence of such legislation by rules and regulations to be presented by the secretary of the treasury. The money deposited under this act shall be promptly applied solely to the redemption of the bonds of the United States bearing 31 per centum interest, and the aggregate amount of deposits made and bonds issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000,000. The amount of lawful money so received on deposit as aforesaid shall not exceed at any time the sum of \$25,000,000.

It will be noticed that this is entirely different in character from the three per cent bill which President Hayes vetoed. That compelled all the national banks to hold their deposit to secure circulation in three per cent. bonds. It also had many other objectionable features. It was drawn apparently with the idea that it would not be a success and so extra legislation was put in to make it a success. It was forcing credit. The above bill is based on the idea that the government credit is good enough to borrow money at three per cent. and simply provides for that. The distinction is vital. Even if the credit of the government was good enough to borrow money at three per cent. last March under a bill like Mr. Sherman's, it could not have been borrowed under Mr. Randall's bill because the latter presupposed that the credit was not good enough for this. If the government did not think so, the people certainly would not.

#### THE CABINET AND SECTIONAL REPRE-SENTATION.

The appointment of Mr. Brewster as attorney general will make it exceeding difficult is very great. One hundred thousand dol- for the president to adjust the sectional representation of his cabinet. He has appointed "not be considered; but give the country to three members who will probably remain in "know that the association was dealing with the cabinet. They are Folger, Frelinghuysen "the people dishonestly, and this immense and Brewster. They are all from the middle value would vanish. It is mainly in market states. Folger takes the place of Windom, "news that tampering would be possible, and the representative of the northwest. Fre-"that is a matter of figures and fractions that linghuysen takes the place of Blaine, the rep-"must be reported with absolute accuracy; resentative from New England. Brewster "and the association has no control over the takes the place of MacVeagh, the represent-"talk of the "tickers." The association does ative of Pennsylvania. This gives to the not control the Western Union Telegraph | middle states more than its proper represent-"company, but is one of its customers only; ation. There is still another representative "and the wires are free to all. Not only of the middle states-Postmaster General would it be utterly destructive of the James—who will probably give place soon to value of the property of the associa- a representative from some other section. The "tion to manipulate news if they could other members are Kirkwood and Lincoln of "do it, they could not do it if they desired to the northwest, and Hunt of the south. With "do so, and to brave speedy destruction for these four appointments the president must "the sake of a temporary advantage. The give representation in his cabinet to New 'association might, perhaps, commit one con- England, the south, the northwest and the Pacific slope.

If he should give one cabinet office to each of these sections there would be just one for each. This will not satisfy the great northwest, to have only one representative, while appreciate the manner in which Gould might the middle states have three. Of these four use the associated press to further his appointments it is therefore quite safe to asdeserves this representation because of its population, and also because of its strong republican vote. The great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska are the best part of the republican party and the country. It is also quite safe to assume that New England will have one of the remaining two Mexico with the United States. Mr. Gould appointments. She has claims for this that have never been ignored, and that President west and was largely investing in railroads, to Arthur cannot, and will not ignore. This which this Mexican road could be made trib- leaves only on 2 place to be given to the Pautary. He failed to obtain an interest in the cific slope and the south. There are many

personal reas ons why President Arthur wili ator Jones is his most intimate friend and urges it. He strongly favors Sargent. General Grant desires General Beale to go into the cabinet, and he could only go in as a representative of the Pacific slope. If the Denver News' Was hington dispatches were in the least reliable there would be a chance for Chaffee. It will be seen, therefore, that the pressure for a Pacific slope appointment is great and is one of the possibilities. The land and Kentucky had a representative

It will thus be seen that President Arthur patches emanated from Gould, probably, and will have considerable trout le in making up the rest of his cabinet. Had the attorney associated press to circulate these articles. president to satisfy every sea tion. Grant's the edition seems completely successful.

first cabinet had two members each from New England, the Middle states and the west, and one from the south. Hayes had one each from the Middle states, New Engthe west. Garfield appointed one each from New England and the south, two from the middle states and three from the west. The latter was the best adjusted whinet from a sectional standpoint that we have had. We may add that the Pacific stope has no yet had a representative in the cabinet, and tus will be a strong reason for granting one. It is getting too large and important to be constantly ignored.

Free coinage of silver is a correct general

principle. That the coinage of that metal should be left free to fit itself to the demand

is a self-evident proposition. It is the proposition of President Arthur's message. Yet

its adoption just now is not enthusiastically desired by the silver states. There are large amounts of coin stored in the treasury vaults. Under free coinage, these would need to be drawn out before more silver could be coined. The practical effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver.— Leadville Chronicle. It is a pleasure for us to see the Chronicle discuss a question of to-day, even if it is not very clearly done. If it will only bury that joke about Evarts' long sentences and the rest of that sort of a thing, it will be vastly improved. But while the above is about a live question, it is very queer. The editor of the Chronicle despises theory and we think justly for he never theorizes without making him-

sels ridiculous. What he means by free coinage is difficult to understand. The second sentence would seem to intimate that "free coinage" was the leaving of it free to be coined as the demand required. But this won't do. There are many more millions of silver dollars in the vaults of Washington which the secretary of the treasury can't get into circulation, than there are in circulation. The supply is greater than the demand. Yet if we had free coinage, all the surplus silver in Europe, all the bullion in this country would be offered for coinage. The amount that will be coined under a free coinage act will depend entirely and solely on whether it pays to coin bullion into silver dollars. If the dollar is worth more than the same amount of silver in bullion, the amount will be large; if less, the amount will be comparatively nothing. How President Arthur recommended free coinage is difficult to understand. He asked that the present limited and not free coinage of \$2,000,000 a month be stopped. Why "under free coinage the silver in the treasury vaults must be withdrawn before more silver could be coined" is as difficult to understand as why the practical "effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver." To use beautiful in theory but practically it is nonsense. If we had free coinage in this country for three months there would not be less than a \$100,000,000 in bullion presented to

#### es on other matters in current politics. LITFRARY NOTES.

the government for coinage because nearly

fffteen per cent. could be made by the opera-

tion. Still we are forced to admit that the

Chronicle express as able, logical and forci-

ble views on the silver question as it express-

The Atlantic promises an embarrassment of iches in the way of fiction for 1882. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will publish "Poems Lyrics, and Sonnets," By Francis Bennoch, Haw

thorne's valued English friend. Harper & Bros. have just issued, in a most handsome four-volume edition, the "Works of daughters is married to Mr. W. W. Weigley, and Oliver Goldsmith," edited by Peter Cunning-

"The Light of Asia," by Edvin Arnold, has been translated into Dutch. It has also been formally placed in the sacred library of the Rankoth Vihara at Pandare, Ceylon, by the chief and | burne for some time by a conversation on hym-

council of that Buddhist monastery. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett began writing lication on her 19th year, and first became known to the public as a writer through the Atlantic the hymn from which they came. "Know it" Monthly. She is now, it is said, in her 31st

The companion volume to Mr. Freeman's Hsitorical and Architectural Sketches will shortly appear. It is called Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice. The fact of Mr. Freeman's now being in this country, lecturing, will give it an added interest to the public.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce that, beginning with January, 1882, they will have the exclusive sale in America of the two leading British quarterlies, namely: The Qurterly Review, published by John Murry; The that so?" asked Wellington turning to his agent. Edinburgh Review, published by Longmans &

S. W. Bouton has just ready "A Treatise on Wood Engraving, Historical and Practical," by William A. Chatto and John Jackson, with an additional chapter by Henry G. Bohn. This is a reprint of the last revised edition and contains 450 fine illustrations. Mr. Bouton has also issued, in two volumes, "Evenings with the Skep-

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announces as in preparation a joint translation, by Professor R. B. Anderson and the author, of Frederic Winkel Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North," and a new and revised edition of Professor Anderson's "Viking Tales of the North.'

R. Worthington has just ready a handsome gift book, Studies in Modern French Art, by Edward Strahan, a prominent art critic; a series of monographs on the best French artists of the present day. It will be profusely illustrated with fac-similes of original drawings, and ten engravings on India proofs by noted masters. Graceful borders and head and tail pieces add greatly to the beauty of its pages.

G. P. Putman's Sons, in their "New Plutarch Series," have just completed the first set, i. e., the first eight volumes, which are boxed by themselves. In the second set Victor Emmanuel, Richelieu, Charlemagne, and Alexander the Great are in preparation. Their holiday book, Your Mission, by Ellen H. Gates, has long been a popular hymn in the West, and was a campmeeting song as far back as the days of Lincoln, is illustrated.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. offer a remarkably attractive edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress,"called the "Elstow edition," inasmuch as the cover contains a piece of oak from the disto the New York World, stating that Gould's tion, and has never been left out of the cable carded timbers of Elstow Church, in which Bunyan was some time a bell-ringer. But this is not all, though the wood is 250 years old. Upon it is set a photograph from a pencil drawing made from life in 1679, which is regarded as the best likeness of Bunyan extant. Moreover, there is a careful and well-written sketch of the author's life, a brief bibliography of the "Pilgrim's Progress," a text critically selected, an index. and numerous engravings and fac-similes, historical vacant postoffices and ten applicants in Wash- in the New York papers, and then uses the the northwest, it would have enabled the and imaginative. In conception and execution

#### PERSONAL

The music at Beecher's church last year

Patti had a \$11,000 matinee in Boston last It will be a Chili day when the American

gets bulldozed. Oscar Wilde has shaken the lily, and now

pears carrying a fern. The prince imperial of Japan will complete education in France.

William J. Florence, the actor, proposes leave the stage very soon.

The widow of ex-Senator Carpenter and Carpenter are visiting Washington. Mr. W. M. Hunt's "American Niagara" sold in Boston last week for \$10,000

∽ last week for \$10,000. Vanderbilt's stables outshine those of the 1 man Emperors and contain faster horses

Colonel Mosby writes from Hong Kong th imerican dentists are badly needed in China Mr. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, lives in a rou cottage near Atlanta. H's health is

broken.

Mrs. General Lew Wallace will send week contributions from Constantinople to a Bost

Edward A. Freeman in his lectures at No Haven, is pointing out that the American Co

stitution is no new thing. Judge Hiton has ordered a monument for T. Stewart from a Boston sculptor. It will ! placed in Trinity churchyard.

The New York Tribune says that Col. Form was impulsive and generous to a fault, and h deeds of private benevolence were many.

Mrs. Howell Benton, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte and a niece of the great Napoleon is a teacher of French in Watertown, New York An arithmetic man finds that at a recent con cert Mme. Albani was paid at the rate of twenty six cents a note. She gets more for a slur than;

Clara Louise Kellogg paid the penitentiar and asylum at Lincoln, Neb., a visit last week and sang for the inmates. She was escorted to Governor Vance.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt goes to Europe in April next to look after the many orders he has ditributed in Paris and Vienna among artists and decorative furniture people.

Colonel Daniel A. Jones, of Chicago, whose grandfather, Israel Jones, was one of the original trustees of Williams college, has given \$1,600 to the Garfield professorship. B. P. Shillaber thinks that of all the pictures

that were ever made of Webster, Pope's, in the city hall at Charlestown, Mass., is the only one that does justice to the statesman. Robert Buchanan, the poet, has lost his wife

who suffered from long and painful illness, Mrs. Buchanan was the sister of Miss Harriet Jay, the author of "The Queen of Connaught. Between man and wife: "Gontran, my dear,

which of my costumes do you like best to see me put on?" Gontran, after a moment's reflection, "Your traveling costume, my darling,"-[The Parisian. Castelar, ex-President of Spain, is only fifty

years of age. He wrote two novels before he was eighteen, which induced his relatives to editor's own figure this is club together and give him an education. This treatment saved the young man. Dr. E. A. Freeman, the historian, will visit his son, a resident of Virginia, and will leave for

England next spring. In his New Haven lecture he took the position that history is past politics and that politics are present history, The Shah, when the Teheran was recently

lighted with gas for the first time, had a platform creeted for himself in the public square that he might witness the operation. Cannon were fired and the national hymn was played. Among the visitors to the New England has-

pital fair at Boston, Friday afternoon, was Mine. Patti, who gave several of her autographs to the ladies at the autograph table, and showed her interest in the enterprise by making purchases. The late Colonel Forney leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. The sons are Lieutenant Colonel James Forney, of the marines, and John W. Forney, jr., a journalist. One of his

the others are Misses Annie H. and Tillie May

Forney. A candidate for the appointment to the Bodleian librarianship, who flatters himself that he is skilled in Latin hymns, lately bored Mr. Swinnology. The poet, with characteristic audacity, and a half of monkish Latin and asked if his interlocutor happened to know was the answer: "why, I say it over every night before going to bed!

The old duke of Wellington carried his punctiliousness into every transaction. He was very desirous of purchasing a farm adjacent to his estate of Strathfieldsaye, and gave his agent or-ders to negotiate. A few days later he was congratulated by a friend upon having obtained a bargain, as the owner of the farm was in difficulties. "What sort of a bargain?" asked the iron duke. "Well, the property was valued at £11.-000, but the man was glad to take £8,000." "Is and receiving an affirmative reply, he said, quickly, "Then take the extra £3,000 to the last owner, and never speak to me of cheap land

Major Poore writes of the new speaker: "He is a good specimen of the Garfield type of western war statesmen who have worked their own way up in the world. He is of medium height, sturdily built, with a well-shaped head, and a ruddy complexion, not whisky-tinted, but the hearty glow of a genial disposition, overflowing spirits, and a mind accustomed to free utterance. His gray eyes twinkle and shine, his silvered hair is carclessly thrown back from his high forehead, and he has a full grizzly beard, in which a humming bird might build her nest. Reared on a farm, his ideas were formed by communing with nature, rather than by poring over books, and in politics as it was in the war-he means business. Mrs. Keifer and two of their children, s boy and a girl, arrived in time to see him elected and sworn in."

The abstracted professor in Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," now running as a serial in the Century, is said to represent Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory.

The appointment of Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, as associate justice of the United States supreme court, is one of the best that could have been made. He has been chief justice of Massachusetts for a great many years, and has won the universal respect of the bar, both because of the purity of his character and his eminent ability. As a jurist he has ranked with Shaw and Story.

Mr. S. T. Armstrong, superintendent of the Colorado and New Mexico divisions of the Western Union Telegraph company, was interviewed by the Denver News Saturday. He said that he took charge of the department in 1875 when 728 miles of telegraph were operated. Since then the lines in Colorado alone have increased to 4914 miles. This is only one of the many signs of our growth and development.

#### THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY DAILY-IN ADVANCE. ...\$10.00 | Six Months..... 2.50 | One Month..... WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE. Per annum.....\$2.00 | Six Months..... Three Months.....50 | One Month.....

ADVERTISING Bates made known on application JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. Mr. Harry fles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do dot want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

#### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The Weekly Gazette was established in 1872. and is the oldest paper now published in El Paso county. It still leads in circulation in the county, showing that it still maintains its popularity. During the coming year the publisher of the GAZETTE will aim to improve the paper in every respect. An effort is now being made to obtain a regular correspondent in every section of the county, so that our county news may be fuller and more complete. THE GAZETTE now publishes more matter than any other weekly paper in the state. It contains the latest telegraphic news, correspondence from the different mining camps, discussions of the leading topics of the day, carefully selected miscellany, full state news, together with such other matter as will make our news, political, literary and social departments full and complete.

THE GAZETTE is the best advertising medium in the county, and our merchants will do well to remember this. CLUBBING RATES.

As many of our subscribers are taking papers and magazines in the east, we have arranged to give them the advantage of clubbing rates with the prominent periodicals of the country. It will be noticed that the price of these periodicals with the WEEKLY GAZETTE is but little more than the periodicals alone. This will enable nany of our subscribers to send the GAZETTE to their eastern friends at slight cost. It will be as good as a weekly letter. The rates per year will be as follows:

			Regular Price.
Wit	h Harper's Weekly	84 75	\$6 00
	Magazine		6 00
#1	" Bazar		6 00
••	" Young People		3 50
	Century Magazine	4 75	6 00
	St. Nicholas	4 00	5 00
**	Lippincott's Magazine	3 75	5 00
**	Atlantic	4 75	6 00
	Scientific American	4 (0)	5 20
**	" sup ment	5 50	7 00
**	" and sup'ment	7 (0)	9 00
••	W'kly Cincinnati Commercial	2 50	3 50
	W'kly Springfield Republican		3 50
**	Christian Union		5 00
**	Weekly New York Graphic	3 25	4 50
**	Daily New York Graphic	10 50	14 00
	American Agriculturist	2 50	3 50
**	Magazine of American Hist'y	5 50	7 00
	Youth's Companion	2 15	3 75
**	Daily New York Times	11 50	12 00
	Semi-Weekly N. Y. Times	3 75	4 50
••	Weekly New York Times	$^{240}$	3 00
	Independent	4 00	5 00
* *	Daily Chicago Inter-Ocean	10 50	12 00
	Weekly " "	2 55	3 15
••	Daily Philadelphia Times	6 50	8 00
	Sunday Philadelphia Times	3 00	4 00
**	Weekly Philads. Times	2 75	4 00
**	Daily New York World	9 50	12 00
**	Weekly New York World	2 30	3 00
	Daily New York Tribune	11 50	
••	Semi-Weekly N. Y. Tribune.	3 50	
**	Weekly N. Y. Tribune	2 50	
**	Science Monthly	5 50	7 00
**	Daily N. Y. Evening Post	9 60	11 00
**	Semi-Weekly N.Y. Eve. Post.	4 10	5 00
••	Nation	4 10	5 00
Fo	r further information, addres		
	THE WEEKLY	GAZI	ETTE.

glue manufacturers of St. Louis, was in the city vesterday. The Horticultural society meets to-night at

Bentley & Horne's real estate office. attendance is desired. Mr. E. J. Smith, of Florissant, who has

been in the city during the greater part of the week, returned to his home yesterday. Mr. E. W. Warfield, superintendent of the

is in the city on a visit to Postmaster Price. The Morley property on Cascade avenue, between Cucharas and Vermijo streets, will

seventh division of the railway mail service,

be sold at sheriff's sale this afternoon at two o'clock, in front of the county court house. The Rev. R. T. Cross has been in the city

for several days on business connected with the Congregational News. He reports that his work in West Denver is in a prosperous

Mr. James Duncan will leave on Monday for his old home in Pittsburg, expecting to remain about three months. During his absence his business will be attended to by Bennett Bros.

Messrs. Hundley & Low received several fine cutters yesterday from the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. C. B. Hitchcock & Co., Courtland, New York, and are fully prepared for the next snow storm.

The Mexican who was arrested on Thursday by Officer Joe Tell was fined five dollars and costs by Police Magistrate Pixley yesterday. He seemed very penitent and declared that he would never do so again.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin company went from here to Pueblo yesterday morning, where they play a two nights' engagement, after the completion of which they will go to Salt Lake City and thence to the Pacific slope.

Mr. W. A. C. Camplin, in his Colorado Headlight, issued yesterday from the GAZETTE office, thus describes a view of Pike's Peak: "A view of Pike's Peak, whose hoary-headed summit covered with eternal snow, seems to rise pre-eminently into the very clouds of heaven, and whose sunny slopes are covered with evergreen pines, produce a scene never rays of a setting sun, mingled with the billowy bronze of azure skies kiss above the "Royal Dome" in the dazzling rays of the Pacific slope and sink beneath in a sea of unspeakable glory." Mr. C. is one of the finest here on a holiday will insure them two good young writers in the state.

From Sunday's Daily.

Rice's Fun on the Bristol company will play in Colorado Springs on January 18th.

Mr. J. McCormick has succeeded Mr. J. H. Bennett as car accountant of the Denver and Rio Grande.

will enlarge the Weekly Mountaineer to an eight-page paper.

Singurd's Stolen Kisses Combination will play a two nights' engagement here, begin ning on January 12.

Miss Phosa McAllister has telegraphed for dates at the opera house on March seventeenth and eighteenth.

We understand that the Anthony & Ellis Uncle Tom's Cabin company will, after playng a brief engagement in Utah, return and again traverse the Colorado circuit.

The Katharine Rogers combination has been booked for dates at the opera house on January 5th, 6th and 7th. Among other many who could not be provided with seats plays rendered by this company is "Clarice, or All for Love."

The new city jail in the basement of the engine house has been completed, and it is no louger necessary for our officers to take city prisoners to the county jail. Janitor Clark will have control of the new lockup.

Major W. II. Macomber came in on last night's train from Chicago, where he has been for some time. The major represents several Chicago capitalists in their mining interests in the San Juan country.

Messrs. Giddings & Stillman have two of the handsomest trimmed show windows that we have seen in some time. One is trimmed with brocades, satins, silks and surahs, and the other with fancy laces and a beautiful variety of costly and elegant neckwear. Mr. J. W. Floyd did the trimming and he is to be commended for the taste displayed

Mr. L. K. Oldroyd has sold his photograph gallery to Mr. C. H. Clark, of Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Oldroyd recommends his successor as a thorough and competent photographer. Mr. Oldroyd has not as yet settled definitely what he will do, although it is not at all probable that he will leave Colorado Springs, as he has resided here eleven years and is one of the bar-

Sergeant J. T. O'Keeffe left yesterday for Washington, accompanied by his wife. He has received his dismissal from the service and is ordered to report at Chicago for discharge. Sergeant O'Keeffe has been one of the most active and earnest workers that has ever had charge of the Pike's Peak station and in his departure the signal service loses a valuable officer. He contemplates embarking in private business.

#### D. & R. G. Esrnings.

Auditor E. E. Murphy, of the Denver and Rio Grande, thus approximates the earnings of the entire line for the second week of December from the eighth to the fourteenth

"Weekly New York World	FREIGHT.  Ordinary
For further information, address THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs, Colo.	U. S. troops 872.15 Expresses 4,801.32 U. S. mails 1,381.37 Additional mail 19,793.37
From Saturday's Daily.	Total passenger \$53,449.00 Miscellaneous 100.00
Mr. F. E. Little, of Messrs. Burd & Little, glue manufacturers of St. Louis, was in the city yesterday.	Total. \$145,148.36 Earnings same week, 1880. \$88,601.33 Miles operated 1881, 1,062 Miles operated, 1880 551

From Tuesday's Daily.

Saturday afternoon two men, by the name of Pullen and Wilcox, hired a team of Mr. Turner, the proprietor of the livery barn in the rear of the National hotel on Cucharas street. The same evening Mr. Ed. Frost, while on his way to his home across the Monument, found the team standing near the Huerfano street bridge, with remnants of a demolished buggy attached to them. The leg of one of the horses was broken and the other was in an exhausted condition. It was afterwards found necessary to kill the injured horse. Mr. Turner estimates his damages at

Messrs. Ferris & Jones the Pike's Peak dry goods firm are this year making a specialty of he finest kind of holiday goods. Mr. Ferris ersonally visited the eastern markets and selected a stock which he thought would please the Colorado Springs people. They have the largest assortment of Japanese goods and East India brassware ever exhibited in Colorado, as well as a complete set of Prang's Christmas cards. They also have other goods in endless varieties, and those in search of holiday presents should give them a call.

Mr. Irving Howbert' returned from his eastern visit on Saturday night. He left again Sunday morning for Denver to make arrangements for further proceedings in the Robert E. Lee suit. He announces his intention of several office rooms furnished with gas, appealing the case to the United States supreme court, and there is but little doubt for rent. Captain DeCoursey has the plan of that the higher court will reverse the decision recently rendered by Judge McCrary.

Mr. Charles Craig, the artist, has just completed a handsome life-size painting in oil of the two little children (a boy and a girl), recently lost by J. II Ristine. The picture is one of Mr. Craig's best efforts, and it is now on exhibition at Sagendorf & Co.'s store. Mr. Craig as an artist is gaining an excellent reputation, and his pictures are favorably spoken of by everyone who sees them.

Mr. Charles J. Crouse, business manager of the Salsbury Troubadours, visited the city to be forgotten. While at eventide the golden | yesterday for the purpose of preparing for the appearance of his company here on Monday, December 26. Mr. Crouse is an excellent gentleman and represents an excellent company. The appearance of the Troubadours

houses.

#### DEDICATION SERVICES

Religious Ceremonies at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday.

After the first of January Mr. Abe Roberts Description of the Edifice -- Most Complete in the City.

> The new Methodist church, on the corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, was formally dedicated on Sunday. The programme the dedicatory services in the evening instead expense. of the morning. Long before the time for opening the services the church began to fil GOVERNOR FOSTER INTERVIEWED. up, and it was necessary to use the class room in the rear of the main audience room for those who could not procure seats in the body of th church. The seating capacity of the edifice was tested to its fullest extent, and returned to their homes.

The principal feature of the morning ser-Earl Cranston, presiding elder of the district, from the second verse of the 50th Psalm. At the conclusion of the sermon an appeal was made on the part of the pastor Rev. W. L. Slutz and the building committee for subscriptions toward the liquidation of the remainder of the debt incurred in the construction of this church. Thirty-eight hundred was the amount asked for and the subscriptions received at both the morning and evening services amounted to \$4,000 or \$200 more than the appeal called for.

cellor of the Denver University, preached a sermon after which the dedicatory services proper took place in which the Rev. Earl Cranston, Rev. W. L. Slutz and others took part. The new church is by far the largest and most complete church edifice in the city, and including the grounds and the two cottages in the rear cost about \$19,000. Of this amount all has been paid or subscribed excepting a loan of \$2,500 granted by the Church Extension society of the M. E. church. This loan is payable in annual installments of \$500 and draws but six per cent. interest.

The furniture of the interior is neat and substantial, the pews being of black walnut and ash, and the pulpit furniture of black walnut upholstered in maroon plush. Both the main audience room and the class room are carpeted throughout, these carpets having been furnished by the ladies' society of the properties they are very complete. Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, is to be commended for the completeness of the plans and for the efforts he has put forth to carry them into effect. The building is now entirely completed with the exception of the tower.

No efforts were made to decorate the interior of the church for the opening services, although some handsome flowers were furnished for the pulpit by Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Chambers.

Rumors again gained circulation yesterday that Postmaster General James had rescinded the order for the removal of the postoffice

Mr. K. G. Cooper, the general manager of the Denver Republican, was in the city on Sunday. He returned to Denver on the even-

David Ramsey, the first occupant of the new city jail, was yesterday charged with drunkenness and fined five dollars by Police Magistrate Pixley.

Charley Toliver, who has been confined in the county jail for several days on account of the Femans. is not being able to furnish bail for his court, was yesterday released, the necessary bail having been furnished.

Invitations are out for the Hook and Ladder company's annual ball at Court House hall, on Monday night December 26th. The annual balls given by this company have always been very successful and enjoyable affairs, and efforts will be made to make this one fully as popular as the others.

The Colorado Springs Company in the suit against Joseph Reef, in the district court at Pueblo on Saturday for the recovery of the Craigue property, under the liquor clause, secured a decision in their favor, and the court issued an order reverting the property back to the original owners.

Officers Tell and Dana were called upon yesterday to convey a belligerent drunken man to jail. He showed fight and protested seriously against going. The officers placed him in an empty wagon and while one held him down the other pulled the wagon and in this way they managed to get him to the

The Strettell block, on Pike's Peak avenue near Teion, will be completed about February first, and will be one of the finest structures in the city. On the second floor will be water, and every convenience. They will be the premises which he will be glad to show to parties desiring to secure first class apartments in a very desirable location.

#### OUT WEST.

The Blue Canon Drill is the name of a new paper published at Mineral City, New Mex-

At the late municipal election Longmont voted to bond the town for \$60,000 to put in new water works. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company is purchasing large quantities of

land in Denver and vicinity. Denver is to have a "Black Maria," and is evidently not going to be behind any other metropolitan city in the country.

Over 320,000 head of cattle have been shipped east this year from Wvoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and Texas.

The San Juan Prospector is authority for the statement that the Denver and Rio Grande company will build a \$300,000 hotel at Wagon

Wheel gap next season. The bee-keepers' convention, which has been in session at Denver, has adjourned. The next annual meeting will be held on the second Thursday in December, 1882.

President E. E. Edwards, of the agricultural college, will read a paper on agricultural education before the agricultural convention that is to meet at Washington next month.

The track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has been fenced from the Colorado line to Dodge City. This road has paid \$40,as published in the GAZETTE on Sunday | 000 this year on claims for stock killed, and morning was so changed as to bring part of the fence will effectually cut off this item of

#### He Tells About Blaine and Arthur

NEW YORK, December 19.-Governor Fosclaim is on the Blaine ticket for the cam-paign of 1884, held an impromptu levee in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning.

"Are the knowing ones right this time in

"There is not a word of truth in it," plied the distinguished Ohioan. "As far as Mr. Blame is concerned, I believe he is not a presidential candidate, at least I judge so from the fact that when I last saw him in Cleveland he said he was 'discharged, cured': or, in other words, he was satisfied with his experience."

"It is said you were highly pleased over your will redound to the good of the country and to the republican party."

able and honest man; and, furthermore, I believe his administration will not be characterized by any act that will antagonize the republican party."

#### More Nihilists Arrested.

New York, December 19.—The Herald's cable from St. Petersburg says the police made a descent on a house in Makovri street, behind General Ignatieff's residence, and arrested eight persons who offered vigorous re-sistance. The police seized a large quantity sistance. The police seized a large quantity of small bombs, some of which were skillfully concealed in oranges. Among the soized was a letter recently arrived papers seized was a letter recently arrived sonal friends, and 200 or 300 people were in from London blaming the nihilists for their inactivity and calling upon them to act without delay. Krapotkine. The letter is attributed to Prince

This affair seems to have relation to that which provoked the arrest of several other persons some days ago. These persons had ordered two officer's uniforms with crosses of the order of St. George. The crosses would have given them access to the palace church. As for the heating and ventilating of Gatschina on the ninth inst., the fete day the president is a confirmation of my origoromerties they are very complete. Mr. F. A. of the saint. On the proposition of Pobedonost- inal inspiration. I am well satisfied with the of the saint. On the proposition of Pobedonost-zeff, president of the sacred synod, the private and secret council is about to be reestab lished. This species of court of the inquisi-tion was created in the time of Emperor Paul and search is how being made among the act archives for elements to serve for a restitution to have

#### Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, December 19.—A quantity of arms and ammunition were discovered early this morning in a house on Brahagon street. Four persons were arrested. The articles seized omprised eight hand grenades, two parcels of dynamite, each parcel being in a case resembling a box of ritle cartridges but larger, twenty-six Enfield breech loading rifles, five thousand rifle cartridges, five hundred revolver cartridges and twenty-eight pounds of gun-powder with a list of the names of officers belonging to the same organization. Two brothers named Whelan and Warramed Ryan are arrested. Whelan kept a store. The are arrested. Whelsh kept a store. The accused were arrested on private information. The documents seized were of an old date and had reference to the Fenion organization of 1867. The discovery is believed to be closely connected with the Bradford affair, for which Toby was arrested. The papers found at the time implicate a number of persons on both sides of the channel. No doubt it is associated with

The constabulary barracks at Croboy, near pearance at the next term of the district Hill of Down, Meath, were maliciously court, was vesterday released, the necessary burned to the ground. The occupants were asleep at the time and barely escaped with their lives. Shots were fired into the house of Mason, employed by Magistrate Galbraith, at Cappard. Five persons were arrested in the case. He lays too much stress on heredi at Cappard. Five person connection with the affair.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the Irish constabulary at no movement of the government in recruiting their forces from the militia and soldiers whose terms of service expired. So strong is the feeling that the men will refuse duty with new recruits and a general strike is apprehended. Owing to the disturbed state of Ireland, Lords Donoughmore and Inchiquin will quit their residences.

#### Police Shooting Police.

NEW YORK, December 19. -- Policeman Thomas J. Norton was shot and fatally wounded to-night while patrolling it was said he had been shot by Policeman Bernard Fitzpatrick. The trouble as far as ascertained arose from Officer Norton tapping at the door of a beer saloon where Fitzpatrick was in citizen's dress, and in company with a dissolute woman was raising a disturbance. Fitzpatrick told Officer Norton he was a police prove it by showing his shield. This he refused, and when he was threatened with arrest pulled a revolver and inflicted a fatal wound At 1 o'clock he had not been arrested, though the officers are in search of

#### Will Not be Blackmailed.

LONDON, December 19.—The Countess of Crawford announced that she had determined not to offer a reward for the restoration of the body of her husband, the earl, in order not to create a precedent and encourage repeoutrages. She has requested her son to do the same.

#### Not Separated in Death

CHICAGO, December 19.—Last Friday Mrs. Mulvina Majar and her infant child died within a few hours of each other. Her husband, Thomas Major, remarked: "I will be buried with them; and although closely watched by his brother, he escaped long enough to buy some polson which he took Saturday night, and died in great agony yes-

#### Mrs. Lincoln's Eyes.

CHICAGO, December 19.—The Inter-Ocean's New York special says: That Mrs. Lincoln has lost the use of her eyes is untrue. Dr. Lewis, who has been her physician since her return from Europe a year ago, told a re-porter that her eyes had been growing sensi-bly weaker for some time past, and that he had determined to call in as consulting physician the occulist, Dr. C. B. Agnew, and Herman Knapp; that she had been accustomed to sitting in a dark room for some time and hav-ing her letters written recently by an attendant has doubtless led to this statement.

#### GUITEAU'S ADDRESS.

In Which He Reviews the Progress of the Trial,

And as Usual Connects Himself With the Daity.

Judge and the Jury.

New York, December 18.-Washington dispatches give the following written statement from Guiteau to the press: "I am requested to review my trial and give my opinion of the men who are doing it. In general I am well pleased with the trial, especially the court and jury. Judge Cox I consider ter, of Ohio, whom the political wiseacres just the man for this case. He is able, conscientious and areful, and is disposed to give wide latitude to all parties. I think he believes in my idea of inspiration, as he is a high-toned church man, and therefore is disvice was the sermon delivered by the Rev. regard to your reported alliance with Mr. posed to do absolute justice to the Deity and posed to do absolute justice to the Deity and myself. Without the Deity's pressure the myself. Without the Deity's pressure the president never would have been removed. This pressure destroyed my free agency.

The Deity compelled me to do the act, just

money. After placing a pistol at his victim's head the victim may know it is absolutely wrong for him to give money that his wife with the pistol at his head? This irresistible last an opportunity came, and I shot him in the Baltimore & Potomac depot. I would not foolhardy act possible, and no one in his right t if I had died the next moment.

I had no power to prevent it. The presithe depot. No one but a mad man would think of assaulting him under such circumhung in five minutes. The Lord protected me then, as he has done on three other occasions since July 2d, when I have been assaulted. The gradual way the Deity removed Deity's conduct of this case thus far, and have no doubt but He will continue to father the act to the end, and that the public will, sooner or later, see the special providence in

I have an unusually bright jury and I wish them to pass on my case. I judge they are honest, conscientious and careful. They listen with the greatest interest to the testi tious press of the nation will acquiesce in their verdict.

Mr. Corkhill has introduced certain witness who are guilty of rank perjury. Some of them have known nothing for years and care rebuttal to my testimony and that of others. in evenination. He is sunneed

The defense has been unfortunate in having insufficient counsel. Mr. Scoviffe has done well, considering his inexperience in criminal the case. He lays too much stress on hereditary insanity. It is not the shape of one's head or hang of the tongue, but the spirit that takes possession of one, that makes them sane or insane. The science of spiritology is more important than cranfology, although craniology may have an important bearing on it. Mr. Scoville nurses his fool theory as tenderly as a mother would her infant. I ex-pected two or three first class lawyers on the derly as a mother would her infant. case, but we have been forced to go on with-

In the interest of truth and justice, I have truth requires it. I am on trial for truth, for justice, for vindication. I have no fears for this world or the next. The Deity always has taken care of me, and I am well satisfied with his dealings with me since he inspired me to attempt the president's removal. Had I been a marksman he would have gone at once, but it is far better in every way that the Deity let him go as he did, because it gave the Deity an opportunity to confirm the act. It also prepared the public for the change. I am highly pleased with General Arthur. He has done splendidly in his new position. No one could have done better. He is high-toned, conservative, and keeps his secrets. I have been especially pleased with his conciliatory spirit and wis dom toward the opposition. It is exactly what I wished him to do, viz; Unite the factions of the republican party to the end that the nation may be happy and prosper-

#### Who Says He Stole a Large Amount of Money.

to the Press of a half column interview be-Johnston, in the course of which he charged auditors. Jeff Davis with stealing a large amount of among the soldiers as they had received no dent here before or since. Davis paid no attention to his suggestion. In answer to questions as to what he knew about followed or preceded the head of the civil government of the confederacy to the south, about the time Davis went in that direction." back in five minutes.

Have you may idea of the amount of specie Davis carried south?"

Colonel Paul, an eminent artillery officer of the confederate army and now a prominent lawyer of Richmond, and a man of high character, told me he inspected the specie before its removal from Richmond, and after it had been loaded ready for transportation. He said there was a car load of it. As he, only saw it boxed ready for shipment he could give no information as to the amount in dollars and cents. General Beaureguard, how-ever, was in immediate command at Greensboro while Davis was there and had an oppor-His Estimation of the Counsel, the amount of money with the president than most any one except his immediate political friends. He told me he was confident the president had \$25,000,000 in specie at Greensboro. I have no doubt his estimate was within bounds. After Davis left Charlotte and moved south a confederate officer told me that while standing near a bridge crossing a small creek a man rode up and inspected it. He said he was in charge of the president's money and wanted to see if the bridge was safe or not. The man in charge bridge was said of not. The man in charge told the officer he had twenty wagon loads of specie in the train. This would be in perfect harmony with Col. Paul's statement that there was a car load, when it left Richmond

> :25,000,000 at Greensboro. What became of the money left?

That I am unable to say. Davis has never given a satisfactory account to my knowledge; and what is strange to me the southern people have never told him to account for it.

and with Gen. Beauregard's that there was

#### THE GREATEST OF DUELISTS.

#### as a highwayman compels a man to give him The Sharpest Antagonist M. Paul de Cassagnac Ever Had.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of La

Pays, and who is undoubtedly the most celerecent friendly reception by President Arthur, and that you believed his administration with the postel at his head? This presistible counters on the field of honor, and has been counters on the field of honor, and with the pistol at his head? This irresistible counters on the new or monor, and has been pressure to remove the president was upon wounded, slightly, three times. He is said to have killed two of his antagonists. Now and nore than the appeal called for.

"Yes: I was much gratified over my interIn the evening Dr. David H. Moore, chanview with the president and regard him as an
"awake. It haunted me night and day. At to fight again, but the resolution, like some other plausible pledges, is easily broken. When Du Faure insulted him the chamber of the Baltimore & Potomac depot. I would not deputies in 1878, Cassagnac said savagely: do it again for a million dollars. Only a miracle saved me from being shot or hung kill you for this." Cassagnac met his worst then and there. It was the most insane and themy, M. Adrien de Montebello, yesterday, November 26. There had been for some time foothardy act possible, and no one in his right a bitter grudge between the two, which was mind could have done it: but the pressure on aggravated by M. de Montebello's attempt me was so enormous that I would have done | during the elections to wrest the constituency of Mariadne, originally represented by M. Granier de Cassagnac, from his son. The I had no power to prevent it. The president was keen, but the Bonapartist triumphdent was surrounded by his cabinet and perded nevertheless. For some weeks there sonal friends, and 200 or 300 people were in seems to have been a sort of truce, but M. Paul de Cassagnac took offense at M. de Montebello congratulating M. Clemenceau stances. If I had not been instantly hurried away by the police I would have been shot or chief secretary from its impetuous editor's own pen. The insult was too gross to be passed over, and M. Adrien de Montebello accordingly at once dispatched two of his friends, the Vicomte de St. Pierre, senator, and M. Casimir Perler, deputy, to M. Paul de Cassagnae for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a hostile encounter. gentleman were promptly joined by M. George Brame, deputy, and Commandant Blanc, acting for M. de Cassagnac, and it was settled that the duel should take place on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 at M. Buloz's estate, at Epinay sur Seine. Punctual to the minute, principals and seconds appeared at the trysting place yesterday, but it was soon perceived that the ground selected would not mony and addresses, and no doubt they will give this case their most solemn attention, and dispose of it according to the farts and the law, and I presume the high-toned conscientions are solemn attentions. was a battle of giants. M. de Cassagnac is a big, heavy man, rather over than under six feet in height, but he is small in comparison to M. de Montebello, who them have known nothing for years and care nothing about it. The perjury has been so manifest and wicked that it has excited my wrath, and I have denounced them in plain the better man of the two. After a pass or language. I shall also show their iniquity in was pierced by his adversary's sword, and he I have denounced the district attorney for the mean, deceifful way he has conducted the prosecution. My opinion of him is well known and I decline to notice him here. Mr. Davidge is supposed to be a high-toned lawyer and a de Montebello was wounded in the right arm, is supposed to be a high-toned lawyer and a de Monteoeno was wounded in the right arm, fine gentleman, and I am well pleased with M. de Cassagnac's weapon penetrating to the his connection in the case. Judge Porter I very bone. He dropped his sword, and M. de knew years ago when I practiced law in New York. I do not admire his style. He is too that he thought it was all over, as he felt that he had struck home. His prediction correct, the doctor refusing to allow the combat to be continued. M. de Cassagnac declared that he had never had such trouble with an adversary before.

#### As Daring as His Name-Sake.

From the Paterson, N. J., Press. Napoleon Bonaparte Barney, a machinist employed in the Rogers Locomotive works at Paterson, was divorced from his wife and she went to her former home near Utica. Mr. Barney, who is about sixty, married a Miss Sutton, sixteen years of age. They had one child. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Barnev's grown-up son by his first wife, named Willard Barney, came to Paterson from Utica and fell in love with his step-mother. Then Mrs. Barney the first came to Patterson and met to do a great deal of talking myself, but some her former husband. He was surprised to find himself glad to see her. A family countries no egotism, and only talk because the city was held the result of which has just come cil was held the result of which has just come to light. The old man obtained a divorce from his young wife and a day or two ago remarried his first wife. At the same time his son married his father's second wife and be-At the same time his came his step-brother's step-father.

#### Bob Toombs' Brass Band.

I suppose every one connected in any way with the University of Georgia has heard of the famous oak in front of the chapel, and in connection with it I will relate an anecdote of Bob Toombs, showing his impetus, irresistible nature, which so characterized him in his after life.

Toombs had been attending college two years, and was within a week of graduating, when, in a difficulty, he stabbed one of the students, inflicting a serious, but not fatal, wound. For this act he was expelled by the faculty, who soon after were petitioned by the graduating class to allow him to graduate with them, as he had so nearly completed his A SERIOUS CHARGE

Course, and had also been given a speaker's place. Toombs himself petitioned them, but both were refused. He apparently submitted, but on commencement day, when the chapel was crowded with visitors, and the seniors vehemently orating preparatory to re-ceiving their diplomas, he stationed a brass Phil.Adel.phila, December 19.-A special band under the spreading limbs of the oak, whose music succeeded in bringing scores of town people who were not then in the chapel, tween a staff correspondent and General Joe and also of clearing it of nearly of all its

Then, in as cool a manner as possible, he money. He desired it to be distributed placed himself in a chair and made an oration. such, it is said, as was never spoken by a stu-He never received pay for months, and so wrote Mr. Davis after his diploma, though after his celebrated Boshe fled from Richmond to Charlotte, but Mr. ton speech it was sent him, but was returned with the answer: "D—n the diploma; when it would have been an honor to me I was refused it; now, when I am an honor to it, it is the final use to which the money was put, offered me." He was afterward reconciled General Johnston is quoted as saying: "It with the faculty, and is now one of the staunchest supporters of the college.

A sign of indigestion-"Gone to dinner; be

From Wednesday's Daily.

The recently elected officers of the Pike's Peak commandery were installed on Monday

Mr. W. H. Converse has disposed of his basiness and will leave for Newton, Kansas, to-day which place he has settled on as his future home.

The property known as the Butte tract, lying between Colorado City and Manitou, and consisting of 320 acres, was yesterday sold by Captain DeCoursey to Messrs. Quimby and

• Mr. Weir has received no instructions from the postoffice department to discontinue work on the new postoffice building, and with the progress that is now being made in its erection it will be completed in ample time to comply with the letter of the contract.

The Alvin Joslin company arrived from the south on the Durango express yesterday morning. They came from California on the Southern Pacific route. They report that business on the southern line is very poor and do not recommend combinations to travel that way in going to and from California. The towns on the road are few and far between and the houses small and without conveniences.

#### UNCLE ALVIN.

#### Charles L. Davis Draws a Good House and Gives a Pleasing Performance.

The attendance at the opera house last night to witness the production of "Alvin Joslin" by Charles L. Davis and his excellent company, was better than the average. It has been frequently stated in print that Davis depended almost entirely for his audiences on the extravagant paper which he circulated. This may be true to a certain extent, but there is nevertheless numerous attractive qualities in the play of Alvin Joslin and in the title character as personated by Charles L. Davis. Mr. Davis is himself the author of the play, and one cannot help but notice that in its general construction an effort has been made to pattern after the play of Joshua Whitcomb, which has been made so famous by Denman Thompson.

The author has succeeded very well in producing a play that will amuse the majority of theatre goers, but it can in no way be favorably compared with Joshua Whitcomb. while the character of Alvin Joslin cannot be classed as a legitimate representation of the New England farmer. As we said before, i pleases the masses, and although it may be defective in many respects it is looked upon by the public and considered by critics to be a successful play.

Davis advertises to give 180 laughs in 180 minutes, and he certainly made good his guarantee last night, for from beginning to end the audience was kept in a continual unroar. He of course is the life of the play and without him it would have no amusing features. For years he has studied and acted the character, and there is a noticeable improvement in him since his appearance here last year.

Take it all in all he has good support, although some of the minor parts might be more carefully presented.

Bob Ford; the New York confidence man, was taken by W. M. Dill, who does not appear to have a full conception of his part in some instances, while in others he does exceedingly well.

Harry C. Stone as Theophilus Oglesby Dorls has little to say, but his make-up is excruciating and his acting very amusing.

The leading lady character, that of Clorinda Joslin, was personated by Miss Addie Eaton. There is abundance of room for improvement in this part, and it was more acceptably presented on the occasion of Alvin Joslin's former appearance here.

Alvin Joslin seems to have numerous admirers in Colorado Springs, and can always rely on good houses.

#### COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Literary Exercises of the Term. There was but a small audience at the college last evening to listen to the closing liter-

ary exercises of the term. The first thing on the programme was an essay by Miss Ellen Gateley, on "What and How Shall we Read." She began by speaking of the value of books, and gave examples illustrating their powerful and molding influence. The difficulties in selecting reading were referred to. There is more value in reading well a little than in carelessly reading a great deal. The Bible contains every kind of literature. There is some fiction that should be read and some that should not. One should read such books as are in the line of his profession or business. Read with attention. It is well when reading to take notice. Different authors should be read on the same subject. The object of reading is to obtain knowlege for this world and the next. There should be system in reading history.

There is pleasure in thinking of the future opportunity for continued mental development. It is this thought which gives such a momentous interest to the question.

Mr. F. L. Cooper read an essay entitled "Our Mother Tongue," giving a sketch of the history of the English language and closing with an appeal for the thorough study of English in our schools high and low.

Mr. Levi D. Ratliffe treated "The Encroachment of Corporate Monopolies upon Public Rights." The gentleman thinks there is great danger from this source, especially from railroads in which at present there is an investment of five hundred million dollars. Restrictive legislation is not tolerated by the railroads. So great are the re- varication, or in the words of the poet the turns from railroads that every year there is an addition to the capitalization. In fifteen years Jay Gould and company have accumulated seventy-five millions of dollars; in twenty years the Vanderbilts a hundred millions; and in a short 'time a California combination, originally investing twelve and silence. a half thousand dollars, have accumulated a hundred and eighty-six millions.

enormous gains, but obtaining legislative be subverted. Recent statements of Senator Davis, ex-Secretary Windom and Judge Black were cited in evidence, as was the remarkable testimony given a few years ago by Jay Gould in regard to Erie affairs. The government which the corporations will ultimately seek to control will be the general government.

There was a song by Miss Bertha L. Smith with piano accompaniment by Professor Marden's daughter, Miss Jennie.

Miss Lizzie S. Neal read an essay on "The Beneficence of Law." After speaking of optimists and pessimists and the things which lead one to be a pessimist, she advocated the doctrine that all in all law is beneficent. Law is God. As one studies he believes more and more in the bencficence of law. The pure air he breathes reminds him how law him. The grass reminds sustains away in the earth. But law appears best in the higher nature of man, the emotional nature. Man, however physically or mentally developed, would not be fitted for enjoyment without his emotional nature. It is better that man should look for the dawn of a better life, even if he be disappointed.

After an invitation from Professor Marden to be present at to-day's oral examinations. Mr. F. W. Tuckerman considered "Labor and Capital." He defined these terms and mainthat there is no contained between the true interests flict of labor and capital. He explained somewhat in detail the causes which lead laborers to be envious of capitalists and capitalists to be unfair towards laborers, and claimed that in a contest capital has the advantage.

As to contests, it will not always be so The world is growing better. Labor and capital will be at peace. The remedy lies in public sentiment. Without education there can be no harmony. Next to the law of the gospel is the law of political economy.

Oral examinations will be held at the college to-day. The devotional exercises will be held at half past eight as usual, after which there will be examinations according to the following programme:

8.45.	ZoolegyProfessor Stone
	Jones' Latin Lessons Professor Sheldon
	Algebra Professor Loud
	Mental Science Professor Marden
10.10.	Physiology Professor Bump
10 45.	Recess
10.45.	HomerProfessor Sheldon
11.60.	Geology Professor Stone
11 30,	English Literature Professor Bump
11 55.	Physics
2.10	Political Science Professor Marden
The	e public is invited to attend.
	9.00 9.25 10.10 10.45 10.45 11.60 11.30 11.55

From Thursday's Daily.

Contributed.

Landing of the Pilgrims. Two hundred and sixty-one years ago today the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. "What sought they thus afar?

> Bright jewels of the mine: The wealth of seas, the spoils of war,

They sought a faith's pure shrine. They found it, too, and the pure faith of those Pilgrims is strong in the hearts of all true patriots to-day. The stern and rockbound coast is no fallacy. The writer has stood on Plymouth Rock, wandered over Clark's Island (the first landing place), fished off Gurnet lighthouse, bathed in the cold waters of Plymouth harbor, occupied the chair of Governor Winthrop, which came over in the Mayflower, handled the sword of Miles Standish, said to be of Damascus steel and made B. C., studied the history of their trials and tribulations, which were enough to make the stoutest heart quail, and he is satisfied that the Pilgrims are patriots, faithful to God

#### O'KEEFFE'S FAREWELL.

Account of the Reception Tendered to Him.

and faithful to their country

in the Opera House. Mr. Stanley Wood contributes to yesterday's Denver News the following account of Sergeant O'Keeffe's departure and the reception tendered him by our citizens:

Sergeant O'Keeffe, the well-known prevaricator of Pike's Peak has been transferred to another signal station, and yesterday yielded his position to a successor. His friends in city, under the leadership of the newspaper men, resolved to give the sergeant a farewell banquet, and accordingly the opera house was secured and the banquet took place there last evening. At exactly 8 o'clock p. m. the invited guests sat down to four generously provided tables, which were arranged in the form of a parallelogram in the body of the house, the orchestra chairs being covered with a temporary floor. The parquette circle, the balcony and the gallery of the theatre were crowded with spectators who had been attracted there to listen to the speeches and toasts of the evening, and who testified their enjoyment and appreciation by

frequent bursts of applause. Lieutenant H. P. Scott, city editor of the GAZETTE, presided, while Alderman Charles Walker acted as chaplain. After the dinner had been discussed the tables were cleared and decanters, generously supplied with water from the various mineral springs of Manitou (this is a temperance town), were brought out. The president arose, and with his goblet filled to the brim with Iron Ute water, proposed the following toast:

"O'Keeffe, one of the greatest prevaricators, equalled by few, excelled by none. True to his record may his life be a romance and in his final resting place may he lie easy."

Apropos to this toast Lieutenant Scott said: The rosy realms of romance are as real to O'Reeffe as the stern and sterile steppes of truth are to me. The golden glow which gilds the granite summit of the peak is but the type of that glamour which surrounds it through the mendacious genius of O'Keeffe. This aureole envelopes the mountain and some of O'Keeffe's legends-are more stupendous than the peak itself. In the words of another 'the microcosm is lost in the macroant tergiversation is productive of more deep and lasting pleasure than parsimonious prenormal condition of affairs is:

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne.

"Gentlemen, here's lookin' at you." The toast was drunk amid thunders of applause, but when Sergeant O'Keeffe arose to reply there was an instantaneous and absolute

\* \* \* \* \* When the applause which followed his this new west.

We cannot conceive of the power of monopolies. But still it grows, not only making Ainguight Brown, with the appropriement Ainsworth Brown, with the announcement that the alderman would read an original power and power in the courts. Unless things are changed, our free justitutions will be subverted. Recent statements of Senator adderman began in tones trembling with emotion:

"Assist me now divine poetic fire, Come to my aid and help me strike the lyre." "Hould there," shouted a clear, determined voice, and the tall, slender figure of O'Keeffe was seen standing sternly erect, "Hould was seen standing sternly erect, there! tergevisater, prevaricator and mendacious are terrums which may be used in a friendly spirrit, but whin you talk about sthrikin' the liar oim here ivery toim."

Alderman Brown at once resumed his seat and with Spartan firmness refused to proceed with his poem. Speeches were made, however, by General Isaac Bailey and others, and the banquet concluded by all those present rising and singing in a very affecting manner, "Farewell, my own; light of my life, fare-well." Thus ended one of the most interesting events of the year in Colorado Springs.
STANLEY WOOD.

#### COLORADO COLLEGE.

him of the law by which coal has been stored | Closing Notes of the Fall Term-The Roll of Honor.

The following students have obtained for their term work a general average of 80 per cent. or more:

COLLEGE STUDENTS. Ratliffe, Levi D Tuckerman, Fred. W Cooper, F Leddie Halleck, Parker S Rowe, Jessie M

ACADEMIC STUDENTS. Neal, Lizzic S Neal, May L Older, Belle Seldomridge, Charles B Thomas, Molly Smith, Eliza Wiley, Mabel Bartlett, Louis A Copley, Carrie De Lange, Helen M Ferris, Kate L Hildrett, Philo C Hull, Rolland R nson, Harry D

PREPARATORY STUDENTS. Hildreth, E T Barnes, Marion O

This is the largest roll of honor the college has ever had. There were seventeen conditions distribut-

ed among eleven students. The oral examinations held yesterday were not very well attended. It is not likely, however, that the pupils who had to recite felt much hurt by the public's lack of interest, still it is to be regretted that more people were not enough interested to be present. What a feeling of satisfaction has stolen into each student heart during these last few days as the owner of that heart has done his last

task before vacation. The College union met last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Rowe. The sub ject was "Rest for the Soul and How to Find It." The attendance at the meeting of the union has been quite small during the term, but in other respects the meetings have been very satisfactory. Those present decided that Professor Marden should continue in charge during the next term. The place of the next meeting which will be held in January, has not been decided on. The subject will be "How can we as Christian students let our light shine in college."

The Occidental club held the last meeting of the term last Friday evening. The exercises were not very successful, and had not received either the time or the attention which had been spent in preparing for the election. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Jessie M. Rowe; vice-president, Harry H. Seldoniridge; secretary and treasurer, Louis A. Bartlett. The executive committee will consist of the president, the vice president, and William J.

The second number of the Occidental Mirror appearediast Monday. Both in typograhpical appearance and in matter, it is an improvement on the first number. I wish, though, that the editors would keep that utterly detestable word "gent" out of the Mirror's columns of reading matter. The chanel has some new curtains

President Tenney visited Denver Monday. To-day he starts for the east, where he will to Leadville to negotiate for the mine, spend some time in the interests of the college. During his absence Professor Marden for his expenses. Letters and telewill act as president of the college.

Miss Mabel Wiley, one of our students, will go east with Mr. Tenney for the purpose of entering Wellesley college. Mr. Frank Cotten will pass the vacation at

his home in El Paso. Miss Evalyn M. Johnson, formerly of this college, now of the University of Denver,

was among yesterday's visitors. Mr. T. L. Fisher, of our boarding club, is away making a visit at LeavenworthC ity, Kansas. He will return about the 31st in-

Mr. George F. Owen's connection with the college ceases with this term. He will work

on the Republic. The mumps have excused Miss Mosser from attendance a day or two.

Definite arrangements for the continuance of the boarding club at Professor Loud's have not been made. However it will probably

Such of the students as desire such labor can spend vacation in grubbing bushes on the college land along the Monument. Mr. Turner is in charge of the college wood

yard. School will begin Wednesday, January 4th, 1882. The assay department continues during

vacation. Another term gone-and the most successful in the life of the college. The total enrollment has been about eighty, something better than last year. But the figures alone do not represent the actual gain, for the enrollment of this year represents fewer special

students and can more properly be called a

body of students. There are several

things on account of which the fall term of '81 will be worth remembering. There has been a considerable and valuable addition to the faculty. The Considerable philosophical apparatus has been provided.

The Occidental club has been organized and interest to future students, if the society paid his share of all expenses. keeps up from year to year a vigorous and useful existence. Slowly, steadily, surely, Colorado college is growing into an institution whose influence for good is to be a power in STUDENT.

From Friday's Daily.

#### TRUE INWARDNESS.

Given from Testimony.

and then Asks for More.

From time to time during the past year, purchase or development of the mine. various articles purporting to be statements of the legal difficulties in which the Robert relation to subsequent events appears on the E. Lee Mining company was and is still inneut newspapers of the west. Even to those men holding positions of trust and honor among us-the matter could not fail in being of universal interest. Believing that all statements of the case thus far in print were inspired by partisan considerations and were written and published for the purpose of cre-

In the spring of 1878 James M. Sigafus, of Sigafus was one morning holding a conversabrought a piece of the Lee ore for assay. Kerr's porch, in Colorado Springs, a man named W. H. Rogers appeared on the scene and listened to the conversation. Overhearbecame much interested in the matter, since interviews with Sigafus about it, and tried to interest several Colorado Springs men in the mine with a view to its purchase on such terms as he thought could be made with Sigafus and Belt. In all this he was unsuccessful till he at last brought the matter to the attention of Irving Howbert, then cashier of the Rogers except as a depositor, carrying a small balance, at his bank. Rogers then rehearsed all he knew about the mine, stating it as his belief that it could be bonded for \$7,000 and that Sigafus would compromise for a onethird interest. He further represented that and could be bought for the figure named, he was willing to go in. Thereupon Rogers was

ance, for which time is to be given, should be properly secured.

We all feel very grateful for the kindness Howbert likewise supplying the money grams were received from Rogers advisory of the progress of his negotiations. till Howhert, fearing that he was being bound in some way contrary to agreement, started for Leadville. On his arrival he found that Rogers had secured the bond from the Belt party for \$7,000, on which the \$2,000 had been paid. He also discovered that the bond as drawn up and executed secured a half interest each to Irving Howbert and M. Seymour Rogers. Inquiry as to whom this latter party might be developed the fact that it was Rogers' wife, known up to that time as Mary S. Rogers. He explained that he did not wish to be known as being connected with the mine, and hence had said, in making the purchase, that he acted for another party of the same name but no blood relation. Said he to Howbert: "I can safely say this as my wife is no blood relation of mine." The truth was-according with the unavoidable inference-that Rogers was hopelessly bankrupt and hence could risk no records of

property in his own name. Shortly after the bond was secured, as related above, the expected compromise was effected with Sigafus who, in consideration of a one-third interest, withdrew his suit against the Belt party. Work was now commenced under the bond, Rogers, meantime, giving for his share of the \$300 worth of work then determined to be put in the mine-the cash, as before, being supplied by Howbert. Rogers then went to Chicago and failed, as before, to furnish any money whatever. The rest could ill afford to carry his share of the development, and work was consequently retarded; so that when the time came for the final payment on the bond, they were unable to raise the necessary sum. Under these circumstances, though the bond expired, they simcollege wings, so much needed, which con- ply held possession, which, since the dous appliance from the gallery). Triumph-tinue to grow upward, have been begun. mine had developed no special valthe Belt party were quite ue, willing they should do. For some time thereafter work was slowly continued. Rogers the Mirror has been started. These last two had become paralyzed, and hence disabled. apparently unimportant events will be of His associates pitied him and to the last

In March, 1879, good pay ore was at last struck, and the natural consequences quickly followed. They were immediately enjoined by the Belt party, and from that time on held the mine by force of arms. Weary of this tion, Howbert explained again and in order, excellent progress.

trouble, and seeing that the means to main to Rogers the whole case, with the bearings trin such costly possession must soon be ex- of all the suits, compromises, etc., and hausted, the Howbert party on May 10, 1879, stating that if he still wished to join in gave a sixty-day bond to L. D. Roudebush for the Wolcott compromise he was at liberty to S135,000, on which \$10,000 were paid; Roude do so. But he still wished to sell bush at the same time securing a ninety-day if Marshall would purchase. Howbert The Story of the R. E. Lee Mine bond from the adverse claimants, the Belt parmade no disguise of his preference for ty, or as it should now be called, the Wolcott Marshall as a purchaser, stating that he was interest, he having secured the property from a lawyer, knew all about the suits and could Belt and Knight. At the expiration of the be of great use to them in the subsequent The Rogers Party Gets Its Pay Once sixty days Roudebush refused to take the mine, forfeiting, of course, the \$10,000. Rogers with his share repaid Howbert the advances thus far made, and this was the total of his payments, in any shape, for the

At this juncture an important personage in

scene. This was H. B. Rogers, brother of volved, have appeared in some of the promi- W. H. Rogers, a Chicago lawyer, who, in all limited; that the machinery and appliances subsequent transactions, represented his sisunacquainted with the merits of the case, the ter-in-law. He was a man of about 40 years bias of these several occounts was obvious, of age, several years the senior of both Howand little doubt could be entertained as to the | bert and Marshall, and was far from im- that the longest drift was less than 100 feet source whence they emanated. Involving, as pressing one with the idea of inexperience, of in length. Bearce estimated the value of the did the statements therein contained, the in- which so much account was made in the mine at \$250,000, and both experts swore that tegrity of some of the most esteemed and re- trial. Appearing at the time of the lapse of no workings could by any possibility have spected citizens of Colorado Springs-gentle- the Roudebush bond, it was at his suggestion been concealed. This testimony is confirmed verbally extended for two weeks, in the hope by as many as a half dozen persons who had that something would be developed, so anxious was the Rogers faction that the mine would be taken on the bond. But this availed nothing and the Howbert party were thrown back on their previous trouble with Belt, and ating a popular sentiment, the present writer armed possession of the mine was resumed. sought access to the sworn testimony in the All parties returned to Colorado Springs, and case, for the purpose of making a presentment | at their unanimous solicitation, Howbert went that should do absolute justice to all parties to Leadville to see what could be done,—to ble supposition. Finally the sale was conconcerned. The following brief account of sell, compromise, do anything that would rethe discovery and development of the famous | lease them from their almost hopeless condimine and the litigation connected with it will | tion. All parties were fully aware that the be found not only an interesting chapter of money was almost gone, that the litigation frontier history, but a full and accurate state | and armed possession could not much longer ment as well of the legal questions now pend- be maintained, and that the property must be lost if something were not soon done. Before Howbert went to Leadville he was repeatedly conversed with them about the transaction; Colorado Springs, grubstaked a prospector urged by both Mrs. and Lawyer Rogers to use named George W. Belt, who shortly after every exertion to dispose in some way of their of the affair, said the mine might be worth located a claim and called it the Robert E. interests, alleging that Mr. Rogers could not Lee. Belt appears to have been quite other stand the climate and that he must be gotten than an honest man, for he recorded the away. In Leadville Howbert again used claim for himself and a man named Knight, his endeavors with Roudebush-whose ninety out of it." leaving Sigafus out entirely, who at once be- day bond with the Wolcott party had not yet gan suit in the courts of Lake county to re- expired-to have him take the property on cover his half interest. During its pendency, the original terms of \$135,000. He also to, and the injunction which all this time had offered the mine to many other parties, but | tied up the mine, thereby dissolved. This intion with Professor Kerr, to whom he had without avail, for it was impossible to sell the junction, it should be explained, while it mine in its then tangled condition. All these stopped the sale of ore-did not prevent its be-During this interview, which took place on things failing, he next tried the only other ing mined, so that a considerable amount of course to save the property, viz: to compro- ore was on the dump. Only twenty days remise with the Wolcott party. The latter mained till the \$105,000 must be paid, and offered to relinquish suits and give clear titles during this time they worked night and day ing Kerr say that he had gotten an assay of for \$117,000 and a one-quarter interest. All sorting and shipping the ore on the 1,700 ounces from the mine, Rogers evidently these offers were duly set forth to the dump as well as mining more as fast as possi-Rogers party in Colorado Springs, and called ble. As a result of this, \$37,000 were realized during the next few days he had repeated forth the following letter, which is put in and paid to the Wolcott party, the remaining vidence:

Colorado Springs, July 27, 1879.

Mr. Irving Howbert: DEAR SIR-Messrs. Humphrey and Crowell were up to the house this (Sunday) morning with your two telegrams of the 25th and 26th inst., and also your letter, and after talking their contents over, Mr. Crowell suggested First National bank of Colorado Springs. Up | that I should write you concerning our views to this time, Howbert had no knowledge of and preference as to the proposition therein contained. Owing to the very delicate condition of my brother's health I do not think, as far as he is concerned, that the proposition of purchase upon the basis of \$117,000 and a quarter interest would be advisable, and both Humphrey and Crowell concur with me.

The other proposition of a sale of the property would be much more desirable, as it he had no money, but that if Howbert could would have the effect to very much relieve his make the first payment he would be able to repay in thirty days from the proceeds of sales in Chicago, then assured. Howbert at rey and Crowell concur with your suggestion first did not take much interest in the matter, that a considerable portion of the cash realbut finally said that if it was as represented ized might be paid to him, provided the bal-

furnished by Howbert with \$2,000 and sent and consideration with which this proposition difficult to see how the decision is made, and feel that it will go far to restore him to health, if such a thing is possible. We of fraud and undue pressure were one by one are desirous of getting the whole thing off his mind, and are therefore anxious that the sale should be made.

We are satisfied to trust the whole matter to your judgment, only requesting that if it be possible for a sale to be made on the original basis that such may be done. Not now having the telegram or letter with me, I am unable to answer more fully as to their contents.

All join me in kind regards and a sincere wish for the success of your efforts Yours very truly, H. B. ROGERS. The first proposition of purchase refers, of course, to the compromise with Wolcott. Of this Rogers was notorionally unable to pay his share, and as seen from the above letter, the proposition did not meet with favor. The second proposition referred to was the general effort of Howbert to effect a sale of the whole property which, as has been seen, he was quite unable to do. The Rogers party still urging him to make some disposition of the property that would allow them to get away, and all else failing, Howbert proceeded in the only other course that would save his party and satisfy the Rogers' interest, viz: To find a nurchaser for the Rogers interest, who would be willing to go into the Wolcott compromise, the basis of which had been gotten down to \$105,000 and a one-fifth interest. He had had repeated assurances that the Rogers would be glad to sell on the basis of the orig-Howbert his note for \$1,100, the \$100 being | inal Roudebush bond, and in confirmation thereof, received the following telegram, also in evidence:

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25, 1879-11:20 p. m. 1

To Irving Howbert: Rogers anxious to sell at original figures. Do for us as you think situation better than we do. \* \*

B. F. CROWELL. Do for us as you think best, you know the

In his efforts to make this sale, Howbert went to as many as seven persons without success, till he at last came to J. Y. Marshal. This gentleman, a lawyer, had been employed by Howbert's party in their suits with Belt and others. At this time he had no connection with them though he had not been formally discharged. Marshal at first was reluctant, and only agreed when Howbert offered to assist him to the extent of endorsing some of his notes. Howbert immediately telegraphed to Mrs. Rogers that he had found a purchaser, and lawyer Rogers, duly armed term begins Thursday, January 5th. Alwith full powers, was at once posted to Leadville. On his arrival, in order that there firm footing and the term just closed has should be no misunderstanding or dissatisfac-

litigation in which they were sure to become involved. Rogers freely assented to this, saying it was no more than right. Rogers was then taken to the mine and shown through it.

The condition of the mine at this time is shown by the sworn testimony of two experts, Lockwood and Bearce. They state that there was then not a timbered drift in the mine: that the territory developed was exceedingly were very crude, a one-horse whim constiuting the hoisting machinery; that there were only two drifts in low grade mineral, and worked in the mine.

Rogers, thoroughly satisfied with this examination, went to Marshall for the purpose of closing the sale. They naturally had some talk about the whole matter, as any two persons, and especially two lawyers, would be likely to have. That this conversation affected the sale in any way, is a most unreasonacluded July 31, 1879. Marshall was assisted as promised, the Rogers party took their money and went away evidently well satisfied. The testimony of a respected citizen of Colorado Springs, D. J. Martin, proves their entire satisfaction. He chanced to meet them on a train of the A., T. & S. F., all going east; they expressed their relief at the conclusion more or less. They spoke of the gentlemen they had sold to as being very clever gentlemen, and "hoped they would make a million

As soon as this matter was disposed of the terms of the Wolcott compromise were acceded \$68,000 being raised on their individual notes.

After this, mining was continued with uneven success. Sometimes good ore was found, and again they did not know where the next was to come from. Six weeks subsequent to the sale, the first chlorides were struck, and the success of the mine seemed assured. But the evidence cannot be disproved that before this rich mineral was struck the outlook for the mine was often exceedingly gloomy.

The Rogers party was not again heard of till February, 1880, after the famous 17-hour output, with which every one is familiar. Concluding that she had, of necessity, been deceived, Mrs. Rogers sent her brother-in-law to Leadville where, in March, 1880, he began suit to set aside the deed and recover the original interest. This was subsequently transferred to the United States court in Denver, where it was argued, resulting in Judge Mc-Crary's late decision for the plaintiff. In view of the evidence in the case, it is of fraud and undue pressure were one by one abandoned and the case finally decided on a pure technicality, viz: That Marshall, a retained and undischarged attorney of Howbert, Sigafus and Rogers, in the attitude of purchaser, sustains illegal relations to his client. The judge in his decision makes no reference to the charges of fraud, etc., but gives judgment solely on the technicality referred to. It is the intention of the defendants to carry the action to higher courts, so that a final verdict is unlikely to be reached for a long time. It is well known that the Colorado Springs owners sold out their interests in February, 1881. So far from the pendency of what they considered a trivial suit-affecting the sale, they state that their very indifference to it was the cause of its loss. They sold simply to exchange an uncertainity for a certainty of dimensions calculated to satisfy any rational men. The writer has collated the above with care and conscientiousness, and believes it to

be a fair and impartial statement. G. R. B.

The Colorado Springs Musical society have leased the Masonic hall in the opera house block for rehearsals.

Professor C. J. Harris, superintendent of the public schools, was married yesterday to Miss Florence M. Rust at the residence of her uncle, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We understand that Miss Kate Thorne has been prevailed upon to give readings during the session of the Colorado Teachers' association in this city.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the banquet tendered to the newsboys and boot blacks of Pueblo by W. C. Williams, the city circular of the Pueblo Chieftain.

Christmas will be celebrated by the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in the new church. A cantata will be sung and a number of recitations will be given by the scholars. Santa Claus will on the same evening distribute a large number of presents among the children.

H. L. Parker's private school closed to-day for a vacation during the holidays. Next though a new enterprise this school is on a been very successful. The pupils have made

#### SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Colorado State Teachers' Association.

Mr. J. P. Easterly hands us the programme of exercises for the seventh annual session of the Colorado State Teachers' association which convenes in this city December 29th, and lasts three days. A general invitation is extended by the executive committee to all to come prepared to take an active part in the discussion of papers and topics from the query box.

The public are cordially invited to attend all the exercises of the association. The fol- season. lowing is the programme:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28. At Opera House. EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

EVENING, 7:39 O CLOUK.

Address of Welcome.
Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, Colorado Springs.
Response... Pres. I. N. D. mett, Boulder
Lecture—"Our Foreign Schoolmasters".
Prof. George N. Marden, Colorado College.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29. At High School. MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK 1. President's Address...I. N. Dennett, Boulder
2. Paper—"Teacher's Work, outside of Text
Book".......J. S. McClung, Pueblo

Discussion.... H. M. Hale, Central: Mary Thomas, Boulder.

H. M. Hale, Central: Mary Thomas, Boulder.
AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Paper—"Evolution of Primary Methods"...
Miss Giddings, Colorade Springs.
2. Paper—"Mathematical Geography"...
Robert H. Beggs, Denver.
Discussion...
M. L. Jennings, Georgetown; P.A.Moir, W. Last
Animas.

4. Appointment of Committees..... EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.

EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.

Lecture Prof. J. A. Sewell, State University Short Addresses.
"Technical Education"
Pres. A. E. Hale, School of Mines.
"Discipline of Education"
Pres. D. D. Moore, Denver University.
"Social Culture in School".
Hon. J. C. Shattuck, Denver.
"Educational Outlook"
Hon. L. S. Cornell, State Supt.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30. MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

1. Work of County Superintendents.

2. Paper—'Cognition in School Work

Robert Casey, Greeley.

3. Discussion of Question—'Moral and Social

Training in School''

W. A. Andrus, Canon City: C. W. Parkinson,

Monument: W. C. Thomas, Lendville; Aaron Gove, Superintendent Denver Schools.

4. Query Box.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK. Reports. Committee on Nominations; Secretary; Finance Committee; Treasurer; Committee on Resolu-

2. Paper—"The Modern School-ma'am".

Miss M. R. Campbell, Fort Collins.

Paper—"What to Read and How to Read it".

M. J. Spaulding, Nevada.

Discussion...
H. L. Parker, Colorado Springs; James H. Baker, Denver High School. EVENING SESSIQN, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Social Reunion.

Music, Recitations and general good time. At Congregational Church.

Mexican 000,000.

Corona Institute closed its first term yesterday and a vacation of two weeks will be taken. The institute has thus far been conducted with entire satisfaction.

ington yesterday morning, where he has been for several weeks engaged in closing up the affairs of the Ute Indian commission, of which he was a member.

We understand that a proposition will be He Seems Perfectly Satisfied With the Way made at the next meeting of the council that if the city will make a lake in the centre of Alamo square Dr. A. Sutton will present to the city a pair of gondolas, male and female.

Parties have been trying to lease the opera house for a spiritualistic seance next Sunday night, but Manager Welch prefers not to lease the house for Sunday night entertainments Efforts will be made to get Court House hall for the purpose.

All of the Colorado Springs merchants had a good trade yesterday as many of the country residents visited the city for the purpose of purchasing holiday goods. During the entire day Tejon street was lined upon either side by numerous conveyances.

Mr. Snell, of the firm of Robertson & Snell, proprietors of the National hotel, died vescame here from New York state about three months ago in hopes of benefitting his him points all the time, but then he has done

knife for use in the play. The company left out with the proposition that an insane man the city without returning the property. must be a half idiot." the city without returning the property. When here on Tuesday night, Mr. Davis was approached by the man who had loaned the property and requested to return the same or pay for it. Mr. Davis referred the matter to his manager, and at the same time seemed to manifest regret that the thing should have happened. He nevertheless left the city with-out paying for the knife. Yesterday an at-times a man suddenly feels an impulse to tachment was issued against his effects and sent to Denver for service. In the future Davis will not be apt to borrow property without returning it.

#### OUT WEST.

Work on the artesian well at Fort Lyon has been suspended. Cattle stealing has been indulged in to quite

an extent in and about Leadville. There is a report going the rounds that Tom Bowen has sold his mine for \$2,600,000.

Four murders occurred between Las Vagas and Albuquerque, New Mexico, last week.

It costs in Colorado \$100 per month to keep one thousand miles of telegraph line in

One cattleman in the vicinity of Fort Worth, him as witness. Kansas, has branded 10,000 calves in his herd

Arrangements have been consummated for the erection of a large and commodious hotel

The Trinidad News has been enlarged to a seven column paper and it now takes the associated press report. A ten thousand dollar steal has already

been discovered in the erection of the new city hall at Denver.

Two boys, inmates of the reform school at Golden, escaped on Wednesday. They were both sent from Weld county.

A disease similar to epizootic is prevalent among the horses at Las Animas. Many horses are reduced in flesh and unfit for work. that of Calvin T. Lessig, security agent.

Durango has a new school building erected and furnished at a cost of \$10,000.

The sale of postage stamps at the Denver postoffice on Tuesday aggregated \$700. Salsbury's Troubadours are drawing crowd-

ed houses at Leadville. The Denyer & Rio Grande railroad track is now laid within thirty miles of Rico.

The product of the Argo smelting works for the year it is stated will exceed \$3,000,000.

The Humphreys Hose team of Leadville will contest for the champion belt next The Wallace Sisters have been playing at

Las Vegas during the past week to large business. Colonel Hays, a saloon keeper at Gunnison

City, was shot on Wednesday and is not expected to live.  $\Lambda$  three days go-as-you-please  $\,$  match begins

at Gunnison City to-day. Six entries have already been made.

A miniature copy of the Denver News, of November 21st, was inclosed in yesterday's issue of that paper.

A man by the name of Winse was hung in Arizona the other day under the mistake that he was a cattle thief.

The First National bank and the Merchants National bank at Denver are to be consolidated about January first.

It cost Rio Grande county \$600 to pay an expert for balancing up the treasurer's books and opening out a new set.

Two years ago Wyoming territory was \$20,000 in arrears, but to-day it has a handsome surplus in the treasury.

An association has been organized at Silver Cliff for the purpose of furthering the interests of the new hotel prospect.

The Denver city council has ordered the purchase of a new steam fire engine and twenty additional alarm boxes.

A special to the Pueblo Vox Populi conveys the information that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is pushing toward Colorado.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the state agricultural college last week, President Edwards' salary was raised to \$2,000 a

Among the recent Mexican mining incorporations is a company claiming to own a Mexican property which is capitalized at \$50,-

There seems to be no solution to the mysterious Hysell murder case at Durango. Who was murdered or who committed the deed is vet a conundrum.

Alamosa now comes to the front as an applicant for the proposed army post in Colo Judge T. A. McMorris returned from Wash- rado. It claims advantages not equalled by any other town in Colorado.

#### GUITEAU INTERVIEWED.

Things are Going.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—A Press reporter interviewed Guiteau, and the latter expressed delight at seeing his friend, and appeared to be quite lonesome, but immediately became chatty and good natured. He said he was never better in health or spirits, was generally healthy and had taken things easy since his arrest, and never allowed anything to worry him, although they were howling to shoot him they could not get at him.

"Stuff and nonsense," said he, when told t was reported that he had suicided.

"What next won't they say that's too ridiculous? What on earth should I want to commit suicide for? I am perfectly satisfied with the way things are going, and I have never had any doubts of the issue. The Diety has taken care of my case thus far, and pretty

"What is the object in recalling Mrs. Dun-

"I don't know what Scoville's idea is; I terday morning of consumption. Mr. Snell shall have to see him about that. I don't want to put those women on the stand again. health. His family have been notified of his death, and it is expected that the remains will have been for interment.

him points an the time, but then he has don't know but that I am as well satisfied as if I had managed it alone." He stating a mobe sent east for interment.

When here last season the property man of the Alvin Joslin company borrowed of a certain gentleman in this city a large carving loss sight of the main feature. He started

Guiteau announced his intention of crossexamining the government experts. They had not, he said, touched upon the mysteribe present no sufficient reason either in mind or in sense from surroundings for any particturn around, and in doing so, fears some one of whom, perhaps, he has just been thinking, or often obeys what he terms presenti-

Guiteau appeared to keenly feel that be had been defrauded by those persons who had sold to the press interviews with him without

even offering him a division.

Scoville's attention was called to the alleged statement of Mills, that he found on taking a cast of Guiteau's head that one side was more fully developed than the other. his statement is reported correctly, said Scoville, it will sustain the theory I have maintained throughout, and Dr. Hamilton will have to take back some of his testimony for he testified that his head was symmetrical and Mills' statements support the statement of the expert for the defense, and I think every expert will admit that where the head is developed smaller on one side it forms the basis for an unbalanced brain and can become ground work for a case of insanity. If Mills substantiates the statement I shall summon

Scoville thinks two weeks more will be required to finish the trial.

Anxious to Insure Guiteau's Life.

WASHINGTON, December 22 .- A letter has been received from Reading, Pa., signed by Bordner & Lessig, and stating that arrangements have been made with several Birks county mutual associations, including the Reading Mutual Aid association of Vienna, to secure an amount of insurance not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars on the life of Charles J. Guiteau and requesting that his signature to an application, which is enclosed, be procured. The application is for ten thousand dollars insurance in the Reading Mutual Ald association of Pennsylvania, on the "life maturity plan." The name and residence are filled out to Charles J. Guiteau, Washington, D. C. The beneficiary is Arthur J. Bordner, and his signature is followed by

#### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Telegraphic Communication with South America - Mexican Business.

NEW YORK, December 21.—There seems every probability that before many months telegraphic communication will be established between this city and Vera Cruz, Panama, Venzuela, Peru, Chili, and other South America states by direct wires and that news and business advices will be as regularly and as fully received from the countries on the west coast beyond the equator, as they now are from Europe. The Central and South America Telegraph company is pushing the construction of land lines and laying its sub-marine cables as rapidly as material can be supplied.
The route of the system will be from
Vera Cruz to Goatzaeoaleor and thence by land lines across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Pacific at Salina Cruz. From this point cables will continue to San Jose, Guatemala, Salina's Bay, Panama, Buena Ventura, Santa Elena, Payta and Chorillas, where connection will be made with Lima, Peru, at Chorillas. The Central and South American company's system will join the West Coast of America Telegraph company's line to Valparaiso.

This will not only open communication with South America, but will practically duplicate communication between the United States and England and the capitals of Brazil, Uraguay, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru and Equador.

Mexican enterprise begins to attract much capital. Colima, on the Pacific coast, seems to be the chief attraction now, partly because the government of Colima is making iberal inducements for the purpose of attracting capital thither. A party headed by ex-Governor C. McCormick have bought 16,000 acres of land in that state and are going into the business of coffee culture on a very large scale. For the purpose of encouraging the development of this product the congress of Colima some time ago passed a law by which all duty on coffee and all taxes on an estate on which it is grown were remitted for ten years. John W. Foster, our ex-minister to Mexico, officially reported in 75 that Colima was the most noted region, especially for excellence of coffee, on the Pacific coast. He said coffee promised to become the principal article of export and a fer-tile resource of wealth to the state. On the McCormick estate there are now forty thousand trees in bearing and twelve thousand new trees are to be planted every year for four years. Ex-Governor McCormick says he has looked into the matter very carefully. He says in seven years he and his friends will make a net profit of \$582,000; that their expenses in that time will be about \$379,500. and the land after seven years' cultivation will be worth two or three times the original

The republic of Guatemela also appears anxious to enlist the co-operation of American capital. It recently granted exclusive right to manufacture paper for a period of twenty years to certain persons who have come to New York and expect to enlist capital here.

#### VANDERBILT - WEBB.

Marriage of the Millionaire's Youngest Daughter.

NEW YORK, December 20.-Miss Lelia Osgood, youngest daughter of W. H. Vanderbilt, was married this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's church to Dr. Wm. Seward Webb, son of General James Watson Webb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. S. Cooke, rector of St. Bartholomew, assisted by the Rev. R. S. Howland, rector of the church of Heavenly Rest. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. Creighton Webb, brother of the groom, was organist at the ceremony. Miss Vanderbilt leaning on the arm of her father was met at the chancel by the groom. The bride was attlied in a dress made by Worth of Paris.

The church was densely crowded by the elite of the city, many having tickets being unable to gain admission. The reception was held at the house which was decorated with flowers and an orchestra discoursed sweet music.

Many elegant presents were displayed, among them magnificent diamonds from the mother of the bride, and diamonds and silver from Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and others.

It was reported that the father of the bride dence on Fifth avenue and a check for \$250,-000. The bridal couple started on a tour and will return in January, when a reception will be given in the new residence of the bride's

#### THE KANSAS DESPERADOES.

Not Yet Captured-Their Progress and Fights. HUNNEWELL, Ks., December 21.—The desperadoes who "rounded up" Caldwell have

undoubtedly escaped. On Sunday at about eight o'clock they came upon some freighters and took five horses. They also made them cook supper and feed their horses before they left. They next exchanged these horses for five others at a ranch below. They had a fight last night at Sanford's ranch on Wagon Greek, where they took some saddles. They travel only by night. In the fight at Dugout Jim Talbot had his forefinger shot off, and Dug IIIII was shot in the heel. They are evidently aiming for Old Mexico. Talbot is a noted desperado. He killed the marshal and deputy marshal at Fort Elliot, Texas, in the spring of 1880 and twelve years are killed. spring of 1880, and twelve years ago killed two negroes in the Creek Nation without cause. He was also one of "Billy the Kid's" cause. gang of cut-throats. A message just in says the sheriff is in hot pursuit, and sent back for a reinforcement of twenty picked men to meet him at the cantonment, Indian Terri-

#### English and Colonial Bishops.

secretary of the state board of public works, has confessed to raising checks for \$4,000.

#### QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, December 22. Silver bars, 1.12%. Money, 4.

Governments, steady. Stocks, weak. The following ere the quotations: ag ere the quotation BONDS.

54'S. 118% Northern Pacific... 34% 4% 1.114% Kansas Pacific... 103% 5'S. 102% K. P. (Denver div.), 108% 6'S. 100% Denver & Rio G'dello he... 117 D., S. P. & P. ... 102

Union Pacific..... 117 Central Pacific(of'd)1151.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

MINING STOCKS. MINING STOCKS.

17 Hukill 65
Hibernin 19
Hortense 15 75
Hi 55 Highland Chief 100 Silver 195
Little Pittsburg 160
Little Chief 80
Little Chief 80
Londville con 1 05
6 80 Mariposa (hid) 4 00
1 40 Mineral Creek 1000 60 Ame. 17
Bodie ...
Boulder Con. 18
Big Pittsburg ...
Bald My antaln ... 55
Breece. ...
Bull Domingo ... 45
Con. Virginia ...
Caribou ... 2 00
Chrysolite ... 380 hrysolite..... 

#### LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for the week ending December 21,

Jordwell, William Danniels, Henry Fowler, Mrs W H Faverite, William Forston, William L Gauley, Mr Glenn, Norm Glodnow, Edward Hardy, William J & Harrington, M C Holt, A T Jechow, R Kennedy, F A

Moore, Joseph
McRae, Ronald
McAvey, Clara
McKey, Mrs L
McLindsey, John
Meus, Charles
Morris, J R
Norton, Miss S
Nichols, H C
Parrows, T A
Peterson, H
Potter, William
Pratt, N
Hose, G W
Saunders, A E
Seward, John S
Smith, Mrs William
Stubbs, G S
Vancieave, James
Walker, Mr
Wilsen, Martha
Williams, J R
Wood, Lidn
Wright, D R Wright, DR

Kennedy, F A Lechner, M Cameron, John E Wendler, H G

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dend letter of-E. I. PRICE, P. M.

A statement regarding an alliance between Germany and Turkey has been circulated for the purpose of creating distrust at St. Peters-

#### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and ad dress. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates. TO THE REPORT OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

FIELDS & STUBBS, A TTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—Will practice in all the courts of the state. Office, North Tejon street over Bennett Bros.' grocery in the Opera House block. dwm 17 lin\* House block.



Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Win-

ter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

### ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The FOREIGN NEWS ombraces special dispatches from all quarters of ne globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS are given the telegraphic dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone

THE WEEKLY HERALD the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical discussions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for

Broadway and Ann St, New York.

## CITY LOTS. CITY LOTS.

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

### GARDEN TRACTS

Ranches Ranches. COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE

M. L. DE COURSEY. REAL ESTATE AGENT OfficeNext Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

In all Parts of the City.

### HEADQUARTERS

SANTA CLAUS!

-OF-

# Christmas Christmas.

AT THE

### PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

The Crowds that daily fill our Store, attest the success which is rewarding our efforts to please and gratify the Ladies and Gentlemen of Colorado Springs, by placing on our counters the most UNPRECEDENTEDIA ATTRACTIVE STOCK of

HOLIDAY GIFTS ever offered in the city. For BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, our Stock is UNSURPASSED west of the Mississippi, and is well calculated to suit all tastes and every pocket. Ranging from Useful and Ornamental Articles at 5c., to Handsome Bronzes at \$20,825 and 830.

We believe that every one who will favor us with a visit and inspect our stock of CHRIST-MAS PRESENTS, cannot fail to be suited. We shall be receiving Constant Additions and Novelties up to THURSDAY, the 22d inst.

### STRICTLY USEFUL PRESENTS

As a SPECIAL INDUCEMENT to those who, for various reasons, may prefer a strictly—serviceable and useful presents, we have determined for this week only to offer the choice of our IMMENSE STOCK of COATS, CLOAKS and ULSTERS, at a REDUCTION OF ONE-FOURTH OFF THE REGULAR PRICE. All of our FANCY DRESS GOODS at TENPER CENT, OFF.—FANCY NECK TIES at from TWENTY-FIVE OFFITY PER CENT. OFF.—FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS at from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF.

We have just opened, received by express, a FRESH and MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, comprising many New Designs and all of PRANG'S CELEBRATED PRIZE CARDS.

Those who wish anything in the way of a CHRISTMAS PRESENT, will do well to call at

## Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE., ONE DOOR E. TEJON.

We Respectfully Invite and Solicit All

FERRIS & JONES.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

Eoff & Howbert,

NEXT TO EL PASO BANK Consisting of a Large Stock of BOOKS for Children and Adults, DOLLS, TOYS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, POCKET KNIVES, STATIONERY, BRONZE and BRASS ORNAMENTS, FANCY BOX PAPER, GOLD PENS, and a Full Line of Miscellaneous Articles and Novelties usually found in first-class Stationery Stores.

N. B.—All Seaside and Franklin Square Papers sent Free through the postoffice on regent of price.

EOFF & HOWBERT, Next to El Paso Bank.

Trustee's Sale.

English and Colonial Bishops.

London, December 22.—Archibishop of Canterbury has written a letter to the clergy anxiously directing attention, from a Christian point of view, to the vast movements of people for years going from Europe to the British colonies, especially between England and America. He says an endeavor is about to be made to establish more direct communication between the church at home and the colonial churches, with a riew to the spiritual welfare of the emigrants. The archbisops says the proposal has obtained the hearty consent of many of the Anglican bishops in America.

Chinese Envoys.

New York, December 22.—The consul general from Chura to Cuba and the Chinese consult at Matanzas, were among the passengers who arrived on the steaming City of Washington from Havana yesterday. They are on their way to Washington to pay their respects to the Chinese minister, who will return to China apon the arrival of his successor, who is expected within a few days. The consul general and consult will remain here until after the arrival of the successor, who is expected within a few days. The consult general for the consult of the consult of the respects of the Chinese minister, who will return to China apon the arrival of the successor, who is expected within a few days. The consult general after the arrival of the medical consultation of the consultation

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, December 21, A. D. 1881.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, A December 20th, 1881. Decomber 20th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their
telains, and that said proof will be made before
the judge and excelled clerk of El Paso county
court at the county seat, on Saturday, Jan. 21st,
1882, viz: John H Avery, Jr., D. S. No. 5595, for
the whine grand whise grace 34, to 115, rg 69
w. He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous r sid necupon, and cultivation
of, said hand, viz: C. M. Elerick, C. F 6 aid, F.
W. Ha they and B. A. Fessenden, all of Manisou,
Colora to.

Edward Fackeren, homestead entry. No. 1880

Cot on to.

Edward Fackeren, homestead entry, No. 1980, for the swipting qr, n hf swiptiand seigns wiggester, tp. 14 s., rr 70 w. He cames the following with esses to prove his continuous residence one, and cultivation of, sail land, viz: C. W. Kittredge. Affect Fortfer, e. M. Drury and R. Maccett, all of Floressent, C. 19. MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Sci-Entific American. This large and splendid illus-trated weeklypaper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solici-tors, Pub's. of Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

#### BLAINE'S LETTER

### To Minister Russell. Which Caused a Stir in

reference to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were sent to the senate to-day by the president in answer to a resolution of that body:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1881.

To James Russell Lowell, London. SIR-My circular note of June 24th touched upon the determination of the government with respect to the guarantee of neutrality for the inter-oceanic canal at Panama. It becomes my duty to call your attention to the convention of April 9th, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Referring to the articles of that convention, it will be seen that the high contracting parties in referring to an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua agreed that neither one or the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive contract over said ship canal and that neither will erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same or the vicinity thereof. The convention was made more than thirty years ago under exceptional and extracrdinary conditions which have long since cased to exist; conditions which at these terms of the conventions of the case of t at test were temporary in their nature and which can never be reproduced. The remark able nevel epinents of the United States of the Pacific coast since that time has created the Pacific coast since that time has created new duties for the government, devolved new responsibilities upon it, the full and complete discharge of which requires some essential modifications in the Clayton-Bulwer treaties. The interests of her majesty's government involved in this question, in so far as they may be profoundly judged by observation of a friendly power, are so small in comparison with those of the United States that great hopes that readjustment of the terms of the creaty may be reached in a spirit of amity and concord, respect to her majesty's government demands that objection to the conven-tion as it now exists should, be stated with directness and with entire frankness. Among the most salient and palpable facts is that the operation of the treaty practically concedes to Great Britain control of whatever canal may be constructed. The position of the home government, with its extended colonial possessions, requires the British empire to maintain a vast naval establishment which in our continental solidity we don't need and in time of peace shall never create. If the United States binds itself not to fortify on land it concedes that Great Britain in a possible case of struggle for control of the canal shall have at the outset an advantage which would prove decisive, and which could not be reversed except by expenditure of treasury and force. The presumptive intention of the treaty was to place the two powers on a plane of perfect equality in respect to the canal, but in practice, as I have indicated, this would prove delusive, and would instead sur-render it, if not in form, yet in effect to the control of Great Britain The treaty binds the United States not to use its military force in any precautionary measures, while it leaves the naval power of Great Britam perfectly free and unrestrained, ready at any moment to seize both ends of the canal and render its within the discretion of her majesty's govern-ment. The military power of the United States, as shown by the recent civil war, is without limit, and in any conflict on the American continent, altogether irresistible. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty commands this government not to use a single regiment of troops to protect its interests in connection with the inter-oceanic canal, but to surrender the transit to the guardianship and control of the British navy. If no American soldier is the British navy. If no American soldier is to be quartered on the isthmus to protect the rights of his country in the inter-oceanic canal, surely by the fair logic of neutrality

no war vessel of Great Britain should be per-mitted to appear in the waters that control either entrance of the canal. More comprehensive objection to the treaty is urged by this government. Its provisions embody a misconception of the relative positions of Great Britain and the United States have no occasion to disavow an aggressive disposition. Its entire policy has established mate relations with its neighbors, both independent and colonial. At the same time this government, with respect to European states, will not consent to perpetuate any treaty that impeaches our rights and long established claims to priority on the American continent. The United States seeks to use only for the defense of its own interests the same forecast and provision which her majesty's government so energetically employs in the defense of the interest of the British empire to guard her eastern possessions, to secure most rapid transit for troops and munitions of war, and prevent any other nation having equal facilities in the same direction. Great Britain holds and fortifies all strategic points that control the route to India. At Gioraltar, at Malta, at Cyprus, her fortifications give her mastery of the Mediterranean. She holds a controlling interest in the Suez canal, and by her fortifications at Aden and on the Island of Perim she excludes all other powers from the waters of the Red Sea. It would, in the judgment of the president, be no more unreasonable for the United States to demand a share in their fortifications or demand their absolute neutralization, than for England to make the same demand in perpetuity from the United States with respect to transit across the American continent. The possessions which Great Britain thus carefully guards in the east are not of more importance to her than is the Pacific slope, with its present development and assured growth, to the government of the Enited States. States and territories around United States. States and territories appurtenant to the Pacific ocean, and dependent on it for a commercial outlet and hence directly interested in the canal, comprise an area of nearly eight hundred thousand square miles, larger in extent than the German empire and the four Latin countries of Europe combined. This vast region is but fairly beginning its prosperous development Six thousand miles of railway are already constructed within its limits and it is a moderate calculation to-day that within the current decade the number of miles will at least be doubled. In the near future the money value of its surplus for exports will be as large as that of British India, and perhaps larger; nor must it be forgotten that India is but a distant colony of Great Britain, while the region on the Pacific is an integral portion of our national union and is of the very form and body of our state. The inhabitants of India are alien from England in race, language and religion; the citizens of California, Oregon and Nevada, with adjacent territories, are of our own blood and kindred, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.

Great Britain appreciates the advantage and perhaps necessity of maintaining, at the cost of a large military and naval establishment, an interior and nearest route to India. while any nation with hostile intent is com-pelled to take a longer route and travel many thousand additional miles through dangerous seas. It is hardly conceivable that the same great power which considers herself justified in taking these precautions for the safety of object to the United States adopting similar to maintaining the clause looking to the

but far less demonstrative measures for protection of distant shores of her own do-main for drawing together of the extremes of the union in still closer bonds of interest England.

Washington, December 15.—The following instructions from Secretary Blaine in reference to a modification of the Clayton United States will always insist upon treating as part of her coast line. If a hostile move-ment should at any time be made against the Pacific coast threatening danger to its people and destruction to its property, the govern-ment of the United States would feel it had been unfaithful to its duty and neglectful to-wards its own citizens if it permitted itself to be bound by a treaty which gave the same right through the canal to a war ship bent on an errand of destruction that is reserved to an errand of destruction that is reserved to its own navy sailing for the defense of our coast and the protection of the lives of our people; and as England insists by the right of her power that her enemies in war shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the government of the United States will equally insist that the interior, more speedy, and safer route of the Canal shall be reserved for ourselyes, while our enemies, if we shall ver be so unfortunate to have any, shall be remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn. The consideration of controlling on this question is a well-satisfactory and the part of tion is a well-settled conviction on the part of this government that only by the United States exercising supervision can it cause the anal to be definitely and at all times secured gainst the interference and obstruction inciental to war. The mere argument of neurality between the great powers of Europe anight prove ineffectual to preserve the canal in time of hostilities. The first step in a general European war would in all probability eral European war would in all probability be to annul the treaty of neutrality and the strategic position of the canal commanding both oceans might be held by the first naval power that could seize it. If this should be done the United States would suffer such grave inconvenionce and loss in her do-mestic commerce as would force the duty of defense and protection by war on her part for the mere number of raining that control

the mere purpose of gaining that control which in advance she insists is due to her position and demanded by her necessities. I and not arguing or assuming that a general war or any war at all is imminent in Europe. but it must not be forgotten that within the past twenty-five years all the great powers of Europe have been engaged in war; most of them more than once. In only a single in-stance in the past one hundred years has the United States exchanged hostile shot with any European power. It is in the highest degree improbable for a hundred years to come even, that the experience will be repeated. It consequently becomes evident that one conclusive mode of preserving the isthmus canal from possible destruction by war is to place it under the control of that government least likely to be engaged in war and able in any and in every event to enforce the guardianship which she will assume for self protection of her own interests. Therefore the United States in the first instance asserts her right to control the isthmus transit, and secondly she by such control obtains that absolute neutralization of the canal as respects European powers, which can in no other way be certainly attained and lastingly assured. Another consideration forcibly suggests the

necessity of modifying the convention under discussion. At that time it was agreed to that Great Britain and the United States were the only nations  $_{P}$  ominent in commerce in Central and South America. Since that time military occupation on land a matter entirely within the discretion of her majesty's government of the United their commercial connections with that commercial connections with that commercial connections with the connections with the connection with try and are to day contending for supremacy in the trade of their shores. With the past four years indeed the number of French and German vessels landing on the two coasts of Central America far exceeds the number of British vessels. While therefore Great Britain and the United States may agree to do nothing; and according to the present convention each remains bound to the other in common helplessness, a third power or fourth, or combination of many may step in and give di-rection to a project which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty assumed was under the sole control of two English-speaking nations. Indeed, so far as the canal scheme now projected at Panama finds a national sponsor or a patron in its republic, France, the non-intervention enjoined upon this country by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if applied to that canal, would paralyze the arm of the United States with respect to the interest of each governing in any attempt to obtain the rights and priving in questions pertaining to this continuent. The government of the United States through solemn oath with the Republic of through solemn oath with the Republic of Colombia anterior to the Clayton-Bulwer convention. So that modification of the treaty of 1850, now sought is not only to free the its pacific character, and among its chief of 1850 now sought is not only to free the aims is to cultivate most friendly and inti- United States from unequal and inequitable obligation to Great Britain, but also, to allow this government to treat with all other nations seeking a foothold on the isthmus on the same

basis of impartial justice and independence.

One of the motives that originally induced this government to assent to the Clayton-Bul-wer treaty not distinctly expressed in the in-strument, but inferable from every line of it, was the expected aid of British capital in the construction of the Nicaragua canal. That expectation has not been realized, and the changed condition of this country since 1850 has diminished, if it has not entirely removed from consideration, any advantage to be derived from that source. Whenever, in the judgment of the United States government, the time shall be auspicious and the condition for the construction of the favorable canal, no aid will be needed outside of the resources of our government and people; and while foreign capital will always be welcomed and never repelled, it can't henceforth enter as an essential fact in the determination of this

It is earnestly hoped by the president that the considerations you presented will have due weight and influence with her majesty's government, and that the modifications of the treaty desired by the United States will be conceded in the same friendly spirit in which they are asked.

The following is a summary of the changes necessary to meet the views of this government:

First, every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and having political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located, to be

Second, every part of the treaty in which Great Britain and the United States agree to America to remain in full force as in the original proposition. This government would not admit that Great Britain and the United States should be put on the same basis even negatively with respect to territorial acquisi-tion on the American continent, and would be unwilling to establish such precedent with-out full explanation; but the treaty contains that provision with respect to Central Ameri-ca, and if the United States should seek its cancellation it might give rise to erroneous and mischievous apprehensions among a peo-ple with whom this government desires to be ou the most friendly terms. The United States has taken special occasion to assure Spanish-American republics to the south of us that we don't intend and don't desire to cross their borders, or in any way disturb their territorial integrity, and we shall not willing in the order. willingly incur the risk of misunderstanding by annulling clauses in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which forbid such a step with Central American acquisition. Military and naval stations necessary for the protection of the canal and voluntarily ceded the United States by the Central American states are not to be regarded as a violation of the provision contained in the foregoing.

establishment of a free port at each end of whatever canal may be constructed, if England desires it to be retained.

Fourth, the clause in which the two governments agree and made treaty stipulations for a joint protectorate of whatever railway or canal might be constructed at Tehuantepee or Panama has never been perfected. No treaty stipulations have been proposed or suggested by either party, although citizens suggested by either party, although citizens of the United States long since constructed a of the United States of States of States of States and States of S

Fifth, the clause defining the distance from either end of the canal, where in time of war captures might be made by either belligerent on the high seas, was left incomplete and the distance never determined. In the judgment of the president, speaking in the interests of peaceful commerce, this dis-tance should be made as liberal as possible, tance should be made as fiberal as possible, and might, with advantage, as a question relating to the high seas and common to all nations, be a matter of stipulation between the great powers of the world. In assuming as a necessity the political control of whatever canal or canals may be constructed across the isthmus, the United States will act in harmony with governments within whose territories canals shall be located. Between the United States and other American republics there can be no hostility, no jealousy, no rivalry, no distrust. This government enterthing the design in government enterthing the state of the control of th tertains no design in connection with this project for it, which is not also for equal or greater advantage of the country to be directly and immediately affected. Nor does the United States seek any exclusive or narrow commercial advanany exclusive or narrow commercial advan-tage. It frankly agrees and will by public proclamation declare at the proper time, in conjunction with the republic on whose soil the canal may be located, that the same rights and privileges, the same tolls and obligations for the canal shall apply with abso-Inte impartiality to the merchant marine of every nation on the globe; and equally in time of peace the harmless use of the canal shall be freely granted war vessels of either nation. In time of war, aside from the de-fensive use to be made of it by the country in which it is constructed and by the country in which it is constructed and by the United States, the canal shall be impartially closed against war vessels of all beligerents. Its desire and determination is that the canal shall be used only for the development and increase of peaceful commerce among all nations, and shall not be considered a strategic point in warfare, which may tempt aggressions of beligerents or be seized under compulsions of military necessity by any of the great powers that may have contests in which the United States has no state and will take no part. If it be asked why the United States objects to assent to a European guarantee to the terms of neutrality for the operation of the canal my answer s that the right to assent implies the right to lissent and thus the whole question would be thrown open for contention as an interna tional issue. It is the fixed purpose of the United States to confine it strictly and solely as an American question to be dealt with and decided by American governments.

In presenting the views contained herein to Lord Granville you will take occasion to say that the government of the United States seeks this particular time for discussion as most opportune and auspicious. At no period since the peace of 1784 have the relations between the British and American governments been so cordial and friendly as now and I am sure her majesty's government will find in the views now suggested and the propositions now submitted additional evidence of the desire of the government to remove all possi-ble grounds of controversy between the two nations which have so many reasons for an honorable and lasting  $\rho$ eace. You will at the earliest orable and lasting peace. You will at the earliest opportunity acquaint Lord Granville with the purpose of the United States touching the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in your own way your government. I refrain from directing that a copy of this instruction be left with his lordship because in reviewing the case I have necessarily home compelled in drawing illusnecessarily been compelled in drawing illustrations from British policy to indulge somewhat freely in "argumentum ad hominem." This course of reasoning in instructions to our own ministers is altogether legitimate and pertinent, and yet might seem discourteous if addressed directly to the British government. You may deem it expedient to make

I am your obedient servant, JAMES

#### Curable Aches.

Curable Aches.

Among the aches which the unprecedented earer of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved to be curable are those experienced by the rheumatic. Testimony of the most convincing character establishes the fact that the atrocious disease, even after resisting the most pot in remedies of the pharma-operia, has succumbed to the action of this beneficent blood depurent. Add to this fact the important one that it is safe, and its superiority is very manifest. Unfortunately safety cannot be predicated of the ordinary drugs used to overcome rheumatism, among which are several violent poisons, and some of them, as in the case of arsenic, buve a tendency to argregate in the system, and cause death at some unlooked for moment. A slight overdose of the chief renedy, coichicum, causes spasm of the heart and death. The Bitter's besides being a depurent, remedies dyspepsia, constipution, liver complaint and general debility.

#### BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five ents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives O SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." F. E. Robinson, agent.

ARE YOU MADE miscrable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. F. E. Robinson, agent.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and ad dress. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates. EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

TTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: i. Building, on Tejon Street. 36 w tf R. N. CLARK,

INING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado. LOST.

OST OR STOLEN—Between this city and Edgerton, a package containing household linen. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid to any person leaving the same at this office.

dwl-28-tf

#### To the Public.

SANBORN, BENT CO., COLO.

This is to certify that Mr. Robert M. Davids who is with me is not a purtner, and that I will not recognize any contract or pay any debts made by the said Robert M. Davids.

wm3-im GEO. C. SMITS.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., }
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has fled notice of his intention to make that proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, Jauuary 3, 1882, viz: Henry A. Curtice, D. S. No. 6,169, for the N. E. ½ of N. W. ½, N. ½ of N. E. ½ and S. E. ¼ of N. E. ½ section 17, town. 13 S., range 70 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. H. Bean, T. N. Nic!-ell, A. Aathony, and Samuel Thompson, of Florissant, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO. | December 6, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the tollowing named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judgeand ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, January 7th, 1882, viz:

ary 7th, 1882, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5,481, for the N. E. 14, sec. 19, town, 11 S., range 64 W. 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder, and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Alexander B. Stevenson, D. S. No. 5,514, for the N. W. ½ of N. W. ½ sec. 21, E. ½ of N. E. ½ and N. E. ½ of N. E. ½ sec. 20, town 11 S., range 64 W. Ho names the following winnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder, and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

RVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHREY,
President.
B. F. CROWELL,
Vice President.
A. S. WELCH,
Ass't Cashier.

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Colorado Springs.

DIRECTORS—Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell Jas. M. Sigafus, J. F. Humphrey, J. R. Wheeler.

New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank. Collections Solicited.

#### 1882 HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

An Illustrated Weekly--16 Pages.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. III. Commences November 1, '81. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Young Proper has been from the first suc-essful beyond auticipation.—[N. Y. Evening

Pest. It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily

It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious pupers for the young with a paper more attractas well as more wholesome.—[Boston Journal. For neatness, degance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—[Pittsburz Gazette.]

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys.—[Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y. A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—[Harrford Daily Times.]

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—[Springfield Union.]

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, ; - - \$1.50. Single numbers four cents each.

The bound volume for 1881 will be ready early n November. Price \$3.00; postage prepaid. Jover for YOUNG PEOPLE for 1881, 35 cents; pos-Cover for Young People for 1881, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Marper & Brothers. HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

Vane, Calvert & Co.'s Paints on Hand

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CHICAGO AND COLORADO

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

## HARD WARE,

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General. Side-bar, End-spring, Open or Top

BUGGIES

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c. Tejon street.

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Assay Department

Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

All Work Guaranteed Correct

Office at Howbert's book store where terms can be had on application. dwh # tf

#### THE LARGEST DOLLAR STORE In the West is the DENVER DOLLAR STORE S XTEENTH & CURTIS STS.,

DENVER, . . . . COLORA Send for Free Catalogues.

# Move the Postoffice!

But you Cannot Keep the Customers from Still Thronging Into

## A. SUTTON & CO.'S CLOTHING STORE.

In the Opera House Block,

The Cheapest Place in the City to Buy Fine

# Business Suits, Hats, Caps and Gloves.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR

#### Underwear!! Underwear!

Imported Scotch Wool, Cashmere, Scarlet Flannel, and California.

## TRUNKS! VALISES!

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Important to Grocers, Packers, Hucksters, and the General Public.

### THE KING FORTUNE-MAKER.

Perishable Articles, Animal and Vegetable, from Fermentation and Putrefaction, Retaining their Odor and Flavor.

"OZONE-Purified air, active state of oxygen."-Webster.

This preservative is not a liquid, pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely ozone, as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to press rive animal and vegetable structures from decay.

There is nothing on the face of the earth liable to decay or spoil which Ozone, the new preservative, will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

The value of Ozone as a natural preserver has been known to our abberchemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive, and simple manner have been discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to sceptic matter or minute germs, that decay is due to sceptic matter or minute germs, that develop and teed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentiss method, soizes and destroys those germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen almost overy article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in taste, smell, takenaw, with discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to soptic matter or minute germs, that develop and teed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentiss method, scizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen aimost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take awa, with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal,

preserves. At our offices in Cincinnatic can be seen almost every article that can be thought of seen almost every article that can be thought of in thin, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, game, fish, &c., preserved by this nethed, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen, and be kept in an ordinary room six months or more, thoroughly preserved; the yolk held it its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sell as strictly "choice." The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen; there are zensons when they can be bought for 8 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them, can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per eent. One man, with this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

#### Awaits Any Man who Secures Control of OZONE in any Township or County.

selling Ozone; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

D. F. Webber, Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich., has cleared \$1,000 a month since August; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

J. B. Gaylord, 80 La Salle st., Chicago is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½c. per dozen for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 eggs per day, and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in August and sold November 1st; \$2 for a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

others. Write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct.

Now, to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough. To any person who doubts any of these statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to, this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

### HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH OZONE

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of \$2. This package will cnable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of Ozone as a preservative. After having thus satisfied himself, and had time to look the fleld over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to sell the article to others, or confine it to his own use, or any other line of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for him and give us good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business in his locality. The man who secures control of Ozone for any special territory, will enjoy a monopoly which will surely enrich him.

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a test package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come into us by scores every mail—many by telegraph.

If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package wwill send it C.O. D., but this will put you to the expense of charges for reterm money. Our correspondence is very large we have all we can do to attend to the

#### PRENTISS PRESERVING CO., Limited.

S. E. Cor. Nin h and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

# PATENTS We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba. England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weeklypaper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

dwl-12-13

POPE BROS.

CORNER TEJON AND KIOWA STS.

Milk and its products delivered by team to all parts of the city. Connection by telephone with all parts of the city and Manitou.

#### INGERSOLL.

His Arguments and His Methods.

By O. H. Rothacker in Denver Tribune.

Its arguments are not new, nor is the basis of his declamatory unbelief a foundation recently built. Voltaire sneered before him; Yolney philosophized before him; Tom Paine railed and denounced before him. They were hard, logical, analytical and sterile. He coverage hard, logical, analytical and sterile hard, logical, analytical and sterile. He coverage hard, logical, analytical and sterile hard, logical, analytical and sterile. He coverage hard, logical, analytical and sterile hard, logical, analytical and sterile. He coverage hard, logical, analytical and sterile hard, logical, analytical hard, logical, analytical and sterile hard, logical h

ts at the form because the essence is beond him. He plays with language in that hich is essentially spiritual and beyond e Christian world.

The reasons for this are palpable. An it? at it rests upon three pillars: First—The contradictions of the Old Testa-

ent as contained in certain texts.

ges of the Old Testament.

arration of facts is inspired? The New Tesed by the minds and varying with the mem-

es are true, then the old charge, which alloy the pure metal. as traveled down the years and lodged in Yet his entire ministry was a protest | man is he the less God? Old Testament which to-day furnish cution in the church. But there has

th imperfect understandings need not be

lck-hunters will cease to pick over contra- which they have no right.

pulse beats of the Divine All." The vociferous declaimers who pass from platform to platform as prosecuting attorneys, with a case against the Almighty, will made a scape-goat for conspiracies of state: case against the Almighty, will made a scape-goat for conspiracies of state; turn to other occupations, and Chris the church has too often been made a city of tianity will stand upon a rock refuge for tainted reputations. Yet the

rs the hardness and sterility with flowers of to-day as daylight, for Christianity is stronger etoric. He adds to borrowed reason an here than ever it was in Judea. The Christi- spired. hereforic. He adds to borrowed reason an artificial sentimentalism. Beauty and brutality go hand in hand withhim. His infidelity is a Lilith who lures to spiritual ruin.

Men with strong brains do not follow him, and Pharisees which are recorded in part in and Pharisees which are recorded in part in the New Testament is the Christianity which was preached by Christ against the doctrines of the Scribes and the turmoil of patty reasonings. The divinity of Christ must rest upon belief. It is

It is easy for Mr. Ingersoll to take a passage from the Old Testament ordering the sack of a city, and then dwell pathetically upon the piguage. He answers an organ tone with jingle; a poem with a jibe. He and happy arms of a mother." This has a phrase-huckster preaching the gospel of mest; a moment brawling at eternity. And prest; a moment brawling at eternity. And happy phrases as he employs. But there is no argument in the position. If Christianity ity than any one who has ever written or taught this once, it would teach it now, and a oken against it. Lacking the finer fibre record of what was done more than a score of self, he has been singularly influential in centuries ago is no criticism of the present. ising or destroying it wholly in others. All the beauty and pathos of the home circle here have been many answers to him, but emajority of them have been utter failures exquisite and tender than a child kneeling effect. So far he has held his own against at the feet of a lovely mother and lispwith sleep-clogged tongue the ble prayer which has been taught Mother-love and religion are so enwrap alytical examination of his position shows ped as to be almost identical. The child grows in years, and the wrinkles gather upon the loving face that had beamed above him. He goes out into the world, where there are ambitions and hopes and disappointments and Second—The rapine and murder enjoined realizations, unrest and strife—the world in pon the chosen people of God in certain pas- which he is unjust, and injustice comes to him in turn—the world in which childhood Third—A sentimentalism which charges becomes a tender reminiscence, as vague as at the family relations are destroyed, and the perfume of a garden in the silence of a avery taught in certain portions of the Bi-summer night, and the present grows hard and metallic. And yet, though the years These pillars would be pillars of sand but carry him on and away, down devious and the stubbornness and stupidity of themen narrow paths, the blessing of the old tender the have attempted to reply to him. As long it is maintained that the Bible, from Genover him then has grown gray; the voice has s to Revelations, is the inspired word of grown tremulous and tired; the feet step that those who wrote its various books wearily and cautiously down the shadowy the inspired amanuenses of the Algebra, and that, in all the centuries from its message for him to the heart of the undying set delivery to the present time, there have een neither changes nor opportunities for language, the anti-orthodox will have an admage which will strike every reasoning of a doctrine of rapine, Mr. Ingersoll. It contage which will strike every reasoning and. The moment the theory of inspiration abandoned, and the historical portions of he Bible are regarded as history, subject to he errors of fact and opinion which believing to history, and to the alterations of time, heristianity will be on a foundation from hich if cannot be shaken. The essence the deliverance is in a sentence of the properties. The same and the historical portions of the deliverance is in a sentence of the properties ago. This is not born of a doctrine of rapine, Mr. Ingersoll. It may be a superstition, but it is a beautiful one. It may be the scoff of intellectual hardness, but it is tender, nevertheless. It may be a doctrine of folly and falsehood, but it is folly begotten of love, and a falsehood which is a beautiful idyll. Men may be a doctrine of folly and falsehood, and the doctrines of Christ are similar to the lives through actual the better lesson wander off under the charm of our newer Pied Piper of Hamelin, than any other man in America. He sows this seed of words, and the crop is pain and unrest. And this, he says, is reform and liberty.

VII.

Mr. Ingersoll says that the life of Christ and the doctrines of Christ are similar to the lives through actual the better lesson wander off under the charm of our newer Pied Piper of Hamelin, than any other man in America. He sows the was only a man. Ah, well! We are men also. Has the word two meanings?

VII.

Mr. Ingersoll says that the life of Christ and the doctrines of Christ are similar to the lives through actual the charm of our newer Pied Piper of Hamelin, then any other man in America. He sows the says, is reform and liberty theory. Perhaps not! They say that He was only a man. Ah, well! We are men also. Has the word two meanings?

VII.

Mr. Ingersoll says that the life of Christ and the doctrines of Christ are similar to the lives through actual the charm of our newer Pied Piper of Hamelin, theory. Perhaps not! They say that He was only a man. Ah, well! We are men also. Has the word two

th inspiration. What the men who read doctrine is necessary to throw the distinction is utterances by a dim light, the men who under the light of a calcium. He holds realiouted as to who should sit upon the right ty responsible for the pretense. He talks of ere tainted with jeers-what they wrote tentious piety can hold its own at times against the purity which should overthrow it. Buddha is drawn by ignorance. lled inspired, for all reason is opposed to It is true that the mantle of the just has cov-It is of profound interest, but no more. ered injustice, and that falsehood has been a If what men have given as God's utter- noisy partner of truth. Yet all these do not

They may deceive, but they do not change gersoll's mouth that God teaches polygamy the order and make untruth truth. Those murder, is true. If reason is consulted who attempt it are the victims. Those who d these passages in the Old Testament are suffer it are worse if they are willing knaves; cepted as the utterances of men only, the they are to be pitied if they are pious dupes. ge falls instantly to the ground, and The shams which Mr. Ingersoll talks of in ristianity is in a position to fight back. The | churches, the wars which he talks of in the er to the theory of inspiration may be history of the churches, have nothing to do d in the life of Christ. He was born in with religion. A church is merely the extent, on the shores of Galilee. was raised in a village, under truth is not hurt. It is not the less the truth. eachings of rabbis, whose lessons in cus- It is still the expression that is awkward. and religion were drawn from the rec-of the nation as found in the Old Testa-less Raphael? Because God is travestied by

The argument will not do. One must deal st the formalism, the ceremonials, the distinctions, the hypocrisy, the false ine which were so constantly taught. If and teachings were utterly antagonist to be. There has been bigotry in the charge of the control o the interpretations of the Scribes and the church. But there has been persecular, who taught the very doctrines in none in the religion. There has been persecular, soll, and those of his kind, such a rich none in religion. Persecution is bigotry ce for argumentative guffaws and noisy armed and in action, and bigotry is the bas-Christ saw the defects long tard of unbelief, but that which is beyond it re they did, and the realization of it was -the great living truth-cannot be held ressed in that terrible outburst, beginning: sponsible. It has not the bar sinister. They oe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hyposes, for ye pay tithe of mint, anise and cuscornful analysis of the scriptures which free and have omitted the weightier matters thought is fond of making cannot be aplaw-justice, mercy and fidelity. Blind plied in one case and ignored in another. des that you are, straining at gnats and sustain a system of unbelief there must be a dlowing camels!" The doctrine of the harmony of method. Justice cannot charge nity of Christ and the doctrine of the in- religion with the wrong-doings of its pretend on of the Bible are by no means identi- ed votaries. It must concede that in their It is not necessary to believe one to be- wrong-doing they are doing that which is ex-Indeed, the latter belief is pressly forbidden, and, therefore, no matter sufficient to destroy the former. What what their protestations may be, they are as did not teach, it is not necessary for His much the opponents of religion as those who tired brain of age, after the crucifid has been

it is not fair to talk of St. Bartholomew's leep their eyes so closely upon a detail that leep miss the general whole will be less not fair to note the record of blood in the leep miss the general whole will be less not fair to note the record of blood in the leep miss the general whole will be less not fair to note the record of blood in the leep miss the general whole will be less not fair to note the record of blood in the leep miss the general whole will be less not fair to note the record of blood in the leep miss the general whole will be less not fair to note the record of blood in the less moral and interiectual responsionity. In Ingersoll is posing as a reformer, but to be a reformer one must reform something. What is there in a religion which teaches love, hope, morallity and charity to reform? He may no use, doctor," replied the patients. It is not fair to talk of St. Bartholomew's moral and intellectual responsibility. Mr.

more. That He was enthusiastic, but not in-Men with strong brains do not follow him, and therefore he is most dangerous. He is the Old Testament. It is Levitical purity without Levitical hair-splitting. It is Essene is provided audiences which are above the substance of his speech. He bedizens impiety with retty words, and exhibits reason as one would a puppet show to make the groundings laugh. An eloquent juggler, he attempts to teach truth by trickery. He hides he snake under the tropical luxuriance of cord-blossoms. Distinctly practical, he buffers at the form because the essence is her the cord of the cord-blossoms. Distinctly practical, he buffers at the form because the essence is her the cord of the pastoral beauty of the life into a subject to be made the football of prose and cons. The grand simplicity of the life into a subject to be made the football of prose and cons. The grand simplicity without Essene simplicity without Essene asceticism. It is broad, and free, and tender. It is spiritual cleanliness thrilled with the pulse-beats of divinity. The utterances of fanatics cannot soil it. It is a grand spiritual poem instead of a doubtful chronology. What is outside is fragmentary, and it needs no additions. It is a harmonious whole in itself. justice, the broad generosity which marked His every step—all these may belong to earth and to man, but they have never been repeated in any life which has lived since, nor were they known in any life which had been lived before Him. He preserved the harmony to the last, against temporal and church power, and at the end He was the joint sacrifice of both. Only in His utterances in the last hours is there found anything for the quibblers to pick over, and these are His words in the garden. And what is there in them? When the stern starless darkchurch power, and at the end He was the joint sacrifice of both. Only in His utterances in the last hours is there found anything for the quibblers to pick over, and these are His words in the garden. And what is there in them? When the stern, starless darkness hung over the olives of Gethsemane and the disciples who could "not watch one hour" were asleep, when the winds shuddered eerily through the shrinking leaves, when the spirit of dread stood like a sentinel between the time that had gone and the morrow that was to be an end yet a beginning, when the God-life that had been a poem of gress;" but he neglects to show what they grees and love and light was wandering down the valley of the shadow to the same of the shadow to the same of man is as discordant as the voice of it peaceek.

There is one effect, and one only, which he is producing: This is harm. He is the ided of additional that is is producing: This is harm. He is the ided in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members of the struck as that of a sounce raised that sum and invested it to await the final decision of the court. Jere dathed in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members of the speak was estimated, in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members of the speak that is producing: This is harm. He is the ided in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members of the speak that the dignity of a count, in the estimated in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members of the speak was that it a cost to if \$50,000, the members of the speak that the dignity of a count, in the estimated in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members of the speak that the dignity of a count, in the estimated in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members of the speak that the dignity of a count, in the estimated in a cost to if \$ grace and love and light was wandering down the valley of the shadow to the deeper blackness of a tragedy, is it strange that the great sad-eyed Soul of Humanity who was both man and God should have suffered like the one and endured like the one and endured like the one and endured like the order. It is the agents of free Rut the ruin forces of subtraction. He takes away, but he gives nothing for that which is taken. He destroys, and they mounts upon a broken pillar and calls the ruin forces, and library the control of the other chirch carried sand put the latter upon a good financial basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society and they was both man and God should have suffered like the one and endured like erty, and reform, and many other fine names.

Rut the ruin forces what they basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society to a handsome surplus besides. As one of the three chirch carried basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society to a handsome surplus besides. As one of the three chircher chirches and put the latter upon a good financial basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society to a handsome surplus besides. As one of the three chircher chirches are to "progress" to. His doctrine is strictly and put the latter upon a good financial basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society to a handsome surplus besides. As one of the progress of the transfer of the chirchest carried basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society to a handsome surplus besides. As one of the progress of the transfer of the prominent members of that church dryly are to show that the progress is the strictly and put the latter upon a good financial basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society to a handsome surplus besides. As one of the progress is the strictly and put the latter upon a good financial basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society to a handsome surplus besides. As one of the progress are the progress and the progress are thought that it was the fear of death, born in Him, which thrilled through the pathos of that wild cry: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me!" Yet is it not mere probable that it was the profound sorrow and pity that His people were about to commit a great and causeless crime that forced the world?" Does not the latter prayer which are not from Him the adoration of it and misuse of sounding substantives. And this is his triumph, These substantives. And this is his triumph, These this cup pass from me!" Yet is it not mere probable that it was the profound sorrow and pity that His people were about to commit a great and causeless crime that forced the world of reason, his victories are only among those who have but the foggiest notions of what reason is. He is not a judge of Christianity. He is its prosecutor. With all his glittering phrases and worlds?" Does not the latter prayer which its prosecutor. With all his glittering phrases and worlds and the investment, expressed an unwillingness to talk of it further than to express his gratition at the results, and to say that the include in the direction of almsgive to talk of it further than to express his gratition at the results, and to say that the include in the direction of almsgive to talk of it further than to express his gratition at the results, and to say that the include in the direction of almsgive to talk of it further than to express his gratition at the results, and to say that the include in the direction of almsgive to talk of it further than to express his gratition at the results, and to say that the include in the direction of almsgive to talk of it further than to express his gratition at the results, and to say that the include in the direction of almsgive to talk of it further than to express his gratition at the results, and to say that the include in the direction of almsgive to talk of it further than to express his gratition. came from His whitening lips, when, with about wosauliness and mother-love, he has unutterable love, He looked from his dimmed made more bitter tears now down the checks and dying eyes upon His murderers, and, a Mediator in the death which was his life, cried out: "Father, forgive them, for they charm of our newer Pied Piper of Hamelin,

good results does he exprect to bring about? What advance in morals or civilization is to be the consequence of his destructive elo-

the attacks upon religion and the defenses of as it is to say that Christianity is a superstition, and one is just as forceful as the other. On one side there is assertion; on the them, for they know not what they do! other there is denial; on neither is there tangible testimony. The evidence is all intuitive and eludes language. The Christianity which Mr. Ingersoll says is a superstition is the policeman of public morals at the least. If it be nothing more selves dead, comes this parable, to show them than this it has that in it which should call that if taken at their word they would soon for respect. Its civil influence alone is powerful enough to make its growth desirable.

If he should succeed in destroying Christianity, what then? After he has taken revlence has succeeded prayer on the lips of childhood, after hope has flown from the openly avow infidelity. Indeed, they are snatched from the rapt eyes of the dying, when this is conceded there will be an end worse than the latter, for their hypocrisy what will be substitute? There is nothing text-mongering by loud debaters. The makes them sneak-thieves, stealing a name to left but a doctrine of nihilism which may not assert and yet will convey a surrender of all lous than now. Contradictions will take its proper places as errors of man and truth take its proper place as one of the "ordered" against the cruelty and short-sightedness of these doctrines, and they are also in the Transcript.

social laws an amenability to a higher power, Mr. Ingersoll is a great phrase-maker. He is many musical mannerisms. The element in the many musical mannerisms. The element in the lectures which tends mostly to make hem widely read is the exquisite fugue on lowestic love which he is constantly playing.

It is a great phrase-maker. He is the stand upon a rock instead of the quicksand it seems to have chosen for a battle-ground. Then the insects upon the rosebush will not make one inveigh against the roses.

It is a great phrase-maker. He is the support to be strengthened? It is not changeable with the chosen for a battle-ground. Then the insects upon the rosebush will not make one inveigh against the roses. creeds, the fanaticism of forms, the assertiveness of sects, are all supplementary. They are finite additions to the infinite.

that Mr. Ingersoll misuses words. He recruits language which describes something mobile and high and makes it capture a Falstaffian company of illogical statements and ragged and disconnected reasonings. ter instance of this can be given than his lecture on the liberty of man, woman and child. He incorporates his sounding appeal for everybody's liberty (which liberty, by the way, everybody has) in an aseverybody has) in an as-en Christianity, and unthinking who hear it go away way, sault with the belief that, in some way or other, he has made a point against religion, although they cannot indicate what the point is. He He calls for social liberty as though there were social slavery, and leaves the impression trustees found themselves, in addition, in-that molern religion is destructive of the debted to the other church for \$76,000. The cheapest legitimate decoration in the world very admirable doctrines he advances on this subject when just the contrary is the case.
This is utterly deceptive and unfair. One might as well quote the details of a Roman battle as an argument in an attack on the existing method of raising potatoes. There would be as much connection and logic in the latter as there are in Mr. Increasiller are in Mr. Increasi latter as there are in Mr. Ingersoll's rhetorical soda-vater about freedom. His words are the florid plumage of the peacock, but the voice with which he strives to speak to the voice with the voic latter as there are in Mr. Ingersoll's rhetori-

istianity will be on a foundation from hood which is a beautiful idyll. Men may stantity will be on a foundation from hood which is a beautiful idyll. Men may and the doctrines of Christ are similar to the lives through centuries and resists the attacks known in England. Advertisements are similar to the lives through centuries and resists the attacks of generations of hostile intellect has in it the the deliverance is in a sentence from can not help thinking of the wild, haunting, This has been said often enough before, but vitality of authenticity. Tempora mutantur fering to provide duly qualified persons with raise the required quantity of water. fatthew Arnold: "He (the historian) may despairing cry which came from Alfred de repetition does not make it true. The state-the us, in the very same work, current er-most successful traders in this peculiar line, appliances, including irrigation and the trans-Musset on his death-obed: "Poisoned from youth with the writings of the encylcopa-dists, I carry imbibed the sterile milk of implicitly of inspiration? It is not maintained he Bible itself. Indeed, the Bible is itself. pertained to it. The Old Testament is a corrupt age, I have railed at that which can save a human tory of the creation of the world, of wars it conquests, of Jewish victory and Jewish feat. Is it necessary to maintain that this tration of facts is inspired? The New Testament is a record of the birth, life and learning and the places where He have outworn the places where He have outworn the places where He have outworn the places where He have railed at that which can save a human death about him, and the belief that to exist walked and talked. Fertility has gone from time to time issues a "price current" of soul! I was born in a corrupt age, I have much to expiate. Pardon, O Christ, those which once lined who baspheme!"

The long trains of pile is itself that to exist walked and talked. Fertility has gone from time to time issues a "price current" of soul! I was to suffer became a conviction. All was which once lined to it. He saw sickness sorrow and death about him, and the belief that to exist the fields of Galilee. The populous diplomas and orders; and we have have an imported and talked. Fertility has gone from the totime issues a "price current" of soul! I was to suffer became a conviction. All was which once lined to it. He saw sickness sorrow and death about him, and the belief that to exist the fields of Galilee. The populous diplomas and orders; and we have have have the fields of Galilee. The populous day and excaption. Therefore he abandon-nonce lined the shout him, and the belief that to exist the fields of Galilee. The populous day and excapt a much to time ment is a record of the birth, life and eath of Christ, with a subsequent detail of egrowth of His doctrine. Is it necessary which to led up the steep sides of the ereign princes and of several princelings who can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad artists, one can not into the world to search for the secret of happiness. For several princelings who can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad artists, one can not into the world to search for the secret of happiness. For several princelings who can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad artists, one can not several princelings who can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad artists, one can not of which to led up the steep sides of the ereign princes and of several princelings who can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad artists, one can not several princelings who can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad artists, one can not of the world to search for the secret of happiness. For several princelings who can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad artists, one can not of the world to search for the secret of happiness. For several princelings who can not condemn art. Because there are bad artists, one can not of the world to search for the secret of happiness. For several princelings who can not condemn art. Because there are bad artists, one can not several princelings who can not condemn art. Because there are bad artists, one can not are far-away outlines. The long trains of pil-the form of the world to search for the secret of happiness. For several princelings who can not condemn art. Because there are bad artists, one can not are far-away outlines. The long trains of pil-the form of the fo maintain that these historical books, col- bad Christians, one can not condemn Chris- meditated, and when the seven years were view of the Holy City, with its magnificent dences and dignities upon whomsoever they ded by the minds and varying with the memiles of the apostles, are inspired? By no leans. What Christians, What Christians which had been enough for all the trials which had been enough for all the tri lay in utter annihilation, in a state of Nirvana, in which there was nor thought, nor action, ner hope, nor fear, nor love, nor hate.

His heaven is a voiceless void. His reward is a serene Nothing. He believed in doing any who called himself the Messiah are good and be taught his belief, but in this folded in the silences. The Roman pass, as these are only conferred by the ways rigidly observed for ages, till a Chinese and terms and the find that and the result in the find that and the result in the find that and the result in the find that and the paths in the find that and the find that and the paths in the find that and the find that and the find that and the paths in the find that and the find that and the paths in the find that and the paths in the find that and the find that and the paths in the find that and the paths ty responsible for the pretense. He tarks of the worm was prohibited under the word was prohibit breathe out the God-life upon an atmost was not honestly earned. It is true that pre- pugnance to responsibility, an appeal for ex- and its teeming life form a picture vague and any pressing need of small sums of money, pugnance to responsibility, an appeal for extinction. The parallel between Christ and Buddha is drawn by ignorance.

VII.

What is Mr. Ingersell training to de?

What What is Mr. Ingersoll trying to do? What threwn heterogeneously into the lumber-room his list, "Papal Orders and Titles." of the centuries, covered with dust and bishoprics and bishoprics, we need hardly wrapped in the noiseless mantle of forgetful- say, are omitted. The dignities offered to the ness. Millions upon millions of lives have purchaser are in all cases secular, and prowalked, hand in hand with sorrow and solace ceed from the Pope, not as bishop of Rome, In a confused way he says that he is anx- out of the mystery into the mystery again but as secular ruler of the former states of ious to free the world from superstition. Kingdoms and crowns have risen and fallen the church. The papal order of St. Sylvestree is no augument in this, for he cannot in the juggleries and jealousies of national ter (the golden spur) is offered to ambitious prove that Christianity is a superstition. Both rivalries, and the glory of one epoch has be- Germans for two thousand five hundred come the hopeless pride of eyes that looked marks, or one hundred and twenty-five pounds religion rest purely on personal belief. There is no proof on either side. A violent church-lives. The growth of civilization is its growth. man has aggressive faith. A violent anti-churchman has aggressive folly. Noise from scoffers may cry out at it. Ribald tongues count," on the other hand, is very much one or the other cannot accomplish anything, because religion can, be neither suppressed poerisy may stab it under the fifth rib while ty thousand marks, or one thousand pounds, nor expressed by a noise. It is all centered in the words, "I believe!" The moment one nal. Above the clamor of cant, above the necessary qualifications. What these in the words, "I believe!" The moment one goes beyond this he is in a chaos of doubtful reasonings and verbal entanglements. Re- tedious twaddle of formalism, above the doubtless be known upon payment of an ad- voice ligion can no more be defined than the per- quibbling trivialities of little-brained pre- ditional fee. fume of a flower can be painted. It is as tenders—sounding clearly through the diseasy to say that materialism is a superstition cordant chorus—vibrates the last appeal which tively cheap, and we presume that the reason president of the confederacy, "when every

#### The Angel of Death Not Wanted

retract, and plead for life. "A certain feeble old man had gathered a load of sticks, and was carrying it home. He became very tired on the road, and flinging down his burden, he cried out: 'O Angel of Death, deliver me from this misery!' At that instant the Angel of Death, in obedience to his summons, wanted. On seeing the frightful figure the old man, trembling, replied: 'O friend, be pleased to assist me, that I may lift once purpose only have I called you!"

THE BAPTISTS' PROFIT IN ST. PAUL.

A Lucky Stock Speculation Relieves a New York Church of its Debt.

York Tribune.

One of the most extraordinary and longest continued church litigations on record in America has just been amicably concluded. Nineteen years ago the congregations of the Madison Avenue and Oliver Street Baptist churches were united and a leading feature of the union was that the property of the of the union was that the property of the of the union was that the property of the of the union was that the property of the of the union was that the property of the of the union was that the property of the office of the union was that the property of the office of the union was that the property of the union was the union was the property of the union was the Madison Avenue church should be conveyed Madison Avenue church should be conveyed to the trustees of the other congregation. In Star, conferred upon members of the court November, 1861, much dissatisfaction arose over what the Madison Avenue people claim-through the agency for about thirty-five ed, was a breach of the understanding and in July, 1863, they brought suit to regain their

pealed and in 1878 the decision was reverse I. Mont Réal. It is in the gift of the Marquis Each side had, up to that time, spent \$30,000 de Ragny, and it is now offered through the in legal expenses, and the Madison Avenue agent for five pounds, or one hundred marks, settlement was made yesterday for \$67,000. costs only fifteen shillings.

the other. It is the accepted theory of free But the ruin is still a ruin in spite of his beathought that it was the fear of death, born in tific adoration of it and misuse of sounding the investment, expressed an unwillingness in the direction of almsgiving and assistance

The Market for Titles and Their Cost. A German publicist has put himself to the

pains of collecting a mass of information up- against the Euphrates when in flood.

is to be found in the general feeling of uncertainty as to the duration of the rival Span-ish dynasties. The agent has three sorts at thorough dignity in it, and Mr. Davis, drawhis disposal; and the qualified purchaser may become either a Knight of the Order of Isa-away. bella, the Order of Charles III., or the Order of Ferdinand. He can also obtain the Portugese "Christus Order" for the trifle of ten Baltimore Sun, December 5. thousand marks, or five hundred pounds.

front of his surname. There is one draback—the speculative shah only confers his "Suns" in the very cheap shape of photographs; the buyer must subsequently provide himself with the original decoration at his own cost; and the cost is left undefined.

The emperor of Brazil permits the agent to offer his poetically named Order of the Rose for forty pounds, or eight hundred marks. The knighthood of the Greek Order of the

July, 1863, they brought suit to regain their property.

The case did not reach the court of appeals till 1870, and was decided in favor of the Madison Avenue congregation. The other appears the Knighthood of Saint Sauveur du

emnly demands "proper qualifications" from all persons who wish to avail themselves of his mediation. The applicant must give a written reply to certain printed questions as to the "merits" which he possesses and the "services" which he has rendered, especially

#### Ancient Female Inventors.

Nitocris, the spouse of Nebuchadnezzar, is described by M. Baudrillart as the soul of his works, and to her is attributed the design of the lake named after her, which served the double purpose of a fortification and a dam on one of the most curious manifestations of famous hanging gardens are also attributable human folly and vanity. He has entered to female influence, to the longing of a into communication with the advertising agents, authorized and unauthorized—prabably for the most part unauthorized—who are so. Has the word two meanings?

VII.

WIII.

Undertake to gratify their greed for titles, orders and diplomas which is so largely developed on the continent, and is not wholly unwith mould thick enough for the largest trees.

and down to our time, according to M. their maids of honor, have been in the habit the frontier in her hair. But the secret did hollow of their pilgrim stayes.

#### He Turned Away.

York Herald Interview with Jefferson

"I suppose you take a livelier interest in the subject of the reconciliation of the south and north than in any other. May I ask, therefore, how you expect that work to progress under President Arthur's administration?"

"How can I tell?" Mr. Davis replied, with sudden warmth; I lack the opportunities to inform myself on the public men of the day who have a voice in the administration. With a great emphasis he added: shaken hands with political questions; and, moreover, I never allow any man to pump Davis dwelt with special vigor of voice on the word "pump," as though it was the object of his particular aversion.

man may wrap his mantle round himself, as I This declaration had a ring of

An Edison quadruplex telegraph instru The advertiser is also honored with the ment has been put into the headquarters of confidence and custom of Mohammedan as the Associated Press in Baltimore, and will well as Christian sorereigns, the Sultan of be in operation from to-day in conjunction Turkey and the Shah of Persia empowering with similar instruments at Washington, New him to operate between them and European York and Philadelphia. By this instrument gentlemen who may be greedy of magnificent eastern distinctions. The sultan, in-spite of his chronic need of money, insists upon upholding the Osmanje order of the first class only to the expert telegraph operator. Four at a very high figure; it is not to be procured different matters of news can be sent and refor less than eighteen thousand marks. But ceived over a single wire simultaneously by pleased to assist me, that I may lift once more this burden upon my shoulder; for this allow the third class of the same order to be enabled to send and receive its news with sold by the agent for six thousand marks, or fourfold celerity. The limit of the capacity "Are you feeling very ill?" asked the phyleian; let me see your tongue, please." "It's

three hundred pounds. The shah is far less of the most powerful of these telegraph machines is said to be eleven simultaneous din is the very cheapest knighthood in the messages over a single wire. By this means no universe; it costs only five hundred marks, or such a document as the president's message tongue can tell how bad I feel."—[Boston twenty-five pounds. Any European who pur-could be sent in parts simultaneously over a Transcript.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

Press Comments on Composition of Committees.

#### Much Dissatisfaction Caused in Certain Sections.

COMMENTS ON THE COMMITTEES.

CHICAGO, December 22.—The Times Washington special says: The composition of the railroad and transportation committees will be studied with care. Already it is complained that they reflect Jay Gould, but this remains to be proved.

The Tribune's editorial says: The committee on commerce was awarded to Page, of California, and here was made the speaker's greatest mistake, as Mr. Page repreents none of the great commercial interests. His district is not in any respect a commercial center, and although he is a gentleman of ability the position could have been assigned with more propriety to any one of many others.

The Tribune Washington special says: Mr. Townsend of Ohio felt himself entitled to the committee on commerce. In this opin-ion he had wide support, but Mr. Page, of California, had performed such services in connection with the speaker as to make it impossible to accommodate Townsend, and so this important committee went to the Pacific

New York, December 22.—The morning papers almost without exception call attention to the dissatisfaction which exists with For instance while the house committee on the makeup of Keifer's committees. The discontent seems chiefly to be in the west, though New Yorkers feel that they have been may all committee includes both Miller and

We ways and means and New York none. Current comment upon this fact is unfavorable, but the architecture of the harbor improvements of every nature. In Atkins, Forney, LeFevre, Ellis. committee on commerce is still more peculiar.

The chairmanship goes to the Pacific coast in the last two democratic congresses no representative of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was appointed on this important Empire state is well nigh without representa- committee. The combined influence of Page Empire state is well might without representation on it—Richardson, of a town in the state of New York called Angelica, not being regarded as a complete representative of New York commercial interests. Perhaps the great system of rivers on the Pacific slope is to be improved; perhaps there is a purpose to be improved; perhaps there is a purpose to the improved; perhaps there is a purpose to coast member for many years. Oregon also coast member for many years. Oregon also coast member for many years.

#### PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

Some cool headed Pennsylvania republicans think Cameron crowding too far the matter of appointments in this state, and many friends advise him to a more conciliatory gress soon after reassembling. The Morrell gress soon after reassembling. course which he refuses to adopt.

elections committee, and characterizes the ways and means committee as "simply brutally protective, but otherwise without commission composed entirely of members of form." It says the appropriations committee is at least liberal, and on the whole more intelligently devised than the others, but argues that the democrats should have been given sion of any part of it to outsiders. seven of the members instead of six. The Post also says that the strongest committees have been given to the east, and that the pretended fight for Keifer as a western man was either a frand or else the substantial fruits of his victory have been bartered away. In its news columns concerning outside comments on the committees the Post says the appointon the committees the Post says the appointment of Page as chairman of the committee on commerce is alleged to be in favor of corchairman of the ways and means committee, chairman of the ways and means committee,

well performed his difficult task and counsels | bodied the extreme protection doctrines. see whether they could have done better."

#### HUNT'S CIRCULAR.

lar in consequence of numerous and increasing applications for the discharge of enlisted ing correspondence is furnished by the postmen in the marine corps made by senators and representatives in congress and others. The department feels constrained to say that no such application can be favorably enter. Hon. George P. Bliss, Counsel in the Star Route and Vice President—Updegraff, of Iowa. tained in the present condition of the service, unless the application be based upon such

#### INDIAN SUPPLIES.

northwest, with no probability of reaching their destinations before spring. It is the intention of the Indian bureau of the United of the United States for the recovery of said of the United States for the States to hold contractors to a strict accounta- moneys illegally paid from parties who re- postage on first-class matter. bility for their neglect. The agencies are ceived the same. making loud calls for vaccine matter.

#### CHINESE LEGATION.

The new Chinese minister and members of the legation are expected to-morrow mornthe legation are expected to-morrow morning. The party is said to consist of twenty-eight persons, eleven of whom are servants. The wife of the minister is the first Chinese lady of rank who has visited the United bear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of lady of rank who has visited the United bear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of lady of rank who has visited the United bear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of lady of rank who has visited the United bear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of lady of rank who has visited the United bear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of lady of rank who has visited the United bear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of lady of rank who has visited the United bear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of lady of rank who has visited the United bear Sir: States. The legation will live at the Arlington hotel until their permanent quarters are ready. A parlor and suite of rooms, includ-

feature of interest at the capitol to-day was the announcement of house committees to which most of the members have been looking forward with impatience, many of them with anxiety ever since Speaker Keifer was elected. Naturally the most personneed company thus for heavy in regard to the warning and they are reaping the consequences and the harvest is in a fair way to conflicting reports in regard to the most of the amount wrongturly people who have been miking this market have been warned of what would take place if they did not desist. They paid no attention to the warning and they are reaping the consequences and the harvest is in a fair way to conflicting reports in regard to the ments thus far heard in regard to the manner | suits and have devoted myself to the criminal in which he has performed his difficult task, cases. Even you, familiar as you are with are those that proceed from two classes of these cases, can have little idea of the amount congressmen. Namely, the members who of labor which has necessarily been bestowed have received good positions and the members who have been disappointed, owing to are scattered over a thousand miles; hardly the comparative smallness of the number of one of them is less than a fifteen hundred prominent positions. Dissatisfaction seemed to be the prevailing sentiment expressed by representatives this afternoon, but disinter been sought by your inspectors sted opinions generally incline to a conclu- with energy, idelity and perseverance rarely sion that Speaker Keifer has, on the whole, combined in subordinates either in public or made a very fair use of his material, and that private life. Thousands of pages of testi-

properly placed under control of friends of protective tariff, but free traders are represented by three of the ablest leaders and the

has been made by Speaker Keifer in giving the democrats control of one of the house committees, viz: That on public expenditures the criminal prosecutions for the punishment man, the purpose being to provide them with a committee clerk and a convenient room for criminal proceedings will be pushed as private consultation.

Territorial delegates were made advisory members of the following committees in whose deliberation they will take part without, of course, the privilege of voting: ginis, of Montana, military affairs; Petti-grew, of Dakota, territories; Brents, post-offices and postroads; Ainsley, of Idaho, Indian affairs; Luna, of New Mexico, coin-age, weights and measures; Oury, of Arizona, mines and mining.

Colorado have no representation whatever interests, and that no votes in several others, such as territories and Indian affairs, in the membership of which they have usually had some part. In regard to such omissions it is coast congressmen is very small, and secondly, that most of the corresponding commitleft out in the cold.

The World's Washington special says: It will be observed that Pennsylvania has three commerce committee. This committee aside lift that vast section of country beyond the Rocky mountains into sudden Atlantic commercial interests. At all events the committee is liable to be liberal with public money.

PFNNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

Cast minds to many class of the country beyond the is unusually honored, her representative for its unusually honored, her representative for the first time being accorded two important positions, such as are not commonly obtained by new members, even from older and more influential districts.

#### THE TARIFF QUESTION.

bill will be reported to the senate, and tariff | York Washington, December 22.—The Post, democratic, editorially says, concerning Speaker Keifer's committees, that many of them are not only incongruous but criminally partisan. It particularly condemns him for placing only one straight out democrat on the placing only one straight out democratics that the place of the Garland bill. Senators Harry of the Garland bill. Senators Harry of the Garland bill. Senators Harry

on commerce is alleged to be in favor of corporations and monopolies, and that in support of this allegation he is said to have some connection with the Huntington and the Pacific railroad.

The Post adds: "This is a notable fact, that Rosecranz is not on the military committee, where his experience would have been tee, where his experience would have been the protectionists to head off the growing sentiment in favor of a revision. Everything the revision needed, and he intends to draft a bill to that effect. The low tariff members contemplate that this move of Kelley's is simply a smart dodge of the protectionists to head off the growing sentiment in favor of a revision. Everything the revision needed, and he intends to draft a bill to that effect. The low tariff members contemplate that this move of Kelley's is simply a smart dodge of the protectionists to head off the growing sentiment in favor of a revision. Everything the revision needed, and he intends to draft a bill to that effect. The low tariff members contemplate that this move of Kelley's is simply a smart dodge of the protectionists to head off the growing sentiment—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in War Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Briggs, Navy most valuable; but General Grant is and has thus emanates from the protectionists susalways been bitter against Rosecranz, and spended by the other side, and a bill for tariff Speaker Keifer had no choice in the matter." revision will be introduced by Kelley. It will The National Republican says: "Keifer has be antagonized as promptly as though it emall persons who feel inclined to grumble to generally considered that a majority of both imagine themselves in the speaker's place and houses favor revision, but there are diverse views as to the means and methods that should be employed in making it.

Secretary Hunt issued the following circu- INTERESTING STAR ROUTE CORRESPONDENCE. Washington, December 22.—The follow-

Washington, December 15.

SIR-From examination of the records in necticut. strong grounds as would entitle the appli-cant to be discharged on account of mental money has been paid out of funds of the government to certain persons, under circum
Additional Accommodation for Public stances which bring such payments within section 4057 revised statutes. In a number Library—Rice, of Massachusetts. Complaints have been received that much difficulty is experienced in getting Indian agency supplies transported, caused principal control of instances the evidence seems to me sufficient to maintain suits by the United States to recover such moneys. It is on file in this appointed enrolling clerk of the house. pally by the failure of contractors to perform department. Copies of much of it are altheir duties. A large quantity of supplies ready in your hands. In compliance with the are reported frozen up in the rivers of the law I hereby request that unless you shall

Very respectfully,

THOS. L. JAMES, Fostmaster General.

recover moneys illegally paid to contractors few days. with the postoffice department is received. hotel until their permanent quarters are ready. A parlor and suite of rooms, including a private dining-room, have been handsomely fitted up for the minister and wife. Separate quarters are prepared for the attackes of the legation and servants. The party will occupy 'wenty rooms in all, and they are expected to remain at the Arlington about three weeks.

I was and am unwilling that any idea should go forth that the criminal proceedings were to be delayed and civil proceedings substituted. If frauds, such as I believe can be shown to have been committed in these cases cannot be punished by convictions in criminal courts, it is more important to show this fact to the law-makers and the public, and thus secure a change in the war path and means to create all the bear market desired. A gentleman who has the opportunity to know Gould's views, said people who have been milking this market.

NEW YORK Stock Market.

NEW 10RM JORG MARKET.

NEW YORK Stock Market.

NEW YORK Stock Marke

views of a majority of the house in all im- examined, arranged and abstracted. Under portant particulars.

The ways and means committee is thus these circumstances your request for the commencement of civil suits seems to me sented by three of the ablest leaders and the moderate tariff men are also fairly represented. There appears however to be good ground for adverse criticism in that three Pennsylvanians, namely Kelley, Randall and Errett, are given place upon this committee and it is similarly noticed that two members from Wisconsin are placed on the foreign relations committee, one of them being made its chairman. which the evidence in the possession of the government seems to justify such course. of which ex-Speaker Randall is made chair- of the offenders is of infinitely more importrapidly as is consistent with justice to the government and defendants, though it is quite possible you will not fine the progress so rapid as you desire. GEORGE BLISS, Specal Counsel.

AFFLICTED INDIANS.

Advices received at the India office this morning are that small pox is repidly spreading among the Indians in the belt of country mines and mining.

It is perceived in scanning the full list of committees that the Pacific coast and morning that the Kickapoo Incians in the Indian Territory are in a starving condition on several committees of importance to their The Indian office will relieve them as soon as

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Washington, December 21.—The speaker to be noted, first, that the number of Pacific announced the committees were constituted

> Ways and Means—Kelley, chirman; Kasson, Dunnell, McKinley, Hubbell, Haskell, Russell, Errett, Randall, McIee, Carlisle, Morrison, Speer.

Flower, Ermentrout. Appropriations-Hiscock, chaiman; Robe-

The chairmanships of the other committees

are as follows: Elections-Calkins, of Indiana Judiciary—Reed, of Maine. Coiñage, Weights and Measures—Fisher, of

Commercial—Page, of Californa. Agriculture—Valentine, of Nebraska. Foreign Affairs-Williams, of Visconsin. Military Affairs—Henderson, o' Illinois. Naval Affairs—Harris, of Massachusetts. Postoffices and Post-roads—Fingham, of

Public Lands-Pound, of Wisconsin. Indian Affairs-Haskill, of Karsas. Territories—Burrows, of Michigan. Railways and Canals-Townserd, of Ohio. Manufactures—Campbell, of Pennsylvania. Mines and Mining—Van Voorbis, of New

Public Buildings and Grounds-Shallen rger, of Pennsylvania. Pacific Railways—Hazelton, of Wisconsin, nairman; Harmer, Butterworth, Robinson, ammond, Paul, Darrel, Farwell, of Iowa,

Kenzie, Bliss, House, Nolan. Mississippi Levees—Thomas, of Illinois. Education and Labor—Updegraff, of Ohio. Militia-Strait, of Minnesota. Patents—Young, of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions—Browne, of Indiana. Pensions—March, of Illinois. Claims—Crowley, of New York. War Claims—Houk, of Tennessee. Public Expenditures—Randall, of Penn-

Public Land Claims-Pacheco, California. District of Columbia-Neal, Ohio. Revenue Laws-McKinley, Ohio Expenditures in Department of State-Deering, Iowa.

Expenditures in Treasury Department-Belford, Colorado Expenditures in War Department-Briggs,

Expenditures in Department of Justice-Willitts, of Michigan. Expenditures Public Buildings-Errett. Rules—The speaker.
Accounts—Urner, of Maryland. Mileage—Jorgensen, of Virginia.

JOINT COMMITTEES. Library-Cook, of New York. Printing-VanHorn, of Missouri. Enrolled Bills-Aldrich, of Illinois. Census-Prescott, of New York.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES. Public Health-VanAernam, of New York

Reform in Federal Services—Orth, of Ind Laws Respecting the Election of President Alcoholic Liquor Traffic - Wait, of Con- in the land of ice and snow.

C. R. McKinney, of Minnesota, has been

Professor J. E. Hilgard has been appointed superintendent of the coast and geodetic sur-

Postmaster General Howe telegraphs that

The weather being unfavorable to-day,

Washington, December 21.—The great even the whole of the amount wrongfully people who have been milking this market have been warned of what would take There are conflicting reports in regard to the Union Pacific. It is believed that the Vanderbilt people are large buyers of stock, while Boston seems disposed to sell a short line

### THE JEANNETTE

No Effort or Expense Spared for Relief of the Crew.

Additional Particulars from Survivors ---State Dispatches.

St. Petersburg, December 20.-Lieutenant Anoutecine, governor general of Eastern Siberia, who has just arrived here, brought the news of a steamer of the North Amer-ican polar expedition which had been lost the news of a steamer of the North American polar expedition which had been lost since 1879, had been discovered and assistance rendered the crew. It is believed here this refers to the Jeannette. The crew are said to have suffered no loss. said to have suffered no loss.

London, December 20.—The finding of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, was reported to a meeting of the Royal geographical society to-day.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The Commer-

cial Advertiser prints the following: A private dispatch sent by the secretary of state to the Herald office this afternoon, announcing the loss of the Jeannette and rescue of two boats filled with men, containing three officers and twenty-three of the crew. The other boat has not yet been heard from, and is sup posed to have been lost. Following is a copy of the dispatch: "Washington, D. C., Decem-ber 20.—The following telegram has just been received from Hoffman, charge d'affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg: The Jeannette was crushed in the ice on June 11, Banking and Currency—Crapo, chairman; Smith, of Illinois, Weber, Dingley, Moore, Cornell, Brumm, Buckner, Hardenburg, crew embarked in three boats, which were crew embarked in three boats, which were separated by the wind and fog. Number three boat, with eleven men, un der charge of Engineer Melleville, reached the mouth of the Lena river on September 19. Subsequently boat, No. 1, with Captain DeLong, Dr. Ambier and twelve men reached the Lena river in a pitiable conmen reached the Lena river in a pitiable con dition. Prompt assistance was rendered. Boat No. 2 has not been heard from. F. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, (Signed)

Department of State.

The managing editor of the Herald said he had no facts beyond these dispatches upon which he could base an opinion relative to the expedition. It appears to him that the steamer had been lost beyond recovery, and that the occupants of a boat among whom he fear-

A CARD OF THANKS.

Washington, December 20.—In response

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 20, 1881. Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

Tender the hearty thanks of the president to all the authorities or persons who have in any way been instrumental in assisting the survivors from the Jeannette or furnishing information to this government.

tary of state and secretary of the navy had a conference this afternoon as to the best method to be pursued in reference to the did not expect to come back in the Jeannette however. He thought she to secure the safety and speedy return method to be pursued in reference to the steamer Jeannette, and agreed that the only thing to be done at present was to telegraph to the United States minister at St. Peters- and boats and it has happened. William shall do my utmost to act upon them. I all the assistance in their power towards bringing the survivors to a place of communication so that they might be enabled to reach home questions. The sending of the United States steamer Rodgers, now in winter quarters in St. Lawrence bay, in search of the missing crew of the Jeannette was discussed at the earliest possible moment. tives and friends of the party. My compared to the pondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs me

morning, announces that all telegrams from Engineer Melville of the lost Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette will be forwarded to their destination as promptly as possible, and that the most energetic measures will be taken for the recovery of the remainder of the crew of the Jeannette and those left on the ice at the mouth of the Lena river.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK.

has suffered destruction, Americans have added more glory to that they have already won in frozen regions. It concludes: It is more than possible that Lieutenant DeLong assigned may be the herald of a new race of those who feareth not the spirit of those who dwelleth

WHERE THE JEANNETTE WAS LOST.

Washington, December 21.—George Ken nan, of this city, who some years ago travelled a thousand miles or more up the river Lena, at the mouth of which Lieutenant DeLong and survivors of the crew of the Arctic steamer Jeannette recently landed, says: Where the Jeannette was lost is 150 miles northeast of the island New Siberia, 300 miles from the nearest part of the Siberian mainland and a little more than 500 miles from the mouth of the Lena. Probably Lieutenant DeLong, after abandoning his ship, made for the nearest point on the Siberian coast, passing to the eastward and southward of New Siberia, and striking the mainland between the mouth of Indigirka and the mouth of the he will assume the duties of his office between the 1st and 6th of January.

Lena. If he reached the coast early enough in summer he ought to have found Russian and native fishing stations at the mouth of the Yana, Indigirka and other smaller streams, which fall into the Arctic ocean in that vicinity, and thus have obtained succor much nearer than the Lena. It is possible, however, that he did not reach the mainland until after the fishing stations had all been abandoned and the fishermen had retreated up the rivers to their winter villages land. At the mouth of the Lena there is, I the governor of Yakoutsk for researches, aswhich as a rule are situated some distance inbelieve, a permanent settlement, and this seems to have been the appointed rendezvous

HOPE FOR THE THIRD BOAT.

If the third boat failed to reach the rendez- care. vous agreed upon the conclusion by no means follows that it is lost. The crew may have found an inhabited station nearer than the mouth of the Lena, or been picked up by a Russian or native fishing boat and carried, or guided to some other place of safety. In such case, they might not be heard from for a boats. The third boat's crew should not be given up as lost until we have heard from all the should not be boats and sleds made a good retreat to fifty nette, fitted for Arctic explorations by the given up as lost until we have heard from all the villages a long the Yana and Indigites and long the Yana and Indigites as long the Yana and Indigites as long the Yana and Indigites and sleds made a good retreat to fifty netter the munificence of James Gordon Bennett. the yillages a long the Yana and Indigirka and boats were separated in a gale. and a considerable amount is believed to have was quite as near and quite as accessible as tered the east mouth of the Lena river Sepment desires to invoke. Nizhni Kalima, which as a place of refuge beat in charge of Chief Engineer Melville, endeemed a wise precaution which this governbeen put out in stock. A fresh attack has been made on the Western Union, and it is reported that a pool has been formed by been made on the Western Union, and it is reported that a pool has been formed by Keene, Belden, Ballou and others to short the stock to the extent of 50,000 shares.

Another Suicide.

DENVER, December 22.—John W. Davidson a carpenter committed spicial and a sea and on ice in open boats before they at sea and on ice in open boats before they are reported that a pool has been formed by Keene, Belden, Ballou and others to short the stock to the extent of 50,000 shares.

A Fight With Smugglers.

A Fight With Smugglers.

A Fight With Smugglers.

DALLAS, Texas, December 22.—A combat the customs between twenty smugglers and the customs of Barents and his men and of the crew of Tegetthoff from a Franz Josef Land. The fact that DeLong and his men were three months at sea and on ice in open boats before they are reported that a pool has been formed by Keene, Belden, Ballou and others to short the stock to the extent of 50,000 shares.

A Fight With Smugglers.

DALLAS, Texas, December 22.—A combat cation with the command at Baloomga. On October 29 I heard that the first cutter carrying Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve others had landed at the north mouth of the Lena. The commandant at Baloomga sent instructions to the whale boat as the river closed I put myself in communication with the command at Baloomga. On October 29 I heard that the first cutter carrying Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve others had landed at the north mouth of the Lena. The commandant at Baloomga sent instructions to the whale boat as the river closed I put myself in communication with the command at Baloomga. On October 29 I heard that the first cutter carrying Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve others had landed at the north mouth of the Lena. The commandant at Baloomga sent instructions to the whale boat account of the cutter of Barents and his men and of the crew of Carrying Lieutenant DeLong and the customs at the river closed I put myself in communication with the command at Baloomga. On October 29 I heard that the first cu although some personal or political partiality many thus gathered together with that furson, a carpenter, committed suicide last night at sea and on ice in open boats before they Baloomga sent instructions to the whale boat and one private were killed.

COMMANDER CHEYNER INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, December 21.—I have never Crushed in the Ice Off the Siberian had any fear for the safety of the Jeannette, said Commander Cheyner last night to a reporter, and I have not hesitated to say so in She was of unusual strength, being much stronger than many vessels used for Arctic expeditions. She had on board provisions for three years and there was no danger from that source. The fact that no dispatches were left by her at Wrangle Land proved nothing except that she was kept off the coast by ice. Other vessels have been out for years and have returned safely. The Victory, for instance, commanded by Sir John Ross, and the Investigator, commanded by Sir Robert McClure.

My opinion has been all along that the Jeannette was somewhere north of Grinnell's Land. I thought that after leaving Behring straits she had probably been caught in the ice and had been carried east by the circumsolar current which goes north of Sweden, then north of Asia, then past America and near the mouth of the river Lena shows, however, that the Jeannette must have steered more to the west than I thought she would. Probably she found more open channels in this direction, and so went west and north instead of directly north. How she was crushed, of course, we cun only surmise, as the men may have gone a considerable distance in their boats. I think that the third boat will yet be heard from. You see traveling in the Arctic regions is much safer than people suppose it is. Whatever happens, you have always ice under you. The open Polar sea is a myth and the percentage of lives lost in Arctic explorations is only guessed.

Henry Wilton Grinnell, whose father sent out two expeditions, come to see me this af-ternoon. He said he thought it was much safer to go to the Arctic sea than it was to stay and try to cross New York streets every day. The loss of the Jeannette, however, is an argument in favor of my theory as to the best route to the North pole. There are three ways, you know—Smith's Sound, Behring's Strait and the Spitzbergen route. North of Behring's Strait the water is shallow, and the deep ice is apt to stick on the bottom, thus making the passage difficult. In the Spitzbergen route the ice was so thick that the Dutch expedition under Barentz was unable ply necessary funds. to get through it at all, and I think as most Americans do, that Smith's Sound route is the safest and most practicable.

By the way, my plan to reach the North pole with Lieutenant Schwatka is receiving much support here. A committee will be measures for the relief of the Jeannette, h formed in this city soon to co-operate with the British committee, and among others Grinnell has promised to be a member, and he has ed was Collins, the Herald correspondent, was also lost, although there was hope they might was decided to name my ship after his father. NEW YORK, December 21.—The Tribune

says: There was a pleased family group at the house of William C. Walton, brother of WASHINGTON, December 20.—In response to Hoffman's dispatch the following was sent to-day:

Department of State, Washington, December 20, 1881.

Mrs. Captain DeLong, last evening. There was present Captain Walton and wife, the parents of Mrs. DeLong, and William C. Walton and wife. Mrs. DeLong left the city yesterday to take up her residence with her sister in Burlington, Iowa. She has passed the time since her husband's departure afternately with this sister and with her brother in this city. Captain Walton telegraphed to her at once the news of her husband's arrival at Washington, December 21.—The secretary of state and secretary of the navy had a conference this afternoon as to the best under the Lena river. "Mrs. DeLong, as well as myself," said Captain Walton, "has never had the least apprehension but that her husband would return in safety. He himself felt sure of the lena river. "Mrs. DeLong, as well as myself," said Captain Walton, "has never had the least apprehension but that her husband would return in safety. He himself felt sure of the lena river. burg and request the government to furnish | Walton said he took it for granted that it was | tend to send a special correspondent to in June of this year that the Jeannette the party on its way here and as it wi had been abandoned. The spot he had desome days before he starts perhaps yo termined upon was some 400 miles northwest | the secretary of the navy might wish to of Wrangle Land. Mrs. DeLong, it was advantage of the opportunity and send thought, would return to this city at once so patches or forward messages from the

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL.

gram which I transcribe literally: IRKOUTSK, December 19-6:55 p. m.

The governor of Yakoutsk writes that on their aid and comfort. the 14th of September three natives of Hogan Ouloussdezigane at Cape Barhay, 140 versts or about 90 miles north of Cape Bikoff, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer Jeannette. They had suffered greatly. The adjunct of the chief of the district was immediately The Standard says: Though the Jeannette | charged to proceed with doctors and medicines to succor the survivors at Yakoutsk and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked Five hundred roubles have been assigned to meet the most urgent expenses.

tical telegrams, one addressed to the London office of the Herald, one to the secretary of and it will be provided by the secretary the navy at Washington, and a third to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg. The poor fellows have lost everything. covery of the crew of the missing boat. Engineer Melville says that the Jeannette was caught and crushed by ice on the 23d of June, in latitude 7% north and 157 east longitude. The survivo. of the Jeannette went in three boats. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena they lost sight of each other during a violent gale and dense fog. Boat No. 3, under command of Engineer Melville, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena on the 29th of September, and was stopped by icebergs near to the hamlet of Idolatro until the 29th of Oc-

There also arrived at Balonego boat No. I, with the sailors Ninderman and Noras. They brought information that Lieutenant De Long, Drs. Ambler and Roger and other survivors, had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having their limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent from Bolonega to make diligent search for the unfortunates who are in danger of death. Melville adds that money was urgently needed and should be sent per telegraph to Gakoutek and Irkoutsk, and urgently requested that 6,000 roubles be transmitted immediately to sistance and care, as well as for the return and conveyance of shipwrecked men to the house of the governor, where there is a surgeon who will bestow upon them all possible

THE RETREAT.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Cable to the IRKUTSK, December 21-2:15 P. M.

The Jeannette was crushed by ice in lati- vessels of her flag to keep a friendly look-out month or more after the arrival of the other tade 77° north longitude, 157° east. The on the Siberian coast for the steamer Jean unay have been manifested in certain instances, the committees as constituted reflect the office and treasury departments have been health. He leaves a wife and four children.

The smussby taking poison. Cause, poverty and illreached the quouth of the Lena is a fact
party, who are all well. Nindeman and
which of itself tells a mournful story.

The smussreached the quouth of the Lena is a fact
party, who are all well. Nindeman and
which of itself tells a mournful story.

The smussreached the quouth of the Lena is a fact
which of itself tells a mournful story.

relief for the first cutter, all of whom are a sad condition and in danger of starvar and all badly frozen. The commandar Baloomga sent scouts to look for them,

Balcomga sent scouts to look for them, will urge a vigorous search until they found. The second cutter has not yet heard from. Telegraph money for insuse to Irkustk and Jakustk. The list of the people in the boats is as

The list of the people in the boats is as in lows: Firt cutter—Lieutenant DeLong, Denme J. Collins, William Wind man, Louis Noras, Hans Erikson, Hen Knock, Adolf Bressler, Carl Gortz, Wala Lee, Neils Ivarson, George Boyd, Alexia Whale Boat—Engineer Melville, Lieuter

Donenhauer, Jack Cole, James Bartlett, R mond Newcomb, Herbert Leach, George L Dentach, Henry Willsen, Mansen Anequi Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Henry Wax Peter Johnson, Edward Shawell, Alk Kaihne.

The first cutter and whale boat are safe IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

New York, December 22.—The Heral special from Paris says: Our St. Petersb correspondent telegraphs that the government of the same properties of the same proper general of Eastern Siberia, who happens at present in St. Petersburg, having receinformation of the arrival of the shipwre crew of the Jeannette in the region under command, immediately proceeded to Gats and saw the emperor, who personally ord that all supplies that were necessary for fe clothing, money and transportation shou placed at their disposal.

Mr. George F. Williams of the editor staff of the Herald, says Jerome J. Colle chief of the Herald staff with the Jeann expedition, is safe. WASHINGTON, December 22.—The

tary of the navy received from Engh Melville, under date of Irkutsk, Decem 21, a cable message identical with that ca from London last night to the New You Herald, to which the secretary replied as NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 22d, 1881,
Engineer Melville, U. S. N., Irkutsk:

Omit no effort and spare no expense i

curing the safety of the men in the sec cutter. Let the sick and frozen and already rescued have every attention, and soon as practicable have them transported a milder climate. The department will (Signed) A DISPATCH FROM BENNETT. Washington, December 22.—The following

been furnished for publication: PARIS, December 2

Hon. F. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of Stat Washington: Immediately upon the receipt of the finews from my St. Petersburg corresponde about the Jeannette saying that six thousa roubles were needed, I transferred that by telegraph through Messrs. Rothschild General Ignatieff, at St. Petersburg, with required for the succor and comfort of ( tain DeLong and his party. I have to-day ceived the following telegram from General

Have hastened to communicate to your corpordent the news as received from Yakor and have given orders to the governor to the most energetic measures for the rescuthe shipwrecked crew, together with authoto undertake all necessary expense, for which have promised to reimburse him. [Signed] COMPTE IGNATIEF

the distance by wagon to the point where NEW YORK, December 21.—The Herald's Paris special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs this morning that Gen. Ignatieff has just received the following telecrew are is four thousand miles. the Jeannette party which gives full ass ance that everything possible will be done for

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. [Signed] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 21.

James Gordon Bennett, Paris: Telegram with the news of your gener provision is received. Before its receipt had sent the following cable to Hoffman:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 21, 1881. Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

The president desires you to make pro vision for the immediate relief and return The engineer, Melville, has sent three iden- officers and men of the Jeannette. Cal

[Signed] FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary. HOFFMAN'S DISPATCH. The secretary of state received to-day the following dispatch from the charge d'affairs of the United States at St. Petersburg:

Frelinghuysen, Washington, D. C. General Ignatieff, of the Russian govern ment, has ordered active search for the se ond cutter and will furnish all the fun necessary to St. Petersburg for subsequel needs. I will draw on you. I have a lot telegram from Melville. Understand the same went through last night to the navy partment. I will communicate with Melvil through Ignatieff as regards any possit measures to find the second cutter. [Signed]

A GOOD RECORD.

New London, Conn., December 22.—Cap tain Dunbar, who belongs to this city, ice I lot of the Jeannette expedition, has had one before rough experience in the icy region He commanded the schooner, Flying when she was abandoned in September, 18 near South Gengias. The schooner was the a mass of ice and expected to go down i mentarily. Her crew was taken off by Dutch bark and Captain Dunbar arrived ho in the winter of 1879. He was engaged for the Jeannette on account of his hardy enter prise and well known record among the higher latitudes of both hemispheres.

BLAINE TO FOSTER.

The following was sent by Blaine to Min Herald: The following telegram was received at the London office this morning: last May:

Ask the Russian government to direct the The whale disaster is reported but watchfulness

shot, and Guiteau still lives.

Henry Watterson has been to the Guitean trial and says he is as sane as he is.

Ex-Senator Platt of New York intends in the future to make Washington his home.

Two hundred and sixty-one years age -0 day the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. The friends of honest paymen of the state

Ohio gets five chairmanships, but only one of importance, that on patents. The general

opinion seems to be that Ohio is left. Congress has adjourned and there will be no cabinet appointments for some time. Polities will be dull for the next two weeks. But

Alamosa puts in its claim for the military post as against Denver and Pueblo. Salida is still to be heard from. Colorado Springs don't think herself the best place in Colorado for

Guiteau's trial still proceeds.

Mr. George G. Sickels, an old gentleman of 92, who is about to be married must have recently found a ring in his cake. There can be no other explanation of this remarkable phenomenon.

Pennsylvania has three members of the committee on ways and means. Yet she hardly deserves two from her proportion of manufactures. But Pennsylvania came to Keifer's help at the critical moment.

Judging from the composition of the committees, Judge Belford did not have the treatment from Speaker Keifer that he deserved. friends of Keifer's candidacy, it was expected

the size of Chaffee's chance.

and coined dollar the same.

The Leadville Democrat will not be the tail of the News. It shows itself able to do justice to Senator Hill when it says: "There is "no truth in the rumor that Senator Hill has "been in any manner opposing the candidacy "of Governor Routt for a cabinet position. "On the contrary, the senator and Governor "Routt are in active accord, and the former is "quietly, yet zealously, doing all in his power "to honor Colorado by placing Governor "Routt in the cabinet."

The Leadville Herald thinks that political scientists are too little acquainted with the practical working of the financial system of the country. Then they are not scientists in the best sense of the word. It is their business to study our financial system. Their method should always be inductive. A good scientist is one who considers facts vital and supreme, and builds entirely upon them. The political theorist who is out of the active | world has now no standing and deserves none.

the sworn evidence before the circuit court. ern coast of  $\Lambda$ sia. We published a few days ago a story from the Mr. Howbert and his partners has been necessary, as they stand too high in our comin these transactions. We print the story been rendered by Judge McCreary.

a young man being only about forty years old. probable. He is a native of Virginia and was born in the Shenandoah valley. He entered the confederate army at the beginning of the war as is called an eloquent and fluent speaker.

Pitt, who was prime minister of England at rate criticism on our part is unnecessary. We Kasson does not get a prominent committee, twenty-five, was an anomaly,

It is nearly six months since Garfield was The Denver Tribune treats the Jefferson Davis story in the following neat way: "A good "many of the papers discredit the story that "compunctions of conscience in a matter in-"volving money simply."

debt in Tennessee are sure or a victory next

Wisconsin gets three good chairmanships, foreign relations, public lands and Pacific gets two good committees, commerce and private lands.

Judge Belford besides being chairman of the committee on expenditures in the treasmittee on coinage, weights and measures, litical vocabulary. and is also on the committee on public lands. Mr. Keifer was not allowed to do better by

Senator Howe is a strong and intelligent he removed to Wisconsin because of ill health. Colorado's rejoicing in his appointment.

#### ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

of the crew will be rescued.

likely to be successful.

### ETCHINGS.

foot he changed his service to the cavalry the work of Mr. Stephen Parrish, of New small for the good of the country. with the rank of captain. At the close of the this city. Readers of the November Scribner ties. He unites with his legal ability and war he edited a democratic newspaper, but will remember come quaint illustrations in wide experience in public affairs, the strong was meanwhile preparing himself for the that number, of Marblehead and vicinity. common sense which are essential to make practice of law. He has served for some These illustrations were copies of the etch- him a successful executive officer. There years in both branches of the Virginia legisla- ings now on sale at Howbert Broth- can be no question of his fitness for this high ture, which is the only public service he has ers. Only twenty impressions were position, and the success with which he will performed. Here he identified himself with taken from each plate, and then the plates administer its affairs. We congratulate the the readjustment measures. He goes into were destroyed. One of each of a set of party on this appointment because he has sale. They will increase rapidly in value as cause a statesman will control one of its great and at Windsor Castle, the suites which were soon as it will be impossible to get them. The department, the administration because his The new appointments to President Ar- artist has already been very highly noticed in name is sufficient guarantee that the proseculittle over fifty, or about his own age. The New York Academy. It is evident that he only member over sixty was Kirkwood. has a future. The prices run from \$4 to \$15 There are now five members of the cabinet and are remarkably low for works of art of over sixty, Kirkwood, Frelinghuysen, Brew- such rare merit and which it will soon be imster, Folger and Howe, and the average age will possible to buy. The subjects are particularbe about sixty. The average age of the ly interesting and cover an almost new field tory considering the circumstances under French ministry is now 51, while Gambetta The sea coast of New England abounds in which he was elected. For example we notice the premier is only 43. The average age of quaint and beautiful views which are the that Hiscock was made chairman of the comthe French cabinet used to be sixty-five, but | delight of the lovers of nature. Recently our | mittee on appropriations. Courtesy required of late years it has been about sixty until the magazines have undertaken to illustrate it, this as Mr. Hiscock was the chief opponent in recent change. In England the average age but we think in no case has it been done in a the speakership contest. But it was known is much greater. Gladstone is seventy-two more picturesque or truthful manner than in that a determined fight was being made family, as it is a very dull place, and exceedyears old and the youngest member of the these etchings. The subjects are all striking against him by the stalwart element which is cabinet is forty-five. The average will be and most happily selected. Since these etchings supposed to have nominated Keifer. Crowley over sixty. Usually and rightly age and ex- have received the high praise of the art critics was the candidate of the stalwarts, but he is perience are considered essential in the choice of New York, and have been selected for illusput off with the committee on claims. The letters and transacts business in the other, of cabinet advisors. The rise of the younger | trations in our leading magazine, any elabo- committee is a particularly able one. Mr.

#### THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The president's appointments have more "Jeff Davis stole two and one half million than anything else given the country confi-"dollars from the confederate treasury. There dence that his administration will be wise "is noming surprising about the story. A and conservative. The appointment of the pan who would attempt to steal away a part Hon. T. O. Howe as postmaster general will of the republic would not be apt to have any only increase this confidence. He was a friend of Grant in the senate and was friendly chairmanship. This disposes of all the canto his renomination in 1880. But those who didates for speaker. differed with him in regard to Grant will be The appointment of Mr. Spaulding as col- as much pleased with this nomination as will lector of the port at Chicago is not a stalwart those who were especially identified with victory. It is Senator Logan's victory. The Grant's administration. No one expected stalwarts generally favored Mr. Nixon, the that Arthur would decline to recognize the manager-in-chief of the Inter-Ocean, that stal- section of the party with which he was in Arthur's credit that he has put into Wisconsin and California were the most his cabinet such Grant men as Frelinghuysen whiskey in order to increase the tariff on imfaithful supporters of Keifer. As a result and Howe. Both are men who to an eminent degree have and deserve the respect and conrailroads. California, with three republicans, and clean. Amid the dark days of 1873-76, when one after another of the country's idols were broken, no suspicion ever even tarnished the upright characters of these men. Had Grant only been fortunate enough to have ury department stands second on the com"Grantism" had never been added to our po as well as Carlisle and Morrison, who are the

friend of silver which is a good reason for He settled at Green Bay and soon built up a has been an important one for the past ten a little boy who asked him to pronounce his rons; but, seeing that snobbishness daily large legal practice. His success was so years. There has usually been a rivalry begreat that in 1851 he was nominated and tween the east and the west in its composielected judge of the supreme court tion because of the different views of the two The rescue of a part of the crew of the of his state. In 1855 he resigned because of sections on the subject of the currency. For stage." She has no ambition in that line, and Jeannette revives the interest in the explora- the insufficient salary and again returned to some years past the eastern influence on this the idea of becoming an actress never occurred tions of the polar seas. Already considerable the practise of law. But his interest in the committee has been small. In the last house to her until she saw a newspaper announcement As he was one of the first and most loyal anxiety had been expressed for this vessel great questions which were then agitating the four were from the west, three from the that she already was one which left the Pacific coast in the summer of country did not allow him to remain long in south, two from the northeast and two from he would get a high position on the com-September of that year. Last week there an active part in the discussion of the Kansas, England was a greenbacker, so that the man. He was born in 1842 and educated at Rug- of its plot, its skill in dramatic construction, was a meeting of Royal Geographical society Nebraska bill and other cognate questions. eastern views were directly represented by by, and has represented Malmesbury as a strong and the smartness of its dialogue. The only possible changes in the cabinet at which it was determined to seek aid from This interest and the ability which he disare in the war, navy and interior departments. the government to rescue the daring explor- played in the discussions immediately gave to is changed in the present house. The middle One of these will go to New England and ers. There has also been great interest in him a leading position in the recently organ-states have five members, the west three, New another to the northwest. The other will go France and the Scandinavian peninsula in the ized republican party. In 1857 he was put England two and the south one. The eastern either to the south, the Pacific coast, Colo- fate of the crew. Happily the suspense is forward as a candidate for the United States sentiment will therefore have seven of the rado, or Jerome B. Chaffee. This is about almost at an end and it is to be hoped that all senate and lacked only a few votes of eleven members. The chairman is from Mas-give the requisite consent to the union. election. At the next election in sachusetts. For many years Mr. Buckner, of The place of their rescue shows that the 1861 he was again made the candi- Missouri, had been chairman. The committee The Leadville Democrat thinks that Lead- theory of the Herald was right as to the direction of his party and elected. He is a safe one. ville has lost the 12 per cent. between the tion in which the Jeannette had gone. Ad- was afterwards substantially endorsed by a The committee on appropriations is the bullion and coined value of silver. It esti- miral Collinson, who is the highest living au- re-election in 1867 and 1873, thus serving only other committee where the names are mates that this loss within three years has thority on navigation in the seas northeast of eighteen consecutive years. At the end of given full. This is a well made up committee,

A Philadelphia Press reporter interviewed the amounted to \$6,000,000. Does the Democrat Behring strait, thought that she had gone in his last term, he was next to Senator Anthony consisting of the best speakers on both sides prize fat woman, whose weight is 720 pounds. think that if there was free coinage, the an easterly direction, and would be found the oldest senator in consecutive service. of the house. Neither tariff nor section play When asked, "Do you still claim to be the largest think that if there was free coinage, the miner would get this 12 per cent? Or in north of this continent. Lieutenant How
During this time he was ranked perhaps with any important part in the composition of this fat woman in the world," she frigidly replied: relieved from commonplace by scandalous in
nuendoes, what would you else? That is the other words would the free coinage of silver gaad, of the Danish navy, also thought with the conservative partisans, if we may be alraise its value so as to make the bullion value the Herald the search to the westward most lowed to use such a term. He was always a good and careful business men who can clearstrong and loyal party man, but his judicial ly give their views to the house. These explorations have always been fas- training and temperament did not lead him cinating to the hardy sailors, and their history into the mistakes which some of his less balmakes one of the most interesting as well as anced party associates made. He perhaps one of the most exciting parts of our lit- best showed his loyalty to his party and his erature. These explorations began with the ability to discern the vital issues before the Vikings in the ninth century when they set- country in his opposition to the "my tled Iceland. In 982 Erik the Red discovered policy" of Andrew Johnson. Few men the east coast of Greenland. In 1477 it was in public life had more to withsupposed that Columbus visited Iceland and stand in remaining true to his party Greenland. During the latter part of the than Senator Howe. In 1865, when Johnson fifteenth century, and during the sixteenth began to develope his policy, it seemed inevthe Cabots, Cartier Frobisher, Burroughs and | itable that Wiscousin would go with him and western passage. The Dutch merchantmen most astute and popular politician, was postwestern passage. The Dutch merchantmen at the same time made adventurous expension. Senator Doolittle was little dozen, elaborate at the same time made adventurous expension. Senator Doolittle was little dozen, elaborate at the same time made adventurous expension. Senator Doolittle was little dozen, elaborate at the same time made adventurous expension. America were formerly his places of residence, as the United States and Russia have more relaboration. ditions, and one John Cornelius Ryp in 1597 short of worshipped in his party. These two ures to find a northwestern or northeastern most prominent politicians in Wisconsin, depassage led to an attempt in 1607 to find a termined to carry the state for Johnson. way across the pole. Henry Hudson com- They had all the help that absolute control manded the expedition and reached 810 north of patronage, successful political careers, latitude. He failed, but the attempt was not hosts of personal political friends, and a long given up until several other expeditions had and complete control of the party organizabeen fitted out. During the seventeenth and tion could give to them. They succeeded in We present to our readers this morning a eighteenth centuries the Russians sent out carrying the convention in 1865, and securing true story of the R. E. Lee mine as shown in several expeditions which explored the north- the passage of resolutions of endorsement of "my policy." Senator Howe saw the The English during the last part of the 17th | tendency of the times, and at the Denver News, which was evidently prepared and the 18th centuries practically abandoned risk of his political fortunes, opposed by the attorneys of the Rogers' parties and these explorations. But in 1818 the search this action. For the first and only time, we was inconsistent in many instances with the for the New York passage was resumed believe, he attended a state convention. He testimony before the court. No defense of under Sir John Ross. From 1818 there have was beaten. He then participated in the delibbeen continuous expeditions made by Swedes, | erations of a minority convention which dis-Norwegians, Austrians, Russians, English and | approved of this endorsement. This seemed munity to be even suspected of crookedness Americans. The names of Ross, Franklin, like political suicide, as the election of his Kane, and Nordenskield have been made im- successor was to occur the next year. But only to give information as to the real charac- mortal by the brave explorations of themselves the republican party true to its best instincts ter of the case in which a decision has just and crew. While we have not thought these and traditions repudiated this "My policy" expeditions settled all of the vexed questions | business in 1866, and the following winter rewhich have prompted them, they have added | turned | Senator Howe for another six years. Mr. Riddleberger was elected United States | immensely to our knowledge of the polar | This is only one illustration of where his desenator from Virginia yesterday. He is quite regions and render a final solution more votion to the principles of his party rose above mere personal ambition. Another feature of his career deserves special mention. He has never sought office. The honors that Among the many beautiful things which he has had, have come to him. In this day a private and was soon promoted to a lieu- may be bought for Christmas presents are it is gratifying to note the success of this tenancy. Owing to a severe wound in the some etchings at Howbert Bros. They are class of public men, which is growing too where he served throughout the war York, a cousin of the Hon. T. C. Parrish, of Senator Howe is a man of rare social quali-

#### THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The speaker yesterday announced the house committees and they are quite satisfac-

was not in the last house. He stands second on the committee of ways and means which is a high position. Reed, of Maine, is made will be continued by his son. chairman of the judiciary committee. Orth has the chairmanship of the committee on reing the Bible through every year. form in the federal service, and Burrows that

is twelve. The committee on ways and means has the protectionist leader for chairman. This only five men in that city of 7,000 inhabitants, would not be objectionable if Mr. Kelley was equal to the position, because the majority of the republicans in the house favor a protecresolution favoring the removal of the tax on ports. He is a poor man for the position, but will satisfy the Iron and Steel association, in fidence of the country. They have been pure whose employ he has been for years. Mr. Kasson, the second member, has tendencies ing companions. Each cat has a personal attoward free trade, but will support moderate tendant. protection. Nearly all the republicans are protectionists. The democrats are divided. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, has acknowledged with literary proper than bonnets or dress-improve Randall, the strongest advocate of protection been surrounded by such men the term on the democratic side, is on the committee, best democratic exponents of free trade. Ex-Senator Howe has had a political life of Carlisle is possibly the ablest man on either a carefully trained prohibitionist. remarkable length, honor, and experience. side of the house. The committee will report He was born in Maine in 1816. About 1845 for protective measures.

The committee on banking and currency

We published this morning comments on while since any speaker has had so poor the driver where to take her. material to select from. This should be the representative of Great Britain in this countaste. If these fictions are occasionally taste. If these fictions are occasionally the representative of Great Britain in this countaste. taken into account in criticising the judgment of the speaker. The republicans have St. Petersburg, is a type of that class of English enjoying novels of a superior kind, it is main no tried or experienced leaders. Hence no men born to the civil service, living abroad and ly because they are animated by a spirit one man had a pre-eminent claim to any remaining true to the habits of his country. curiosity, and wish to know who of their dozen claimants, each of whom was cently been. made Speaker Keifer's task particularly diffi-cult. Looking over the committees we do not find a single person who is chairman who has bri, on December 8. The tiara, or triple crown, a wide national reputation like that poschairman of the committee on ways and means, Garfield of appropriations, Bingham of judiciary, Banks of foreign affairs, Sam- Denver Times. uel Hooper of banking and currency, Samuel Shellabarger of commerce, W. A, Wheeler | have exhibited a great amount of strength, of Pacific railroads, Philetus Sawyer of for he has had no assistance from Colorado public expenditures Butler of revision of worth speaking of. It looks as if the presilaws and Poland of committee on insurrectionary states. These were all prominent possibility in order to hear how strong objecmen and strong men before the country, and tions might be urged before going too far. are in striking contrast to the men with unmade reputations who now head the house committees. Dawes had been in the house committee on ways and means in 1871. His- perficial observer. Only a few years ago it cock, Keifer and other members now so prominent have only been in majority. Randall, Gibson, Cox, Tucker and but with greater celerity than of old. in the minority with ready wit and well equipped minds to take advantage of every tury to link Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulwe are weak in the house. We can only hope

#### Queen Victoria's Whims.

With regard to the "relic rooms," to which they are opened, and lighted up every evening during her stay. At Windsor her majesty usually passes a part of each evening in the Consort's sitting room, his suite addered unavailable as a residence, in conserooms which were used habitually by the spaces Duchess of Kent. This house was always an In summer her majesty has tents put up on the lawn, breakfasts in one, and writes her driving back to the castle for lunch. Two

#### PERSONAL.

The late Colonel Forney's journal, Progress,

John Quincy Adams was in the babit of read-

The daughter of the late Senator Carpenter, of the committee on ways and means, but no The Princess of Wales has just passed her thir-

wear silk hats.

When President Garfield was sick Minister Lowell had to read and answer an average of 300 telegrams a day.

member of the New England society at the annual meeting held in New York. Tuesday even-MacLeod, of MacLeod, an eccentric Briton, has

arrived at Nice with two huge cats, his travel-

Queen Victoria, through her private secretary, pleasure the receipt of Mr. W. P. Balch's little book called "Garfield's Words."

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, fathers a national educational scheme which involves the expenditure of \$95,000,000 in ten years. Blair is

Du Chaillu is very fond of children and they are very fond of him. His imitations of cries of er-middle class. If we were not essentially a animals are correct, and he is good natured. To nation of snobs, they would be without pat-

is forty-six years old. Senator Hampton laughs at the story that his daughter "will soon make her debut on the ago, and the society novels of to-day,

to sea in a balloon on Saturday, and from whom dramatic in the Bulwerian novel; but it

marry a woman ten years his senior in Vancouver, Washington Territory, recently, and as he had neither father or mother in the territory, a guardian was appointed by the probate court to

Anthony, his warm personal friend, was a large buyer. Many society people were present and pungency and epigram are curt sentences, obtained souvenirs. The China, glass and silverware were very rich and substantial

I am said to be the largest 'large lady' on exhibi-

cold heart, and it tells how on a winter night, when the sleet was driving and a poor Irish woman was struggling along the icy pavement with the composition of the house committees. a heavy bundle in her arms, he came out of his They are not all favorable, but still the ap- house on his way to a state dinner, and with not the business of novelists to improve the pointments are fairly good. It is a good courtesy invited her to take his carriage and tent public taste, nothing is to be gained by com-

This The pope, says a letter from Rome, had decidsymbolizes the three dominions in which the pontiff lays claim to authority, viz: Heaven, thentic nature are related; that the elope sessed by Garfield, Blaine, Hoar, Dawes or Purgatory and the temporal dominions. One of ments and the horsewhippings, the trials ness' head, which is rather small.

#### Analysis of Mr. Chaffee's Support.

If Mr Chaffee goes into the cabinet he will counterbalanced by the amusement they give. dent was anxious to appoint him, but did not quite dare to; as if he had announced the

#### The Wonderful Growth of London

London News. The great and rapid extension of modern

tant from the main body, like one of the rings house four years. The of Saturn; but of late the belt has become abrepublicans will have to do very well to hold sorbed into the main body, or rather the body their own with so little experience and has expanded to the dimensions of its former The process begun ages ago continues, other democratic leaders who have measured quired ages to knit the cities of London and their strength with Garfield, Blaine, Hale, Westminster firmly together. It has required Hawley, Butler, Dawes, Hoar and others are only one to bring the outlying villages of Islington and Hoxton within the scope of London proper; it has taken but half a cenrepublican mistake. In point of leadership ham with Piccadilly; and no more than twenty years have made Ealing and Acton part of had probably weakened themselves by too the vast province of brick and mortar known hearty an indulgence in their own liquors. that new men will arise equal to the emer- as London. Town and townlet expanded to meet each other, and it is now possible to drive from Turnham-green on one road or Ealing on the other to Blackwall or Mileend-gate, without encountering any substan- matter of course the crew of the tial break in the succession of streets. In the readjustment measures. He goes into the first step is the senate as an unpledged republican. He twenty are in the collection offered here for been so faithful a member, the country bemain thoroughfare. A sort of back-bone beoccupied by the prince consort have never ing thus established, ribs spring out in the been altered in any way since his death. form of lateral roads leading nowhere. By plexed the captors, but at length it occurred The new appointments to President Art artist has already occur very might become the sum of the star route theires will be vigor- thur's cabinet greatly increase the average will be vigor- are kept locked up during the absence of the decided purpose, and frequent connection is court, but, as the queen comes to each palace, established between the main highways. Not brandy, but salt water was in this cask West of Hyde Park this process has been going on for considerable time. One extensive set of grounds after another has been abuntil the Park of Holland House joining her own, which open from the grand itself is impinged upon, and the seclusion of corridor. Frogmore has been practically renby many fasinonable thoroughfares. quence of the queen having closed up the down the road in the same direction large of ground remained till lately either as ornamental or market gar inconveniently small one, and the shutting up | dens, orchards or pasture. Brook Green, imof the best rooms makes it impossible to ac- mortalized as the abode of Punch's one mill commodate a family and establishment there, tiaman, long preserved its rural aspect, though which, however, is not regretted by the royal | it was only a bowshot from bursting Hammersmith Broadway; and Starch Green and ingly damp. The queen passes every morning at Frogmore while residing at Windsor. Shepard's Bush maintained at least their original dimensions. By degrees building has crept either over such spaces or round them in such wise as to make them less coun trified than Hyde Park. On the site of Bedford Park, as it was once called, stands the

Addison walked are now as much built up as Belgravia, and walnut tree walks and orchards of mulberries have made way for roads, for so-called "gardens" and for spacious squares. Elm Park, the last unoccupied spot between London and the old gardens of Cremorne, is now sprouting with terraces, and Cremorne itself is being rapidly of territories. Dunnell has a good place on Wisconsin, will spend the winter in New Orleans. covered with houses. On the riverside, be tween Cheynewalk and Chelsea college, a row of fine red brick houses has grown up and the picturesque scene by the Old Swan only lasted long enough for Mr. Whistler to According to the Neyada City, Cal., Transcript, etch it. Prince's famous grounds are in the jaws of the devourer, which threatens to leave no green thing behind him. In the northwest similar work is in progress, as the mansions on Fitz-John's avenue testify; in the far east regiments of neat little houses appear wart organ which elected Mr. Logan to the sympathy. We should not have respected ment and very high tariff views in the recent and Wordsworth were the two greatest English him so much if he had. It is to New York convention when he presented a poets of their time.

Surrey and Kendsh sage, even and Wordsworth were the two greatest English poets of their time. President Arthur was elected an honorary as Cobbett called it, is going briskly on.

#### "Society" Novels.

The novel of society is the most popular lit-

London World.

erary product of our time. Works of this sort the public must have, and the circulating libraries are bound to supply them. They are written, not to be artistic, but commercial, successes, and they have no more to do with ers. There is no novelty in the institution; they were turned out by the score fifty years since, as they will be fifty years hence. Their manufacture is more prolific than ever, be-cause the class of readers to which they appeal is more numerous. They are devoured by a considerable section of the upper class, and by thousands of the middle and the low name he said, "Shall you do or Du Chaillu." He increases among us, the field of their attract tion is proportionately extended. the society novels of three or four decades there are certain differences. the latter are were romantie; badly realistic. They stand in much the same relation to each other as do the fictions of Bulwer and of Anthony Trollope. There Mr. Walter Powell, M. P., who was carried out was much that was absurd, stilled, and meloqualities are not forthcoming in the Trollopian stories of every-day life. During the first half of the present century all society novelists more or less attempted to emulate Bulwer: now their highest ambition is to apply to their treatment of the facts and sonages of polite existence the method of the great Anthony. It is seldom that one en-The late Senator Burnside's household effects counters in these works any play of fancy, in Washington were sold last week. Senator any fire of imagination, any ornament of felicity of phrase. The only substitute for more or less elliptical, and not, as a rule, too slavishly obedient to the laws of grammar. The duller and the more insipid are the dramatis persona, the truer, it is argued, are they to life, and the more the public like way in which society prattles in the drawing rooms of the present. It is not, you are told, the business of a novelist of society to REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE. Frelingbuysen is far from being a man with a represent people as better, or wiser, or wittler than they are. Let him aim at a transcript from experience, and he will have

Since the public will have it so, and it is plaining. At the same time this inartistic realism, nerveless and invertebrate as it is, is deadly dull to all readers of any education or with well-known personages of the period. pleasure. It is delightful to feel that under the guise of fiction real facts of the most au-Butler when in the house. Take for exam- the most valuable of the tiaras contained in the the divorce court, and the revelations in the ple the committees appointed by Blaine in vatican has been selected, and the jeweters are bankruptcy court, have actually occurred. the forty-second congress. Then Dawes was now at work altering and fitting it to his holf- The novel is a literary product which will always be popular; and the charm that story telling has is as great for the old as for the young. But it may be seriously doubted whether the mischief which novels of the sort now spoken of are calculated to do can be

#### A Curious Smuggling Story

North British Advertiser.

There is quite an old fashioned flavor about the smuggling story which comes from St. Helier's, and reminds one of the merry days of which Captain Marryat writes in such dash-The officers of H. M. S. Dasher ing style. received information that on Saturday an attempt would be made to run a cargo of brandy ashore. The person who gave the informafourteen years when put at the head of the London can hardly fail to strike the most su- tion described the sort of boat that would be employed in this illegal venture, and was was common to speak of the belt of suburbs able to afford an idea of the time when the round the great city itself as if it were dis- business was likely to come off. Strict watch was kept by the gallant Dasher, and vigilance was rewarded at length by the appearance of a little craft which bore a close resemblance to the expected smuggler. Everything had been prepared with a view to this incider It re boat was manned by a number of the crew who had been told off for the purpose, and in a very few moments a hot chase after the suspected vessel was begun. Seeing this, the men in the smuggler gave way with a will, and over several miles of salt water pursuer and pursued struggled desperately. sailors were too good for the reprobates, who and at length the runaways were reached and ordered to surrender. This they did; and on investigation, surely enough, a number of casks were found lashed alongside. As a were detained as prisoners; but the curbus part of the matter was that they did not seem to care in the least, and even appeared to be much amused at the situation. demeanor could possibly signify greatly perto them to examine the brandy. A cask was opened, and then the secret came to light. and further investigation only discovered more salt water. There is too much reason to fear that the boat concerning which information had been given was nothing better than a decoy, run for the purpose of attracting the Dasher's attention while the smugglers, undisturbed by the fear of discovery, conducted their nefarious business in peace and security

#### Death of a Millionaire.

CHICAGO, December 22.-John E. O. Wesley, a millionaire, who was obliged to take and hold some Chicago property in spite of his protest some forty years ago, and who became rich through these means, died yesterday. It is said that he owns twenty acres in the heart of the city.

We have received several kind notices on our enlargement of the GAZETTE. We may trations in our leading magazine, any claborate is a particularly able one. Mr. rate criticism on our part is unnecessary. We advise our readers at least to examine them. Stawn does not get a prominent committee, but this is probably due to the fact that he tends at the castle to the queen in her tent.

The promose recommittee is a particularly able one. Mr. Stawn does not get a prominent committee, any class of papers from Sir Henry Pondad, it is only fer the holidays. We preference that he tends are kept constantly employed conveying the boxes of papers from Sir Henry Pondad, it is only fer the holidays. We preference that he tends are kept constantly employed conveying the boxes of papers from Sir Henry Pondad, it is only fer the holidays. We preference that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fact that he tends are the fields over which it is probably due to the fact that he tends are the fact that he tends are the fact that the tends are the fact that the fact that the fact that t

Ex-Senator Howe still seems to have a good chance to go into the cabinet.

Colonel John Hay has declined to be a Americans do not want that."-Republican. candidate for congress from the Cleveland

Utah is receiving more notice in the pres- of Europe with success even in Europe. The they compete with the pathet and the book form. Judge Black's answer was a manner Mr. Gould can use the associated middle states and three from the west. The ent congress than any other state or territory. They do this by following the laws of nature. lamentable failure because he defended press. This is the only manner in which his latter was the best adjusted whinet from a If the Mormons don't go, it will not be for They do not raise wheat in Louisiana or things which cannot be defended and which it control of the press may do injury. He can't sectional standpoint that we have bad. We want of attempted legislation.

will be read with great interest. It is forcible and clear. One almost regrets that Mr. Ingersoll a great advantage schemes. These dispatches may do the Mex- will be a strong reason for granting one. It where would have made a great deal of if is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of if is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he would have made a great deal of it is getting too large and important to be considered which he was a great d Blaine is to write no more state papers.

bill and a most remarkable bill on finance. the condition of the silk manufacturers of ity were understood or taught. The doctrine company is not a good com-

Congress is now having a flood of funding and anti-national bank bills. But they will do no injury. The country has most emphatically repudiated all such quack legislation, and now sees the wisdom of its course.

future plans. He says he simply intends to superiority of the condition of our silk manu- Christianity can ask. It is the great proof of live in Washington this winter. But this facturers to those in France was not due to its power and truth. It is a matter of hishe will do what he can to advance his chances thing else. The cry contained in the quotafor the presidency. President Arthur can tion at the head of this paragraph is in the tians. It developed in them purity of life well afford to give him one of the first-class nature of demagogism and is unworthy of a unselfishness, temperance, thoughtfulness, missions rather than have him so near.

We laugh a good deal about Mr. Tilden, tige. Montgomery Blair and several others headquarters at Denver.-Denver News. are already beginning to urge his nomination

each of whom was selfishly striving to adit be put where the danger really is. vance his individual interests. The Republican remarks this "was not a gratifying outdeparted Carey.'

Virginia. There the democratic party was bears the name of any of our the careful perusal of all interested in curnot sincere in its professions and was fighting statesmen. This custom has been carried too rent religious discussion. for party success rather than honest payment | far in the naming of new counties and towns of state debt. In Tennessee the debt paying where the names of the living have been CONTROLLING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. party will make the fight one entirely of used. But it could be well used in the inprinciple and will win too.

Hon. B. H. Brewster, the new attorney change would be advisable. general, will be considered a very good appointment, so far as his personal fitness

for an insane man. The skill with which he that these changes have largely taken place Journal of Commerce. With the Express he presupposed that the credit was not good es on other matters in current politics. turned the point of one of the experts yester- since that date. All statistics show that the would thus have a majority. This is also enough for this. If the government did not day shows this. The witness said that south is gaining rapidly in material resources. stoutly denied. But if it were think so, the people certainly would not. Guiteau could distinguish between right and wrong. Guiteau instantly said that was not the question, but whether his free agency a party in Washington who acknowledges he Commercial speaking of this says, Now it was not destroyed when the Deity impelled has violated the confidence of President Ar- "would be impossible for this association to

daddies.- Denver News.

dollar, if Senator Bayard and his friends had serves it. a strong majority. By the way it should be make this a party question.

culogy on Garfield before both houses of mainder of his term, nothing can prevent his congress. His high reputation as an orator renomination. will lead the country te expect a very brilliant is to be hoped Blaine will accept.

Tribune Almanac for 1882. It contains a canvassed hereafter. large amount of valuable information and ing and the raising of stock.

Our reports all indicate great want of efficiency on the part of the Vienna police at the

One feature of the discussion of Mr. Mexico to Loredo. A glance at part of the republican party and the country. recent fire. There was too much red tape. Chaffee's candidacy to the cabinet by the the map showed this must be It is also quite safe to assume that New

Our contemporary gives too limited a mean- ment. was that the question belonged to the science sey or Brady have had an equally good chance. which he intended immediately to build from called souther n. of political economy and could be most are not familiar with.

it, when it says: "Free trade means a competition with the pauper labor of Europe.

Mr. Blaine denies all the rumors about his tion goes, it was irresistable proof that the tianity by its fraits. This is the most that thoughtful discussion of the subject.

but certainly he has still a wonderful hold on the government service, has reported to Genthe democratic party. This is easy to ex- eral Pope that there will be a general upris-

> Why not at Durango or Gunnison City! Practically Denver is as far off as Leaven- historians of the English-speaking people. worth. It is only a day's ride difference. If

stances mentioned above. Most of the states

on it, as it had on the presidency.

INGERSOLL.

as in this country. As both countries are of Christianity from early Jewish mies of Mr. Gould's. under the same conditions so far as protec- history, Mr. Ingersoll claims to judge Chrisgentleness, patience, endurance and all the virtues which we now think manly and great. Chris Gilson, one of the oldest scouts in The great revivals since, like the Puritan revival of the sixteenth and seventeenth cenpower recognized by Freeman, Green and

The article which has led to this digression New York protection convention. It was composed of a few hundred manufactured and the composed of a few hundred manufactured by law or in the absence of The contest in Tennessee is likely to turn new part Garfield or Lincoln. This would has besides Mr. Ingersoll's power of epigra- under this act shall not exceed the sum of on the question of paying the state debt. But be eminently proper. Except Washington matic expression. It is the best answer to it will be a different contest from the one in Territory, no state or territory Mr. Ingersoll we have yet seen, and deserves so received on deposit as aforesaid shall no exceed at any time the sum of \$25,000,000.

true, there is no startling danger The News has received information from to be apprehended. The Cincinnati THE CABINET AND SECTIONAL REPREsorry for having passed the bill to admit "siderable fraud, but that would be suicidat, Pacific slope. We have received a copy of the Denver Colorado. The situation will be thoroughly "and people are not likely to cut their own If he should give one cabinet office to each wood Engraving, Historical and Practical," by again." "throat to deceive others."

The Register-Call goes down to the gist of MR. ROTHACKER'S EXAMINATION OF MR. Ife probably has no serious intention of build-first cabinet had two members each from ing this line in Old Mexico, but hopes by tak- New England, the Middle states and the west, ing away confidence in the Mexican National and one from the south. Hayes had one We publish in full on our third page the railway company to injure its securities, and each from the Middle states, New Eng-This is all for effect. The largest class of very admirable article on Ingersoll which thus enable him to get a control. It remains land and the south, and four from

sugar cane in Nebraska. But they is not necessary to defend in do injury by garbling stock reports, but by may add that the Pacific stope has no yet The letter of Mr. Blaine to Minister Lowell put in the best crop for the defending Christianity. This gave to manipulating news so as to help his own had a representative in the cabinet, and this will be read with great interest. It is forci- climate and soil. If our other laboring classes Mr. Ingersoll a great advantage schemes. These dispatches may do the Mex- will be a strong reason for granting one. It be little difficulty in competing with the paule he had conducted his discussion respectably. siderable harm. But so few people stantly ignored. per labor in Europe. One of the favorite il- Mr. Ingersoll has based his attacks on Chris- are directly interested in the enterprise, that Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, made him- lustrations in the campaign of 1880 of the tianity almost entirely on the acts of indi- it will not be likely to be fully understood. self prominent yesterday by a civil service beneficent effect of protection on labor was viduals before the great truths of Christian- The general impression will be that the They will fix his position among the cranks. The doctrine of evolution applies to religion as well as to pany to invest in, and it will hurt its stock. bor of Europe. But unfortunately for the science. We would be almost as much justi- This will not create any general indignation force of the illustration our laborers in this fied in judging of the character of our eivil- for it does not hurt a company in which any industry were compared with those of France, ization from a protoplasm, as Mr. Ingersoll is section of this country has any active inter- Under free coinage, these would need to where they enjoy protection as well in judging of the character est. It will only injure a few business ene-

#### MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL.

The following is the full text of the Shermeans a good deal for Blaine. It means that protection. The cause must be due to some- torical record how powerfully the teachings man funding bill as amended by the senate joke about Evarts' long sentences and the finance committee and reported from the rest of that sort of a thing, it will be vastly

committee to the senate on Friday last: the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, lawful money of the United States to the amount of \$50, or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United plain. Under Mr. Tilden the party came nearer winning the presidency than at any time since 1856. This gave Mr. Tilden presidency than at any time in establishing a new military department covering the threatened territory, with the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and to be in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and to be in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and to be in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and to be in the state of the United States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and to be in the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist revivals of u. States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and the Methodist reviva Stubbs, the ablest and most philosophical prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per payable either centum per annum, payable either quarterly or semi-annually, at the treas-The Bellefonte (Pa.) Republican, though the post is moved, let it be put on the border does not attempt to defend Christianity. It shall be payable at the pleasure of the United argumentative in its character, because the presented by the secretary of the treasury. tory. It has been suggested to name this full as much delicacy and force. The writer amount of deposits made and bonds issued

very remarkable change in twenty years. He was reported some months ago, to have Sherman's, it could not have been borrowed Chronicle express as able, logical and forci-Guiteau shows a great deal of shrewdness Comparisons with the returns for 1870 show obtained control of the Tribune, World and under Mr. Randall's bill because the latter ble views on the silver question as it expressions.

### SENTATION.

him to perform the act. He is certainly sane thur in giving it, that Mr. Chaffee was deter- "maintain itself if it tampered with the article The appointment of Mr. Brewster as attor- thorne's valued English friend. mined upon for postmaster general. There win which it dealt. The value of membership ney general will make it exceeding difficult are two reasons for not believing this: First, | "is very great. One hundred thousand dol- | for the president to adjust the sectional repre-If Mr. Plumb and his republican colleagues at a strong majority to back them in congress, it would go hard with the dollar of the usually speak the truth, and, secondly, that "not be considered; but give the country to three members who will probably remain in President Arthur is too sensible a man to "know that the association was dealing with the cabinet. They are Folger, Frelinghuysen Would it not also go hard with the silver make a confident of a man who so little de- "the people dishonestly, and this immense and Brewster. They are all from the middle "value would vanish. It is mainly in market states. Folger takes the place of Windom, remembered that the democracy came near to Whatever Mr. Blaine's immediate inten"that is a matter of figures and fractions that linghuysen takes the place of Blaine, the rep-"news that tampering would be possible, and the representative of the northwest. Frenominating Bayard for president. It only tions are, it is pretty generally understood "must be reported with absolute accuracy; resentative from New England. Brewster shows the absurdity of the News' attempt that he is in the field as a candidate for president in 1884. Whether he is a candidate or "talk of the "tickers." The association does ative of Pennsylvania. This gives to the not will depend on Mr. Arthur. If he shows "not control the Western Union Telegraph middle states more than its proper represent-The country will be pleased to learn that the same fair, conservative spirit he has "company, but is one of its customers only;" ation. There is still another representative Mr. Blaine has been selected to deliver the shown since he went into office, during the re"and the wires are free to all. Not only of the middle states—Postmaster General 'would it be utterly destructive of the James-who will probably give place soon to "value of the property of the associa- a representative from some other section. The effort. Besides his intimate acquaintance Bills have been introduced for the admis- "tion to manipulate news if they could other members are Kirkwood and Lincoln of that, beginning with January, 1882, they will ties. "What sort of a bargain," asked the iron with Garfield will enable him to pay a dis- sion of New Mexico, Dakota and Washing- "do it, they could not do it if they desired to the northwest, and Hunt of the south. With have the exclusive sale in America of the two duke. "Well, the property was valued at fillcriminating tribute to his character. No ton territory as states. Their admission will "do so, and to brave speedy destruction for these four appointments the president must leading British quarterlies, namely: The 000, but the man was glad to take £8,000." "Is better selection could have been made and it depend on what kind of a majority these ter- "the sake of a temporary advantage. The give representation in his cabinet to New Qurterly Review, published by John Murry; The that so?" asked Wellington turning to his agent. ritories will give. The democrats were very "association might, perhaps, commit one con- England, the south, the northwest and the Edinburgh Review, published by Longmans & and receiving an affirmative reply, he said,

of these sections there would be just one for | William A. Chatto and John Jackson, with an | Major Poore writes of the new speaker: "Heis We thoroughly agree with the Commercial each. This will not satisfy the great northwill be useful for reference. In the calendar Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who has given the in the above, but think it does not properly west, to have only one representative, while it centains the date of a large number of his- most intelligent study of the question of the appreciate the manner in which Gould might the middle states have three. Of these four torical events in Colorado's history. The civil service, favors the Pendleton bill. It is use the associated press to further his appointments it is therefore quite safe to asvote of the state in 1880 is given and other likely to cause a warm discussion. There schemes. We have an illustration this sume that the northwest will have two. It political information. There is also a digest are few senators, however, who will be morning of how it may be ingeniously used. deserves this representation because of its preparation a joint translation, by Professor R. and a mind accustomed to free utterance. His preparation a joint translation, by Professor R. of the state laws pertaining to fishing, hunt- willing to openly oppose reform. They will over a year ago the Mexican National Rail- population, and also because of its strong reonly say that Pendleton's bill is not practically and also because of its strong reonly say that Pendleton's bill is not practically and also because of its strong retical way company obtained a valuable franchise publican vote. The great states of Ohio, Iufrom the Mexican government to construct, diana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, among other lines, a line from the City of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska are the best North.

Only the authorized persons were allowed to state press is significant. Office is the pivot. the grand trunk line connecting the City of England will have one of the remaining two Edward Strahan, a prominent art critic; a series the grand trunk line connecting the City of England will have one of the remaining two Edward Strahan, a prominent art critic; a series save people. This would have been very well if Mr. Chaffee goes in a redistribution of if the police had been active in saving life.

Put it represent to think that law and order.

The men who is the real strength had already turned his attention to the south with fac-similes of original drawings, and ten with fac-similes of original drawings. But it seemed to think that law and order of his candidacy in Colorado. The men who west and was largely investing in railroads, to Arthur cannot, and will not ignore. This were locked. The unfortunate were locked in and then the brave people outside who would have dared to save life were driven away. It is true the dignity of the driven away. It is true the dignity of the driven away of an office. It is to be hoped of the way of an office. It is to be hoped of the were locked. The unfortunate which this Mexican road could be made tributary. He failed to obtain an interest in the Mexican National Railway Company and since then has been doing what he could to injure wish to give a place to be given to the Particle and the south. There are many personal reas ons why President Arthur will wish to give a place to the Particle and the south. There are many personal reas ons why President Arthur will wish to give a place to the Particle and the company. The company has meanwhile ator Jones is his most intimate friend and which this Mexican road could be made trib- leaves only on a place to be given to the Palaw was preserved, but at that time there was more need of saving life.

The company has meanwhile been rapidly constructing road and now has the first eight volumes, which are boxed by themselves. In the second set Victor Emman-been rapidly constructing road and now has urges it. He strongly favors Sargent. General several hundred miles in operation. Mr. Grant desires General Beale to go into the Greature in preparation. Their holiday book, The Gazerre affirms that silver legislation belongs to science. The matter should be belongs to science. The matter should be sentative of the Pacific slope. If the Denver popular hymn in the West, and was a camplest that could have been made. He has sentative of the Pacific slope. If the Denver popular hymn in the West, and was a camplest that could have been made. He has best that could have been made. He has sentative of the Pacific slope. If the Denver popular hymn in the West, and was a camplest that could have been made. He has been chief justice of Massachusetts for a taken out of the hands of Folger, Sherman and the other financiers, and given to the other financiers, and given to the orange editors and I minister. This shows the other financiers are all the other financiers. and the other financiers, and given to the ers, 2 editors and 1 minister. This shows kept very quiet about it until yesterday. Yes- least reliable there would be a chance for Huxleys, the Tyndalls and Edisons, etc. This is the GAZETTE's argument, and we give it for what it is worth.—[Republic.] Republic.

ers, 2 editors and 4 minister. This shows the predominance of the farmer element in the state and accounts for the granger element in the granger elem pany in the New York Tribune. The same great and is one of the possibilities. The ing to the term science, and thus represents Mr. Chaifee's chances don't seem to be day he had a special telegraphed from Loredo south has also strong claims for representaus as saying what we expressly intended not brilliant from our Washington dispatches. to the New York World, stating that Gould's tion, and has never been left out of the cabis carded timbers of Elstow Church, in which Bunto say. Political economy is just as much They never have been. Few things could be line was completed from St. Louis to that net, except during the war when either Maryof a science as geology or physics. Our idea more impossible than his appointment. Dor- point, and also spoke of his Mexican railroad land and Kentúcky had a representative

wisely settled by its students. Mr. Huxley There must be a great many office seekers patches emanated from Gould, probably, and will have considerable troub le in making up a careful and well-written sketch of the author's 1875 when 728 miles of telegraph were opwill do well in settling questions in biology, in Washington. Assistant Postmaster Genare written to help his own schemes. He does the rest of his cabinet. H. id the attorney and Mr. Tyndall in physics, but they are not eral Hatton says there are three hundred this skilfully by having two articles published generalship been given to Ne w England or numerous engravings and fac-similes, historical fitted to decide a question in a science they vacant postoffices and ten applicants in Wash- in the New York papers, and then uses the the northwest, it would have enabled the and imaginative. In conception and execution associated press to circulate these articles. president to patisfy every sea tion. Grant's the edition seems completely successful.

laborers in this contry are the farm laborers. was published some time since in the Denver to be seen whether this will be successful. the west. Garfield appointed one each from Yet they compete with the pauper labor Tribune and has since been republished in We have given the above to show in what New England and the south, two from the

> Free coinage of silver is a correct general principle. That the coinage of that metal should be left free to fit itself to the demand its adoption just now is not enthusiastically desired by the silver states. There are large amounts of coin stored in the treasury vaults. be drawn out before more silver could be coined. The practical effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver .-Leadville Chronicle.

It is a pleasure for us to see the Chronicle discuss a question of to-day, even if it is not very clearly done. If it will only bury that improved. But while the above is about a That the secretary of the treasury is hereby live question, it is very queer. The editor of the deeds of private benevolence were many, authorized to receive at the treasury and at | Chronicle despises theory and we think justly for he never theorizes without making himsels ridiculous. What he means by free coinage is difficult to understand. The second sentence would seem to intimate that "free coinage" was the leaving of it free to be critic does. States of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, coined as the demand required. But this \$1,000 and \$10,000, of such form as he may won't do. There are many more millions of and asylum at Lincoln, Neb., a visit last week silver dollars in the vaults of Washington and sang for the inmates. She was escorted by which the secretary of the treasury can't get | Governor Vance bonds into circulation, than there are in circulation. The supply is greater than the demand. Yet strongly protectionist, was disgusted with the New York protection convention. It was discussed with the where it is needed. We don't want it to oronly examines Mr. Ingersoll's method and his States after the 1st day of January, Anno only examines Mr. Ingersoll's method and his only exami New York protection convention. It was composed of a few hundred manufacturers can be determined by law, or, in the absence of state. If the latter is the purpose, then let state of the purpose of the purpose, then let state of the purpose of the p amount that will be coined under a free coin- al trustees of Williams college, has given \$1,000 If Dakota is admitted as a state a part of the territory will be cut off for a new terri
The money deposited under this act shall be promptly applied solely to the redemption of the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on to the Garfield professorship.

B. P. Shillaber thinks that of the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely on the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ age act will depend entirely and solely to the Garfield professorship. whether it pays to coin bullion into silver | B. P. Shillaber thinks that of all the pictures growth of the grand principles taught by the the territory will be cut off for a new terri- upon the human feelings and sympathies with per centum interest, and the aggregate dollars. If the dollar is worth more than that were ever made of Webster, Pope's, in the the same amount of silver in bullion, the city hall at Charlestown, Mass., is the only one amount will be large; if less, the amount will so received on deposit as aforesaid shall not be comparatively nothing. How President Arthur recommended free coinage is difficult | Buchanan was the sister of Miss Harriet Jay, It will be noticed that this is entirely dif- to understand. He asked that the present the author of "The Queen of Connaught. ferent in character from the three per cent. limited and not free coinage of \$2,000,000 a Between man and wife: "Gontran, my dear, bill which President Hayes vetoed. That month be stopped. Why "under free coinage which of my costumes do you like best to see compelled all the national banks to hold their the silver in the treasury vaults must be me put on?" Gontran, after a moment's reflecdeposit to secure circulation in three per cent. withdrawn before more silver could be Considerable fear has been recently ex- bonds. It also had many other objectionable coined" is as difficult to understand as why the have received geographical names and a pressed that Jay Gould would obtain control features. It was drawn apparently with the practical "effect would be to temporarily susof the New York associated press and use it idea that it would not be a success and so ex- pend the coinage of silver." To use was eighteen, which induced his relatives to to further his schemes. The recent purchase tra legislation was put in to make it a success. the editor's own figure this is club together and give him an education. This One of the most significant signs in the of the New York Express has been considered It was forcing credit. The above bill is based beautiful in theory but practically it is non- treatment saved the young man. for the office is concerned. He has held a south is the increase in the number by many to have been in Gould's interest, and on the idea that the government credit is good sense. If we had free coinage in this counleading position at the Philadelphia bar for of farms. This shows that wealth is that it would give him the desired control. enough to borrow money at three per cent. try for three months there would not be less England next spring. In his New Haven lecture thirty years. He is a man of high personal being distributed more evenly. In 1860 The associated press is composed of the New and simply provides for that. The distinction than a \$100,000,000 in bullion presented to he took the position that history is past politics character and a loyal republican. With the Alabama had 55,128 farms. In 1880 York Herald, Sun, Times, Tribune, World, is vital. Even if the government the government for coinage because nearly and that politics are present history, possible exception of Frelighuysen, he will she had 135,864. South Carolina had 33,171 Journal of Commerce and Express. To conbe the most polished member of the cabinet. farms in 1860 and 93,864 in 1880. This is a trol it he must have four of the seven papers. per cent. last March under a bill like Mr. tion. Still we are forced to admit that the lighted with gas for the first time, had a plat-

#### LITFRARY NOTES.

The Atlantic promises an embarrassment of riches in the way of fiction for 1882.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will publish "Poems Lyrics, and Sonnets," By Francis Bennoch, Haw- sons and three daughters. The sons are Lieu-

Harper & Bros. have handsome four-volume edition, the "Works of daughters is married to Mr. W. W. Weigley, and Oliver Goldsmith," edited by Peter Cunning- the others are Misses Annie H. and Tillie May

council of that Buddhist monastery.

Monthly. She is now, it is said, in her 31st was the answer: "why, I say it over every night The companion volume to Mr. Freeman's Hsi-

torical and Architectural Sketches will shortly tiliousness into every transaction. He was very appear. It is called Subject and Neighbor desirous of purchasing a farm adjacent to his Lands of Venice. The fact of Mr. Freeman's Lands of Venice. The fact of Mr. Freeman's now being in this country, lecturing, will give it ders to negotiate. A few days later he was conan added interest to the public.

additional chapter by Henry G. Bohn. This is a a good specimen of the Garfield type of western reprint of the last revised edition and contains war statesmen who have worked their own way 450 fine illustrations. Mr. Bouton has also is- up in the world. He is of medium height, sturdsued, in two volumes, "Evenings with the Skep- ily built, with a well-shaped head, and a ruddy

navian North," and a new and revised edition of and he has a full grizzly beard, in which a hum-Professor Anderson's "Viking Tales of the ming bird might build her nest. Reared on a

R. Worthington has just ready a handsome engravings on India proofs by noted masters. Graceful borders and head and tail pieces add "Through One Administration," now rungreatly to the beauty of its pages.

G. P. Putman's Sons, in their "New Plutarch resent Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Series," have just completed the first set, i. e., uel, Richelieu, Charlemagne, and Alexander the with whom it was a great favorite. Each verse

gress,"called the "Elstow edition," inasmuch as a jurist he has ranked with Shaw and Story. the cover contains a piece of oak from the disyan was some time a bell-ringer. But this is not | Colorado and New Mexico divisions of the all, though the wood is 250 years old. Upon it is Western Union Telegraph company, was inset a photograph from a pencil drawing made Loredo to the City of Mexico. Both dis
It will thus be seen that President Arthur likeness of Bunyan extant. Moreover, there is said that he took charge of the department in likeness of Bunyan extant. from life in 1679, which is regarded as the best life, a brief bibliography of the "Pilgrim's Pro- erated. Since then the lines in Colorado

#### PERSONAL.

The music at Beecher's church last year ed Patti had a \$11,000 matinee in Boston last So

It will be a Chili day when the American n

gets bulldozed. Osear Wilde has shaken the lily, and now

pears carrying a fern. The prince imperial of Japan will complete h

education in France. William J. Florence, the actor, proposes

leave the stage very soon.

Mr. W. M. (Hunt's "American Niagara" wa sold in Bosten last week for \$10,000.

Vanderbilt's subject outshine those of the Re man Emperors and wintain faster horses. Colonel Mosby writes from Hong Kong tha

American dentists are badly needed in China. Mr. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, lives in a roug cottage near Atlanta. H's health is much

Mrs. General Lew Wallace will send week contributions from Constantinople to a Bosto paper.

broken.

Edward A. Freeman in his lectures at Nev Haven, is pointing out that the American Con stitution is no new thing.

Judge Hiton has ordered a monument for A T. Stewart from a Boston sculptor. It will be placed in Trinity churchyard.

The New York Tribune says that Col. Forner was impulsive and generous to a fault, and his

Mrs. Howell Benton, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte and a niece of the great Napoleon An arithmetic man finds that at a recent concert Mme. Albani was paid at the rate of twenty six cents a note. She gets more for a slur than a

Clara Louise Kellogg paid the penitentiary

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt goes to Europe in April next to look after the many orders he has dis-Colonel Daniel A. Jones, of Chicago, whose

Robert Buchanan, the poet, has lost his wife. who suffered from long and painful illness, Mrs.

tion, "Your traveling costume, my darling."-[The Parisian. Castelar, ex-President of Spain, is only fifty

years of age. He wrote two novels before he

son, a resident of Virginia, and will leave for

were fired and the national hymn was played. Among the visitors to the New England has-

pital fair at Boston, Friday afternoon, was Mme. Patti, who gave several of her autographs to the ladies at the autograph table, and showed her interest in the enterprise by making purchases.

The late Colonel Forney leaves a widow, two tenant Colonel James Forney, of the marines, and ohn W. Forney, jr., a journalist. One of his Forney.

"The Light of Asia," by Edwin Arnold, has A candidate for the appointment to the Bodbeen translated into Dutch. It has also been | leian librarianship, who flatters himself that he formally placed in the sacred library of the Ran- is skilled in Latin hymns, lately bored Mr. Swinkoth Vihara at Pandare, Ceylon, by the chief and | burne for some time by a conversation on hymnology. The poet, with characteristic audacity, Miss Sarah Orne Jewett began writing for pub- invented a line and a half of monkish Latin, lication on her 19th year, and first became known and asked if his interlocutor happened to know to the public as a writer through the Atlantic the hymn from which they came. "Know it." before going to bed!"

The old duke of Wellington carried his puncgratulated by a friend upon having obtained a Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce bargain, as the owner of the farm was in difficulquickly, "Then take the extra £3,000 to the last S. W. Bouton has just ready "A Treatise on owner, and never speak to me of cheap land

complexion, not whisky-tinted, but the hearty S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announces as in glow of a genial disposition, overflowing spirits, farm, his ideas were formed by communing with nature, rather than by poring over books, and in polit'es as it was in the war-he means business. Mrs. Keifer and two of their children, a boy and a girl, arrived in time to see him elected

> The abstracted professor in Mrs. Burnett's ning as a serial in the Century, is said to rep-Naval Observatory.

The appointment of Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, as associate justice of the great many years, and has won the universal respect of the bar, both because of the purity tractive edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Pro- of his character and his eminent ability. As

> Mr. S. T. Armstrong, superintendent of the terviewed by the Denver News Saturday. He alone have increased to 4914 miles. This is only one of the many signs of our growth and development.

### THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY-IN ADVANCE. Per annum. .... \$10.00 | Six Months. Three Months. ... 2.50 | One Month. WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE. Per annum.... Three Months. . \$2.00 | Six Months. . . . 50 | One Month.

ADVERTISING Rates made known on application the office.

JOB WORK. Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Mr. Harry Hes is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

We define are allowed against any emplayer of No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday

noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do dot want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

#### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE was established in 1872, and is the oldest paper now published in El Paso county. It still leads in circulation in the county, showing that it still maintains its popularity. louger necessary for our officers to take city During the coming year the publisher of the GAZETTE will aim to improve the paper in every respect. An effort is now being made to obtain a regular correspondent in every section of the county, so that our county news may be fuller and more complete. THE GAZETTE now publishes more matter than any other weekly paper in the state. It contains the latest telegraphic several Chicago capitalists in their mining in- dred was the amount asked for and the subnews, correspondence from the different mining camps, discussions of the leading topics of the day, carefully selected miscellany, full state news, together with such other matter as will make our news, political, literary and social departments full and complete.

THE GAZETTE is the best advertising medium in the county, and our merchants will do well to remember this.

CLUBBING RATES.

As many of our subscribers are taking papers and magazines in the east, we have arranged to give them the advantage of clubbing rates with the prominent periodicals of the country. It will be noticed that the price of these periodicals with the Weekly Gazette is but little more Mr. Oldroyd recommends his successor as a than the periodicals alone. This will enable many of our subscribers to send the GAZETTE to their eastern friends at slight cost. It will be as good as a weekly letter. The rates per year will be as follows:

				Regular Price.
Wit	h Harper's Weekly	84	75	\$6 00
**	" Magazine	4	50	6 00
	" Bazar	4	75	6 00
**	" Young People	3	75	3 50
**	Century Magazine	4	75	6 00
440	St. Nicholas	4	00	5 00
**	Lippincott's Magazine	3	75	5 00
**	Atlantic	4	75	6 00
**	Scientific American	4	00	5 20
**	" sup'ment	5	50	7 00
**	" and sup'ment	7	00	9 00
**	W'kly Cincinnati Commercial	2	50	3 50
**	W'kly Springfield Republican	2	75	3 50
**	Christian Union	4	20	5 00
**	Weekly New York Graphic	3	25	4 50
**	Daily New York Graphic	10	50	14 00
**	American Agriculturist	2	50	3 50
**	Magazine of American Hist'y	5	50	7 00
**	Youth's Companion	2	75	3 75
**	Daily New York Times	11	50	12 00
**	Semi-Weekly N. Y. Times	3	75	4 50
44	Weekly New York Times	2	40	3 00
**	Independent	4	00	5 00
**	Daily Chicago Inter-Ocean	10	50	12 00
**	Weekly " "	2	55	
**	Daily Philadelphia Times	6	50	8 00
**	Sunday Philadelphia Times		00	4 00
**	Weekly Philada, Times	2	75	4.00
**	Daily New York World		50	12 00
**	Weekly New York World	2	30	3 00
**	Dally New York Tribune Semi-Weekly N. Y. Tribune.	11	50	
**	Semi-Weekly N. Y. Tribune.	3	50	
**	Weekly N. Y. Tribune	2	50	
**	Science Monthly	5	50	7 00
**	Daily N. Y. Evening Post	9	60	11 00
++	Semi-Weekly N.Y. Eve. Post.	4	10	5 00
***	Nation	4	10	5 00
F	or further information, address	ss		
	THE WEEKLY	G	AZ	ETTE,
	Colorado S	pri	ng	s, Colo.
		-		

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. F. E. Little, of Messrs. Burd & Little glue manufacturers of St. Louis, was in the

The Horticultural society meets to-night at Bentley & Hogue's real estate office. A full attendance is desired.

week, returned to his home vesterday.

is in the city on a visit to Postmaster Price.

The Morley property on Cascade avenue, between Cucharas and Vermijo streets, will be sold at sheriff's sale this afternoon at two o'clock, in front of the county court house.

The Rev. R. T. Cross has been in the city \$200. for several days on business connected with the Congregational News. He reports that his work in West Denver is in a prosperous condition.

for his old home in Pittsburg, expecting to re- please the Colorado Springs people. They main about three months. During his absence his business will be attended to by and East India brassware ever exhibited in Bennett Bros.

Messrs. Hundley & Low received several fine cutters yesterday from the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. C. B. Hitchcock & Co., Courtland, New York, and are fully prepared for the next snow storm.

day by Officer Joe Tell was fined five dollars ments for further proceedings in the Robert in the city. On the second floor will be Crawford announced that she had determined day. He seemed very penitent and declared appealing the case to the United States water, and every convenience. They will be that he would never do so again.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin company went recently rendered by Judge McCrary. from here to Pueblo yesterday morning, where they play a two nights' engagement, after the

Lake City and thence to the Pacific slope.

Mr. W. A. C. Camplin, in his Colorado summit covered with eternal snow, seems to rise pre-eminently into the very clouds of heaven, and whose sunny slopes are covered with evergreen pines, produce a scene never the Salsbury Troubadours, visited the city to be forgotten. While at eventide the golden | yesterday for the purpose of preparing for rays of a setting sun, mingled with the bil- the appearance of his company here on Monlowy bronze of azure skies kiss above the day, December 26. Mr. Crouse is an excel-"Royal Dome" in the dazziing rays of the Pa- lent gentleman and represents an excellent cific slope and sink beneath in a sea of un- company. The appearance of the Troubadours speakable glory." Mr. C. is one of the finest here on a holiday will insure them two good shipped east this year from Wyoming, Coloyoung writers in the state.

From Sunday's Daily.

Rice's Fun on the Bristol company will play in Colorado Springs on January 18th.

Mr. J. McCormick has succeeded Mr. J. H. Bennett as car accountant of the Denver and Rio Grande.

will enlarge the Weekly Mountaineer to an eight-page paper.

Singurd's Stolen Kisses Combination will play a two nights' engagement here, beginning on January 12.

dates at the opera house on March seventeenth and eighteenth.

We understand that the Anthony & Ellis Uncle Tom's Cabin company will, after playng a brief engagement in Utah, return and again traverse the Colorado eircuit.

plays rendered by this company is "Clarice, returned to their homes. or All for Love."

The new city jail in the basement of the engine house has been completed, and it is no prisoners to the county jail. Janitor Clark will have control of the new lockup.

night's train from Chicago, where he has been for some time. The major represents struction of this church. Thirty-eight hunterests in the San Juan country.

Messrs, Giddings & Stillman have two of the handsomest trimmed show windows that we have seen in some time. One is trimmed with brocades, satins, silks and surahs, and the other with fancy laces and a beautiful variety of costly and elegant neckwear. Mr. J. Cranston, Rev. W. L. Slutz and others took W. Floyd did the trimming and he is to be commended for the taste displayed.

Mr. L. K. Oldroyd has sold his photograph gallery to Mr. C. H. Clark, of Ottawa, Kan. thorough and competent photographer. Mr. Oldroyd has not as yet settled definitely what he will do, although it is not at all probable that he will leave Colorado Springs, as he has resided here eleven years and is one of the bar-

for Washington, accompanied by his wife. the main audience room and the class room He has received his dismissal from the service and is ordered to report at Chicago for been furnished by the ladies' society of the would have given them access to the palace discharge. Sergeant O'Keeffe has been one church. As for the heating and ventilating of Gatschina on the ninth inst., the fete day of the most active and earnest workers that has ever had charge of the Pike's Peak sta- Weston, the architect, is to be commended tion and in his departure the signal service for the completeness of the plans and for the loses a valuable officer. He contemplates efforts he has put forth to carry them into embarking in private business.

#### D. & R. G. Esrnings.

Auditor E. E. Murphy, of the Denver and Rio Grande, thus approximates the earnings of the entire line for the second week of December from the eighth to the fourteenth

FREIGHT.  Ordinary	-54
Total freight	\$ 91,599.36
Ordinary \$26,600.	.79
U. S. troops. 872. Expresses 4,801.	.15
U. S. mails. 1,381. Additional mail. 19,793.	.37
Total passenger	\$53,449.00
Miscellaneous	100.00
Total	\$145,148.36 \$88,601.33
Earnings same week, 1880	

From Tuesday's Daily.

Saturday afternoon two men, by the name Mr. E. J. Smith, of Florissant, who has of Pullen and Wilcox, hired a team of Mr. been in the city during the greater part of the Turner, the proprietor of the livery barn in the rear of the National hotel on Cucharas street. The same evening Mr. Ed. Frost, Mr. E. W. Warfield, superintendent of the while on his way to his home across the Monseventh division of the railway mail service, ument, found the team standing near the Huerfano street bridge, with remnants of a demolished buggy attached to them. The leg of one of the horses was broken and the other was in an exhausted condition. It was afterwards found necessary to kill the injured horse. Mr. Turner estimates his damages at against Joseph Reef, in the district court at dences.

Messrs. Ferris & Jones the Pike's Peak dry goods firm are this year making a specialty of he finest kind of holiday goods. Mr. Ferris ersonally visited the eastern markets and Mr. James Duncan will leave on Monday selected a stock which he thought would have the largest assortment of Japanese goods Christmas cards. They also have other goods him down the other pulled the wagon and in in endless varieties, and those in search of this way they managed to get him to the holiday presents should give them a call.

ern visit on Saturday night. He left again near Tejon, will be completed about February The Mexican who was arrested on Thurs- Sunday morning for Denver to make arrange first, and will be one of the finest structures and costs by Police Magistrate Pixley yester- E. Lee suit. He announces his intention of several office rooms furnished with gas, not to offer a reward for the restoration of supreme court, and there is but little doubt for rent. Captain DeCoursey has the plan of that the higher court will reverse the decision the premises which he will be glad to show her son to do the same.

Mr. Charles Craig, the artist, has just comcompletion of which they will go to Salt pleted a handsome life-size painting in oil of the two little children (a boy and a girl), recently lost by J. H. Ristine. The picture is one of Mr. Craig's best efforts, and it is now paper published at Mineral City, New Mex-Headlight, issued yesterday from the GAZETTE on exhibition at Sagendorf & Co.'s store. Mr. ico. office, thus describes a view of Pike's Peak: Craig as an artist is gaining an excellent rep-"A view of Pike's Peak, whose hoary-headed utation, and his pictures are favorably spoken voted to bond the town for \$60,000 to put in of by everyone who sees them.

Mr. Charles J. Crouse, business manager of houses.

#### DEDICATION SERVICES

Religious Ceremonies at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday.

After the first of January Mr. Abe Roberts Description of the Edifice--Most Complete in the City.

The new Methodist church, on the corner Miss Phosa McAllister has telegraphed for as published in the Gazette on Sunday 000 this year on claims for stock killed, and morning was so changed as to bring part of the fence will effectually cut off this item of the dedicatory services in the evening instead of the morning. Long before the time for opening the services the church began to fil GOVERNOR FOSTER INTERVIEWED. up, and it was necessary to use the class room in the rear of the main audience room for those who could not procure seats in the body. The Katharine Rogers combination has of the church. The seating capacity of the ter, of Ohio, whom the political wiseacres been booked for dates at the opera house on edifice was tested to its fullest extent, and January 5th, 6th and 7th. Among other many who could not be provided with seats

The principal feature of the morning service was the sermon delivered by the Rev. Earl Cranston, presiding elder of the district, from the second verse of the 50th Psalm. At the conclusion of the sermon an appeal was made on the part of the pastor Rev. W. L. Slutz and the building committee Major W. H. Macomber came in on last for subscriptions toward the liquidation of the remainder of the debt incurred in the conscriptions received at both the morning and evening services amounted to \$4,000 or \$200

> sermon after which the dedicatory services proper took place in which the Rev. Earl part. The new church is by far the largest and most complete church edifice in the city, and including the grounds and the two cottages in the rear cost about \$19,000. Of this amount all has been paid or subscribed excepting a loan of \$2,500 granted by the Church Extension society of the M. E. church. This loan is payable in annual installments of \$500 and draws but six per cent. interest.

The furniture of the interior is neat and substantial, the pews being of black walnut and ash, and the pulpit furniture of black Sergeant J. T. O'Keeffe left yesterday walnut upholstered in maroon plush. Both which provoked the arrest of several other hung in five minutes. The Lord protected are carpeted throughout, these carpets having properties they are very complete. Mr. F. A. pleted with the exception of the tower.

No efforts were made to decorate the interior of the church for the opening services, although some handsome flowers were fur-and ammunition were discovered early this nished for the pulpit by Mrs. Horn and Mrs. morning in a house on Brabagon street. Four Chambers.

Rumors again gained circulation yesterday that Postmaster General James had rescinded he order for the removal of the postoffice.

Mr. K. G. Cooper, the general manager of

David Ramsey, the first occupant of the old Magistrate Pixley.

the county jail for several days on account of the Femans. his not being able to furnish bail for his appearance at the next term of the district court, was yesterday released, the necessary burned to the ground. The occupants were bail having been furnished.

der company's annual ball at Court House | connection with the affair. hall, on Monday night December 26th. The annual balls given by this company have always been very successful and enjoyable after the militia and soldiers whose terms of serfairs, and efforts will be made to make this vice expired. So strong is the feeling that one fully as popular as the others.

Pueblo on Saturday for the recovery of the Craigue property, under the liquor clause, secured a decision in their favor, and the court issued an order reverting the property back to the original owners.

yesterday to convey a belligerent drunken of a beer saloon where Fitzpatrick was in man to jail. He showed fight and protested seriously against going. The officers placed Colorado, as well as a complete set of Prang's him in an empty wagon and while one held

Mr. Irving Howbert' returned from his east- The Strettell block, on Pike's Peak avenue him. to parties desiring to secure first class apartments in a very desirable location.

The Blue Canon Drill is the name of a new

At the late municipal election, Longmont | terday. new water works.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company is purchasing large quantities of land in Denver and vicinity.

Denver is to have a "Black Maria," and is evidently not going to be behind any other metropolitan city in the country.

Over 320,000 head of cattle have been rado, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and Texas.

The San Juan Prospector is authority for the statement that the Denver and Rio Grande company will build a \$300,000 hotel at Wagon Wheel gap next season.

The bee-keepers' convention, which has been in session at Denver, has adjourned. The next annual meeting will be held on the second Thursday in December, 1882.

ral college, will read a paper on agricultural education before the agricultural convention that is to meet at Washington next month.

of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, was for- Santa Fe has been fenced from the Colorado mally dedicated on Sunday. The programme line to Dodge City. This road has paid 840,-

#### He Tells About Blaine and Arthur

claim is on the Blaine ticket for the campaign of 1884, held an impromptu levee in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel this

regard to your reported alliance with Mr. Blaine, governor?" inquired a reporter.

"There is not a word of truth in it," plied the distinguished Ohioan. "As far as Mr. Blame is concerned, I believe he is not a presidential candidate, at least I judge so from the fact that when I last saw him in Cleveland he said he was 'discharged, cured'; or, in other words, he was satisfied with his experience.'

"It is said you were highly pleased over your recent friendly reception by President Arthur, and that you believed his administration will redound to the good of the country and

ized by any act that will antagonize the republican party.'

#### More Nihilists Arrested.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Herald's cable from St. Petersburg says the police rested eight persons who offered vigorous resistance. The police seized a large quantity of small bombs, some of which were skillsistance. fully concealed in oranges. Among the inactivity and calling upon them to act without delay. The letter is attributed to Prince Krapotkine.

some days ago. These persons had ordered two officer's uniforms with crosses of the order of St. George. The crosses of the saint. On the proposition of Pobedonost eff, president of the sacred synod, the pri-ate and secret council is about to be reestab lished. This species of court of the inquisition was created in the time of Emperor effect. The building is now entirely com-

#### Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, December 19 .- A quantity of arms persons were arrested. The articles seized comprised eight hand grenades, two parcels of dynamite, each parcel being in a case resembling a box of rifle cartridges but larger, twenty-six Enfield breech loading rifles, five thouaccused were arrested on private informa- | rebuttal to my tes

The constabulary barracks at Croboy, near Invitations are out for the Hook and Lad- at Cappard. Five persons were arrested in

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the Irish constabulary at no movement of the government in recruiting their forces from the men will refuse duty with new recruits and a general strike is apprehended. The Colorado Springs Company in the suit to the disturbed state of Ireland, Lords Donoughmore and Inchiquin will quit their resi-

#### Police Shooting Police.

New York, December 19.— Policeman Thomas J. Norton was shot and fatally Thomas J. wounded to-night while patrolling It was said he had been shot by Policeman Bernard Fitzpatrick. The trouble as far as ascertained Officers Tell and Dana were called upon arose from Officer Norton tapping at the door citizen's dress, and in company with a dissolute woman was raising a disturbance. patrick told Officer Norton he was a policeman, and the latter demanded he should prove it by showing his shield. This he refused, and when he was threatened with arrest pulled a revolver and inflicted a fatal rested, though the officers are in search of

#### Will Not be Blackmailed.

LONDON, December 19.—The Countess of the body of her husband, the earl, in order not to create a precedent and encourage repetitions of such outrages. She has requested

#### Not Separated in Death.

Сиїсаво, December 19.—Last Friday Mrs. Mulvina Majar and her infant child died within a few hours of each other. Her hus band, Thomas Major, remarked: "I will be buried with them:' and although closely enough to buy some polson which he took Saturday night, and died in great agony yes-

#### Mrs. Lincoln's Eves.

CHICAGO, December 19.—The Inter-Ocean's New York special says: That Mrs. Lincoln porter that her eyes had been growing sensisitting in a dark room for some time and hav ant has doubtless led to this statement.

### GUITEAU'S ADDRESS.

of the Trial.

President E. E. Edwards, of the agricultu- And as Usual Connects Himself With the Deity.

Judge and the Jury.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Washington dispatches give the following written stateion of the men who are doing it. In general I am well pleased with the trial, especially NEW YORK, December 19.—Governor Fos- the court and jury. Judge Cox I consider just the man for this case. He is able, conscientious and careful, and is disposed to give wide latitude to all parties. I think he be- \$25,000,000 at Greensboro. lieves in my idea of inspiration, as he is a "Are the knowing ones right this time in high-toned church man, and therefore is disposed to do absolute justice to the Deity and given a satisfactory account to my knowledge; myself. Without the Deity's pressure the president never would have been removed. This pressure destroyed my free agency.

The Deity compelled me to do the act, just as a highwayman compels a man to give him The Sharpest Antagonist M. Paul de Cassagnac money. After pipeing a pistol at his victim's money. After placing a pistol at his victim's head the victim may know it is absolutely with the pistol at his head? This irresistible pressure to remove the president was upon the Baltimore & Potomac depot. I would not then and there. It was the most insane and foolhardy act possible, and no one in his right

t if I had died the next moment. I had no power to prevent it. The presipapers seized was a letter recently arrived sonal friends, and 200 or 300 people were in from London blaming the nihilists for their the depot. No one but a mad man would think of assaulting him under such circumsions since July 2d, when I have been asinal inspiration. I am well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of this case thus far, and have no doubt but He will continue to father the act to the end, and that the public will, sooner or later, see the special providence in

them to pass on my case. I judge they are honest, conscientious and careful. listen with the greatest interest to the testi mony and addresses, and no doubt they will their verdict

David Ramsey, the first occupant of the old date and had reference to mean, deceitful way he has conducted the the breast. The doctor examined the prosecution, My opinion of him is well known but found no wound, and the combat with the Bradford affair, for which Toby was is supposed to be a high-toned lawyer and a de to be a good lawver.

The defense has been unfortunate in having asleep at the time and barely escaped with insufficient counsel. Mr. Scoville has done their lives. Shots were fired into the house well, considering his inexperience in criminal of Mason, employed by Magistrate Galbraith, matters. He and I differ as to the conduct of the case. He lays too much stress on hereditary insanity. It is not the shape of one's From the Paterson, N. J., Press. head or hang of the tongue, but the spirit that takes possession of one, that makes them sane or insane. The science of spiritology is

it. Mr. Scoville nurses his fool theory as tenderly as a mother would her infant. I expected two or three first class lawyers on the grown-up son by his first wife, named Willard case, but we have been forced to go on with- Barney, came to Paterson from Utica and fell

In the interest of truth and justice, I have to do a great deal of talking myself, but some people think my points are well made. I find himself glad to see her. A family counhave no egotism, and only talk because the truth requires it. I am on trial for truth, for stice, for vindication. I have no fears for has taken care of me, and I am well satisfied with his dealings with me since he inspired came his step-brother's step-father. me to attempt the president's removal. I been a marksman he would have gone at once, but it is far better in every way that the Deity let him go as he confirm the act. It also prepared the public General Arthur. He has done splendidly in Bob Toombs, showing his impetus, irresistihis new position. No one could have done He is high-toned, conservative, and after life. keeps his secrets. I have been especially pleased with his conciliatory spirit and wisdom toward the opposition. It is exactly when, in a difficulty, he stabled one of the what I wished him to do, viz; Unite the students, inflicting a serious, but not fatal, factions of the republican party to the end that the nation may be happy and prosper-

#### A SERIOUS CHARGE

#### Who Says He Stole a Large Amount of Money.

Риплареврига, December 19.—A special

tween a staff correspondent and General Joe and also of clearing it of nearly of all its Johnston, in the course of which he charged auditors. Jeff Davis with stealing a large amount of Then, in as cool a manner as possible, he money. He desired it to be distributed placed himself in a chair and made an oration, among the soldiers as they had received no dent here before or since. He never received has lost the use of her eyes is untrue. Dr. pay for months, and so wrote Mr. Davis after his diploma, though after his celebrated Bos-Lewis, who has been her physician since her he fled from Richmond to Charlotte, but Mr. ton speech it was sent him, but was returned return from Europe a year ago, told a re- Davis paid no attention to his suggestion. In by weaker for some time past, and that he answer to questions as to what he knew about fused it; now, when I am an honor to it, it is had determined to call in as consulting physi- the final use to which the money was put, offered me." He was afterward reconciled cian the occulist, Dr. C. B. Agnew, and Her- General Johnston is quoted as saying: "It with the faculty, and is now one of the man Knapp; that she had been accustomed to followed or preceded the head of the civil staunchest supporters of the college. ing her letters written recently by an attend. government of the confederacy to the south, about the time Davis went in that direction." back in five minutes."

"Have you any idea of the amount of specie Davis carried south?"

Colonel Paul, an eminent artillery officer of In Which He Reviews the Progress lawyer of Richmond, and a man of high character, told me he inspected the specie before its removal from Richmond, and after it had been loaded ready for transportation. He said there was a car load of it. As he only saw it boxed ready for shipment he could give no information as to the amount in dollays and cents. General Beaureguard, how ever, was in immediate command at Greens-boro while Davis was there and had an oppor-The track of the Atchison, Topeka and His Estimation of the Counsel, the amount of money with the president than most any one except his immediate political friends. He told me he was confident the president had \$25,000,000 in specie at Greensboro. I have no doubt his estimate was within bounds. After Davis left Charlotte and moved south a confederate officer told me that while standing near a bridge ment from Guiteau to the press: "I am re- crossing a small creek a man rode up and inquested to review my trial and give my opin- spected it. He said he was in charge of the president's money and wanted to see if the bridge was safe or not. The man in charge told the officer he had twenty wagon loads of specie in the train. This would be in perfect harmony with Col. Paul's statement that there was a car load when it left Richmond and with Gen. Beauregard's that there was

What became of the money left?

That I am unable to say. Dayis has never and what is strange to me the southern people have never told him to account for it

#### THE GREATEST OF DUELISTS

London Times

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of La wrong for him to give money that his wife pays, and who is undoubtedly the most cele-and children need; but how can he help it, brated duelist living, has had sixteen encounters on the field of honor, and has been wounded, slightly, three times. He is said to In the evening Dr. David H. Moore, chancellor of the Denver University, preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University and the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University and the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University and the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after which the dedicatory corpices of the Denver University preached a sermon after the Denver University deputies in 1878, Cassagnac said savagely: do it again for a million dollars. Only a "If I hadn't promised not to go out again I'd miracle saved me from being shot or hung kill you for this." Cassagnae met his worst enemy, M. Adrien de Montebello, yesterday, November 26. There had been for some time a bitter grudge between the two, which was mind could have done it; but the pressure on aggravated by M. de Montebello's attempt made a descent on a house in Makovri street, behind General Ignatieff's residence, and arme was so enormous that I would have done during the elections to wrest the constituency of Mariadne, originally represented by M Granier de Cassagnac, from his son. The contest was keen, but the Bonapartist triumphdent was surrounded by his cabinet and per-ed nevertheless. For some weeks there sonal friends and 200 or 300 people were in seems to have been a sort of truce, but M. Paul de Cassagnac took offense at M. de Montebello congratulating M. Clemenceau on his attack on the government, stances. If I had not been instantly hurried and on the following day the Paps appeared This affair seems to have relation to that away by the police I would have been shot or with a furious article against M. Leon Say's chief secretary from its impetuous editor's me then, as he has done on three other occa- passed over, and M. Adrien de Montebello accordingly at once dispatched two of his saulted. The gradual way the Deity removed friends, the Vicomte de St. Pierre, senator, the president is a confirmation of my original cassagnac for the purpose of arranging the and M. Casimir Perler, deputy, to M. Paul de preliminaries of a hostile encounter. gentlemen were promptly joined by M. George Brame, deputy, and Commandant Blanc, acting for M. de Cassagnae, and it was settled that the duel should take place on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 at M. Buloz's es-I have an unusually bright jury and I wish tate, at Epinay sur Seine. Punctual to the minute, principals and seconds appeared at the trysting place yesterday, but it perceived that the ground selected would not mony and addresses, and no doubt they will suit, and an hour was spent in search of a give this case their most solemn attention, and better arena. Finally a spot was found that dispose of it according to the facts and the answered every requirement, and the adverlaw, and I presume the high-toned conscien- saries were soon face with each other. It tious press of the nation will acquiesce in was a battle of giants. M. de Cassagnac heir verdict.

Mr. Corkhill has introduced certain wit- under six feet in height, but he is sand rifle cartridges, five hundred revolver ness who are guilty of rank perjury. Some of small in comparison to M. de Montebello, who cartridges and twenty-eight pounds of gun- them have known nothing for years and care actually towers above him, though of a spare powder with a list of the names of officers nothing about it. The perjury has been so build. Both are very strong and admirable the Denver Republican, was in the city on belonging to the same organization. Two manifest and wicked that it has excited my fencers, but the Bonapartist proved himself brothers named Whelan and Warramed Ryan are arrested. Whelan kept a store. The language. I shall also show their injurity in two, a blue vest worn by M. de Montebello are arrested. tion. The documents seized were of an old date and had reference to mean, deceitful way he has conducted the exclaimed that he thought he was touched in the breast. The doctor examined the place, drunkenness and fined five dollars by Police discovery is believed to be closely connected and I decline to notice him here. Mr. Davidge continued. It was at the fifth pass that M. Montebello was wounded in the right arm, arrested. The papers found at the time implicate a number of persons on both sides of the channel. No doubt it is associated with the channel. No doubt it is associated with the formula of the formula York. I do not admire his style. He is too that he thought it was all over, as he felt that venomous in examination. He is supposed he had struck home. His prediction proved correct, the doctor refusing to allow the combat to be continued, M. de Cassagnac declared that he had never had such trouble with an adversary before.

#### As Daring as His Name-Sake.

Napoleon Bonaparte Barney, a machinist employed in the Rogers Locomotive works at Paterson, was divorced from his wife and she more important than craniology, although craniology may have an important bearing on Barney, who is about sixty, married a Miss love with his step-mother. Barney the first came to Patterson and met find himself glad to see her. A family council was held the result of which has just come to light. The old man obtained a divorce stice, for vindication. I have no fears for is world or the next. The Deity always married his first wife. At the same time his

### Bob Toombs' Brass Band.

From the Atlanta Constitution I suppose every one connected in any way because it gave the Deity an opportunity to with the University of Georgia has heard of the famous oak in front of the chapel, and in for the change. I am highly pleased with connection with it I will relate an anecdote of ble nature, which so characterized him in his

Toombs had been attending college two years, and was within a week of graduating, when, in a difficulty, he stabbed one of the wound. For this act he was expelled by the faculty, who soon after were petitioned by the graduating class to allow him to graduate with them, as he had so nearly completed his course, and had also been given a speaker's place. Toombs himself petitioned them, but both were refused. He apparently submit-Against Jeff Davis by General Joe Johnston, ted, but on commencement day, when the chapel was crowded with visitors, and the seniors vehemently orating preparatory to receiving their diplomas, he stationed a brass band under the spreading limbs of the oak, whose music succeeded in bringing scores of watched by his brother, he escaped long to the Press of a half column interview be-

> such, it is said, as was never spoken by a stuwith the answer: "D-n the diploma; when it would have been an honor to me I was re-

A sign of indigestion-"Gone to dinner; be

From Wednesday's Dally.

The recently elected officers of the Pike's enormous gains, but obtaining legislative that the alderman would read an original Peak commandery were installed on Monday power and power in the courts. Unless poem composed for the occasion. A sudden

Mr. W. H. Converse has disposed of his Davis, ex-Secretary Windom and Judge Black basiness and will leave for Newton, Kansas, were cited in evidence, as was the remarkable to-day which place he has settled on as his

The property known as the Butte tract, lying between Colorado City and Manitou, and consisting of 320 acres, was yesterday sold by Captain DeCoursey to Messrs. Quimby and

• Mr. Weir has received no instructions from the postoffice department to discontinue work on the new postoffice building, and with the progress that is now being made in its erection it will be completed in ample time to comply with the letter of the contract.

The Alvin Joslin company arrived from the south on the Durango express yesterday morning. They came from California on the Southern Pacific route. They report that business on the southern line is very poor and do not recommend combinations to travel that way in going to and from California. The towns on the road are few and far between and the houses small and without con-

#### UNCLE ALVIN.

#### Charles L. Davis Draws a Good House and Gives a Pleasing Performance.

The attendance at the opera house last night to witness the production of "Alvin Joslin" by Charles L. Davis and his excellent company, was better than the average. It has been frequently stated in print that Davis depended almost entirely for his audiences on the extravagant paper which he circulated. This may be true to a certain extent, bu there is nevertheless numerous attractive qualities in the play of Alvin Joslin and in the title character as personated by Charles L. Davis. Mr. Davis is himself the author of the play, and one cannot help but notice that in its general construction an effort has been made to pattern after the play of Joshua Whitcomb, which has been made so famous by Denman Thompson.

The author has succeeded very well in pro ducing a play that will amuse the majority of theatre goers, but it can in no way be favorably compared with Joshua Whitcomb, while the character of Alvin Joslin cannot be classed as a legitimate representation of the New England farmer. As we said before, i pleases the masses, and although it may be defective in many respects it is looked upon by the public and considered by critics to be a successful play.

Davis advertises to give 180 laughs in 180 minutes, and he certainly made good his guarantee last night, for from beginning to and the audience was kept in a continual up- day the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. roar. He of course is the life of the play, and without him it would have no amusing features. For years he has studied and acted the character, and there is a noticeable improvement in him since his appearance here last year.

Take it all in all he has good support, although some of the minor parts might be more carefully presented.

Bob Ford, the New York confidence man, was taken by W. M. Dill, who does not appear to have a full conception of his part in some instances, while in others he does exceeding-

Harry C. Stone as Theophilus Oglesby Doris has little to say, but his make-up is excruciating and his acting very amusing.

The leading lady character, that of Clorinda Joslin, was personated by Miss Addie Eaton. There is abundance of room for improvement in this part, and it was more acceptably presented on the occasion of Alvin Joslin's former appearance here.

Alvin Joslin seems to have numerous admirers in Colorado Springs, and can always rely on good houses.

### COLORADO COLLEGE

Closing Literary Exercises of the Term. There was but a small audience at the col-

The first thing on the programme was an essay by Miss Ellen Gateley, on "What and How Shall we Read." She began by speaking of the value of books, and gave examples illustrating their powerful and molding influence. The difficulties in selecting reading were referred to. There is more value in reading well a little than in carelessly reading a great deal. The Bible contains every kind of literature. There is some fiction that should be read and some that should not. frequent bursts of applause. One should read such books as are in the line of his profession or business. Read with attention. It is well when reading to take notice. Different authors should be and decanters, generously supplied with read on the same subject. The object of water from the various mineral springs of reading is to obtain knowlege for this world Manitou (this is a temperance town), were yard.

opportunity for continued mental develop- equalled by few, excelled by none. True to momentous interest to the question.

Mr. F. L. Cooper read an essay entitled "Our Mother Tongue," giving a sketch of the O Reeffe as the stern and sterile steppes of history of the English language and closing truth are to me. The golden glow with an appeal for the thorough study of

English in our schools high and low. railroads in which at present there is an in- the boundless choral aggregation.' turns from railroads that every year normal condition of affairs is: there is an addition to the capitalization. In fifteen years Jay Gould and company have accumulated seventy-five millions of doilars; in twenty years the Vanderbilts a hundred millions; and in a short time a California combination, originally investing twelve and silence. a half thousand dollars, have accumulated a hundred and eighty-six millions.

be subverted. Recent statements of Senator testimony given a few years ago by Jay Gould in regard to Erie affairs. The government which the corporations will ultimately seek to control will be the general government.

with piano accompaniment by Professor Marden's daughter, Miss Jennie.

Miss Lizzie S. Neal read an essay on "The which lead one to be a pessimist, she advocated the doctrine that all in all law is beneficent. Law is God. As one studies he be- ing events of the year in Colorado Springs. lieves more and more in the beneficence of law. The pure air he breathes reminds him how law sustains him. The grass reminds him of the law by which coal has been stored | Closing Notes of the Fall Term-The Roll away in the earth. But law appears best in the higher nature of man, the emotional nature. Man, however physically or mentally developed, would not be fitted for enjoyment without his emotional nature. It is better that man should look for the dawn of a better ife, even if he be disappointed.

After an invitation from Professor Marden

Cooper, F Leddie Halleck, Parker S
Rowe, Jessie M life, even if he be disappointed.

to be present at to-day's oral examinations, Mr. F. W. Tuckerman considered "Labor and Capital." He defined these terms and mainthat there is no conflict between the true interests of labor and capital. He explained somewhat in detail the causes which lead laborers to be Barnes, Marion O envious of capitalists and capitalists to be unfair towards laborers, and claimed that in a

contest capital has the advantage. As to contests, it will not always be so. The world is growing better. Labor and capital will be at peace. The remedy lies in public sentiment. Without education there can be no harmony. Next to the law of the gospel is the law of political economy.

Oral examinations will be held at the college to-day. The devotional exercises will be held at half past eight as usual, after which there will be examinations according to the following programme:

8.45.	Zoology	Professor Stone
	Jones' Latin Lessons	
	Algebra	
	Mental Science	
10.10.	Physiology	. Professor Bump
10 45.	Recess	
10.45.	Homer	Professor Sheldor
11.60.	Geology	Professor Stone
	English Literature	
11 55.	Physics	Professor Loud
12.10	Political Sciencel	Professor Marden
Th	e public is invited to att	end.

From Thursday's Daily.

Contributed.

Landing of the Pilgrims. Two hundred and sixty-one years ago to-

"What sought they thus afar? Bright jewels of the mine The wealth of seas, the spoils of war They sought a faith's pure shrine.

They found it, too, and the pure faith of those Pilgrims is strong in the hearts of all true patriots to-day. The stern and rockbound coast is no fallacy. The writer has stood on Plymouth Rock, wandered over ters of Plymouth harbor, occupied the chair of Governor Winthrop, which came over in Standish, said to be of Damascus steel and that the Pilgrims are patriots, faithful to God and faithful to their country.

### O'KEEFFE'S FAREWELL.

in the Opera House.

Mr. Stanley Wood contributes to yester-Sergeant O'Keeffe's departure and the reception tendered him by our citizens:

Sergeant O'Keeffe, the well-known prevaricator of Pike's Peak, has been transferred to his position to a successor. His friends in lege last evening to listen to the closing liter-ary exercises of the term. this city, under the leadership of the news-paper men, resolved to give the sergeant a farewell banquet, and accordingly the opera away making a visit at LeavenworthC ity, Seymour Rogers. Inquiry as to whom this house was secured and the banquet took Kansas. He will return about the 31st in- latter party might be developed the fact that place there last evening. At exactly 8 o'clock p. m. the invited guests sat down to four generously provided tables, which were arbody of the house, the orchestra chairs being on the Republic. covered with a temporary floor. The parquette circle, the balcony and the gallery of the theatre were crowded with spectators who had been attracted there to listen to the speeches and toasts of the evening, and who of the boarding club at Professor Loud's have as my wife is no blood relation of mine."

Lieutenant H. P. Scott, city editor of the go on.

"O'Keeffe, one of the greatest prevaricators, his final resting place may he lie easy.'

Apropos to this toast Lieutenant Scott said: The rosy realms of romance are as real to the type of that glamour which surrounds it through the mendacious genius of O'Keeffe. Mr. Levi D. Ratliffe treated "The Encroach- This aureole envelopes the mountain and great danger from this source, especially from another the microcosm is lost in the macrocosm and the segregation is swept along in and lasting pleasure than parsimonious prethe railroads. So great are the re- varication, or in the words of the poet the

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne.

"Gentlemen, here's lookin' at you." The toast was drunk amid thunders of applause, but when Sergeant O'Keeffe arose to reply there was an instantaneous and absolute

. . . . . . When the applause which followed his this new west.

We cannot conceive of the power of mo- feeling and characteristic address had subnopolies. But still it grows, not only making enormous gains, but obtaining logislative things are changed, our free institutions will hush fell upon the great audience as the alderman began in tones trembling with

"Assist me now divine poetic fire, Come to my aid and help me strike the lyre."

"Hould there," shouted a clear, determined voice, and the tall, slender figure of O'Keeffe was seen standing sternly erect, "Hould there! tergevisater, prevaricator and mendacious are terrums which may be used in a friendly spirrit, but whin you talk about sthrikin' the liar oim here ivery toim."

Alderman Brown at once resumed his seat and with Spartan firmness refused to proceed rising and singing in a very affecting manner, "Farewell, my own; light of my life, fare-Thus ended one of the most interest-

#### COLORADO COLLEGE.

of Honor.

The following students have obtained for their term work a general average of 80 per cent. or more:

COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Ratliffe, Levi D Tuckerman, Fred. W ACADEMIC STUDENTS.

Neal, Lizzie S Neal, May L Oider, Belle Seldomridge, Charles B Thomas, Molly Smith, Eliza Wiley, Mabel Copley, Carrie
De Lange, Helen M
Ferris, Kate L
Hildreth, Philo C
Hull, Rolland R Johnson, Harry D

Hildreth, ET This is the largest roll of honor the college

has ever had. There were seventeen conditions distributed among eleven students.

The oral examinations held yesterday were not very well attended. It is not likely, however, that the pupils who had to recite felt much hurt by the public's lack of interest, still it is to be regretted that more people were not enough interested to be present. What a feeling of satisfaction has stolen into each student heart during these last few days as the owner of that heart has done his last task before vacation.

The College union met last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Rowe. The sub ject was "Rest for the Soul and How to Find It." The attendance at the meeting of the union has been quite small during the term, but in other respects the meetings have been very satisfactory. Those present decided that Professor Marden should continue in charge during the next term. The place of the next meeting which will be held in January, has not been decided on. The subject will be "How can we as Christian students let our

Clark's Island (the first landing place), fished Clark's Island (the first landing pla off Gurnet lighthouse, bathed in the cold wa-McCreery.

ror's columns of reading matter.

The chapel has some new curtains. To-day he starts for the east, where he will to Leadville to negotiate for the mine, spend some time in the interests of the col- Howbert likewise supplying the money Account of the Reception Tendered to Him lege. During his absence Professor Marden for his expenses. Letters and telewill act as president of the college.

day's Denver News the following account of will go east with Mr. Tenney for the purpose till Howbert, fearing that he was being of entering Wellesley college.

his home in El Paso.

another signal station, and yesterday yielded college, now of the University of Denver, had been paid. He also discovered that the was among yesterday's visitors.

ranged in the form of a parallelogram in the college ceases with this term. He will work not wish to be known as being connected

from attendance a day or two.

Walker acted as chaplain. After the dinner had been discussed the tables were cleared had been discussed the tables were cleared college land along the Monument.

Can spend vacation in grubbing bushes on the property in his own name. Shortly after the bond were cleared college land along the Monument. college land along the Monument.

been provided.

interest to future students, if the society paid his share of all expenses.

From Friday's Daily.

#### TRUE INWARDNESS.

Given from Testimony.

and then Asks for More.

From time to time during the past year, purchase or development of the mine. Miss Lizzie S. Neal read an essay on "The Beneficence of Law." After speaking of optimists and pessimists and the things of the banquet concluded by all those present optimists and pessimists and the things of the legal difficulties in which the Robert of the legal difficulties in which the Robert relation to subsequent events appears on the was then not a timbered drift in the mine; E. Lee Mining company was and is still involved, have appeared in some of the prominent newspapers of the west. Even to those unacquainted with the merits of the case, the bias of these several occounts was obvious, and little doubt could be entertained as to the source whence they emanated. Involving, as did the statements therein contained, the inspected citizens of Colorado Springs-gentlemen holding positions of trust and honor among us-the matter could not fail in being of universal interest. Believing that all statements of the case thus far in print were inspired by partisan considerations and were written and published for the purpose of cresought access to the sworn testimony in the case, for the purpose of making a presentment

gan suit in the courts of Lake county to retion with Professor Kerr, to whom he had brought a piece of the Lee ore for assay. interviews with Sigafus about it, and tried to interest several Colorado Springs men in the mine with a view to its purchase on such Mr. Irving Howbert: The Occidental club held the last meeting terms as he thought could be made with Sigaof the term last Friday evening. The exer- fus and Belt. In all this he was unsuccessful cises were not very successful, and had not till he at last brought the matter to the attenand could be bought for the figure named, he was willing to go in. Thereupon Rogers was President Tenney visited Denver Monday. furnished by Howbert with \$2,000 and sent grams were received from Rogers Miss Mabel Wiley, one of our students, advisory of the progress of his negotiations, bound in some way contrary to agreement, Mr. Frank Cotten will pass the vacation at started for Leadville. On his arrival he found that Rogers had secured the bond from Miss Evalyn M. Johnson, formerly of this the Belt party for 87,000, on which the \$2,000 bond as drawn up and executed secured a Mr. T. L. Fisher, of our boarding club, is half interest each to Irving Howbert and M. it was Rogers' wife, known up to that time as ? with the mine, and hence had said, in making The mumps have excused Miss Mosser the purchase, that he acted for another party

fected with Sigafus who, in consideration of under the bond, Rogers, meantime, giving rollment has been about eighty, something determined to be put in the mine-the cash, as in evidence: better than last year. But the figures alone before, being supplied by Howbert. Rogers do not represent the actual gain, for the en- then went to Chicago and failed, as before, to To Irving Howbert: rollment of this year represents fewer special furnish any money whatever. The rest could gilds the granite summit of the peak is but students and can more properly be called a ill afford to carry his share of the developbody of students. There are several ment, and work was consequently retarded; things on account of which the so that when the time came for the final payment of Corporate Monopolies upon Public some of O'Keeffe's legends—are more stupen- fall term of '81 will be worth re- ment on the bond, they were unable to raise Rights." The gentleman thinks there is dous than the peak itself. In the words of membering. There has been a considerable the necessary sum. Under these circum-

useful existence. Slowly, steadily, surely, struck, and the natural consequences quickly with full powers, was at once posted to Lead-Colorado college is growing into an institution followed. They were unmediately enjoined ville. On his arrival, in order that there firm footing and the term just closed has \* whose influence for good is to be a power in by the Belt party, and from that time on held should be no misunderstanding or dissatisfac-

trouble, and seeing that the means to main- to Rogers the whole case, with the bearings The Story of the R. E. Lee Mine bond from the adverse claimants, the Belt parmade no disguise of his preference for sixty days Roudebush refused to take the litigation in which they were sure to become advances thus far made, and this was the then taken to the mine and shown through it. total of his payments, in any shape, for the

W. H. Rogers, a Chicago lawyer, who, in all limited; that the machinery and appliances subsequent transactions, represented his sis- were very crude, a one-horse whim constiter-in-law. He was a man of about 40 years uting the hoisting machinery; that there were of age, several years the senior of both How- only two drifts in low grade mineral, and bert and Marshall, and was far from im- that the longest drift was less than 100 feet pressing one with the idea of inexperience, of in length. Bearce estimated the value of the which so much account was made in the mine at \$250,000, and both experts swore that tegrity of some of the most esteemed and retrial. Appearing at the time of the lapse of no workings could by any possibility have the Roudebush bond, it was at his suggestion | been concealed. This testimony is confirmed verbally extended for two weeks, in the hope by as many as a half dozen persons who had that something would be developed, so anx- worked in the mine. ious was the Rogers faction that the mine would be taken on the bond. But this availed amination, went to Marshall for the purpose nothing and the Howbert party were thrown of closing the sale. They naturally had some back on their previous trouble with Belt, and talk about the whole matter, as any two ating a popular sontiment, the present writer armed possession of the mine was resumed. persons, and especially two lawyers, would be All parties returned to Colorado Springs, and likely to have. That this conversation affectat their unanimous solicitation, Howbert went | ed the sale in any way, is a most unreasonathat should do absolute justice to all parties to Leadville to see what could be done, to ble supposition. Finally the sale was conconcerned. The following brief account of sell, compromise, do anything that would re-cluded July 31, 1879. Marshall was assisted the discovery and development of the famous lease them from their almost hopeless condi- as promised, the Rogers party took their mine and the litigation connected with it will tion. All parties were fully aware that the money and went away evidently well satisfied. be found not only an interesting chapter of money was almost gone, that the litigation The testimony of a respected citizen of Colofrontier history, but a full and accurate state and armed possession could not much longer rado Springs, D. J. Martin, proves their entire ment as well of the legal questions now pend- be maintained, and that the property must be satisfaction. He chanced to meet them on a lost if something were not soon done. Before train of the A., T. & S. F., all going east: In the spring of 1878 James M. Sigafus, of Howbert went to Leadville he was repeatedly conversed with them about the transaction; Colorado Spriugs, grubstaked a prospector urged by both Mrs. and Lawyer Rogers to use they expressed their relief at the conclusion named George W. Belt, who shortly after every exertion to dispose in some way of their of the affair, said the mine might be worth located a claim and called it the Robert E. interests, alleging that Mr. Rogers could not more or less. They spoke of the gentlemen Lee. Belt appears to have been quite other stand the climate and that he must be gotten they had sold to as being very clever gentlethan an honest man, for he recorded the away. In Leadville Howbert again used men, and "hoped they would make a million claim for himself and a man named Knight, his endeavors with Roudebush-whose ninety out of it." leaving Sigafus out entirely, who at once be- day bond with the Wolcott party had not yet expired-to have him take the property on terms of the Wolcott compromise were acceded cover his half interest. During its pendency, the original terms of \$135,000. He also to, and the injunction which all this time had Sigafus was one morning holding a conversa- offered the mine to many other parties, but tied up the mine, thereby dissolved. This inwithout avail, for it was impossible to sell the junction, it should be explained, while it mine in its then tangled condition. All these stopped the sale of ore-did not prevent its be-During this interview, which took place on things failing, he next tried the only other ing mined, so that a considerable amount of Kerr's porch, in Colorado Springs, a man course to save the property, viz: to compro- ore was on the dump. Only twenty days renamed W. H. Rogers appeared on the scene mise with the Wolcott party. The latter mained till the \$105,000 must be paid, and and listened to the conversation. Overhear- offered to relinquish suits and give clear titles during this time they worked night and day ing Kerr say that he had gotten an assay of for \$117,000 and a one-quarter interest. All sorting and shipping the ore on the 1,700 ounces from the mine, Rogers evidently these offers were duly set forth to the dump as well as mining more as fast as possisecame much interested in the matter, since Rogers party in Colorado Springs, and called ble. As a result of this, \$37,000 were realized during the next few days he had repeated forth the following letter, which is put in and paid to the Wolcott party, the remaining Colorado Springs, July 27, 1879.

DEAR SIR-Messrs. Humphrey and Crowell were up to the house this (Sunday) morning with your two telegrams of the 25th and 26th inst., and also your letter, and after talking received either the time or the attention tion of Irving Howbert, then cashier of the their contents over, Mr. Crowell suggested struck, and the success of the mine seemed which had been spent in preparing for the First National bank of Colorado Springs. Up | that I should write you concerning our views | election. The following officers were elected to this time, Howbert had no knowledge of and preference as to the proposition therein for the ensuing term: President, Jessie M. Rogers except as a depositor, carrying a small tion of my brother's health I do not think, as Rowe; vice-president, Harry H. Seldomridge; balance, at his bank. Rogers then rehearsed far as he is concerned, that the proposition of exceedingly gloomy. secretary and treasurer, Louis A. Bartlett. all he knew about the mine, stating it as his purchase upon the basis of \$117,000 and a

third interest. He further represented that erty would be much more desirable, as it Concluding that she had, of necessity, been The second number of the Occidental Mir- he had no money, but that if Howbert could would have the effect to very much relieve his deceived, Mrs. Rogers sent her brother-in-law the Mayflower, handled the sword of Miles | ror appeared last Monday. Both in typograhp- make the first payment he would be able to | mind, and especially if it could be so man- to Leadville where, in March, 1880, he began ical appearance and in matter, it is an imout, and to accomplish that end both Humph-Standish, said to be of Damascus steet and made B. C., studied the history of their trials provement on the first number. I wish, sales in Chicago, then assured. Howbert at rey and Crowell concur with your suggestion iginal interest. This was subsequently transand tribulations, which were enough to make the stoutest heart quail, and he is satisfied though, that the editors would keep that utterly detestable word "gent" out of the Mirbut first did not take much interest in the matter, but finally said that if it was as represented that a considerable point of the United States court in Denver, the stoutest heart quail, and he is satisfied though, that the editors would keep that utterly detestable word "gent" out of the Mirbut finally said that if it was as represented the matter, but finally said that if it was a series of the matter of the matte properly secured.

and consideration with which this proposition difficult to see how the decision is made, and feel that it will go far to restore was reached. The original charges him to health, if such a thing is possible. We of fraud and undue pressure were one by one are desirous of getting the whole thing off his mind, and are therefore anxious that the sale abandoned and the case finally decided on a

to your judgment, only requesting that if it Sigafus and Rogers, in the attitude of purbe possible for a sale to be made on the chaser, sustains illegal relations to his client. original basis that such may be done. Not now having the telegram or letter with me, I am unable to answer more fully as to their to the charges of fraud, etc., but gives judg-

wish for the success of your efforts.

Yours very truly, H. B. ROGERS. course, to the compromise with Wolcott. Of owners sold out their interests in February, this Rogers was notorlonsly unable to pay his 1881. So far from the pendency of what they Mr. George F. Owen's connection with the Mary S. Rogers. He explained that he did share, and as seen from the above letter, the considered a trivial suit-affecting the sale, they proposition did not meet with favor. The sec- state that their very indifference to it was ond proposition referred to was the general the cause of its loss. They sold simply to effort of Howbert to effect a sale of the whole exchange an uncertainity for a certainty of of the same name but no blood relation. property which, as has been seen, he was dimensions calculated to satisfy any rational Definite arrangements for the continuance Said he to Howbert: "I can safely say this quite unable to do. The Rogers party still men. The writer has collated the above with urging him to make some disposition of the care and conscientiousness, and believes it to not been made. However it will probably The truth was-according with the unavoid- property that would allow them to get away, be a fair and impartial statement. able inference-that Rogers was hopelessly and all else failing, Howbert proceeded in the GAZETTE, presided, while Alderman Charles | Such of the students as desire such labor bankrupt and hence could risk no records of only other course that would save his party and satisfy the Rogers' interest, viz: To find Shortly after the bond was secured, as re- a purchaser for the Rogers interest, who Mr. Turner is in charge of the college wood lated above, the expected compromise was ef- would be willing to go into the Wolcott compromise, the basis of which had been gotten and the next. There should be system in his goblet filled to the brim with Iron Ute water proposed the following toast:

| A one-third interest, withdrew his suit against had had repeated assurances that the Rogers water proposed the following toast:

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| A one-third interest, withdrew his suit against had had had repeated assurances that the Rogers water had had had repeated assurances that the residence of her would be gled to sell on the basis of the original had had repeated assurances that the residence of her would be gled to sell on the basis of the original had had repeated assurances that the residence of her would be gled to sell on the basis of the original had had repeated assurances that the residence of her would be gled to sell on the basis of the original had had repeated assurances that the residence of her would be gled to sell on the basis of the original had had repeated assurances that the residence of her would be gled to sell on the basis of the original had had repeated assurances that the residence of her would be gled to sell on the basis of the original had had repeated assur would be glad to sell on the basis of the orig- uncle, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Another term gone-and the most success- Howbert his note for \$1,1.00, the \$100 being | inal Roudebush bond, and in confirmation ment. It is this thought which gives such a his record may his life be a romance and in ful in the life of the college. The total en-

Rogers anxious to sell at original figures.

Do for us as you think best, you know the situation better than we do. B. F. CROWELL.

went to as many as seven persons without Chieftain. success, till he at last came to J. Y. Marshal. and valuable addition to the faculty. The stances, though the bond expired, they sim- This gentleman, a lawyer, had been employed college wings, so much needed, which con- ply held possession, which, since the by Howbert's party in their suits with Belt vestment of five hundred million dollars, dous applause from the gallery). Triumph- tinue to grow upward, have been begun. mine had developed no special val- and others. At this time he had no connec-Restrictive legislation is not tolerated by and lasting pleasure, then parsimonious prowilling they should do. For some time there- ally discharged. Marshal at first was The Occidental club has been organized and after work was slowly continued. Rogers reluctant, and only agreed when Howbert the Mirror has been started. These last two had become paralyzed, and hence disabled. offered to assist him to the extent of endorsapparently unimportant events will be of His associates pitied him and to the last ing some of his notes. Howbert immediately telegraphed to Mrs. Rogers that he had found for a vacation during the holidays. Next keeps up from year to year a vigorous and In March, 1879, good pay ore was at last a purchaser, and lawyer Rogers, duly armed term begins Thursday, January 5th. Al-SITDENT. the mine by force of arms. Weary of this tion, Howbert explained again and in order, excellent progress.

tain such costly possession must soon be ex- of all the suits, compromises, etc., and hausted, the Howbert party on May 10, 1879, stating that if he still wished to join in hausted, the Howbert party on May to gave a sixty-day bond to L. D. Roudebush for the Wolcott compromise he was at liberty to gave a sixty-day bond to B. D. Roude- do so. But he still wished to sell bush at the same time securing a ninety-day if Marshall would purchase. Howbert ty, or as it should now be called, the Wolcott Marshall as a purchaser, stating that he was interest, he having secured the property from a lawyer, knew all about the suits and could Belt and Knight. At the expiration of the be of great use to them in the subsequent mine, forfeiting, of course, the \$10,000. involved. Rogers freely assented to this, say. Rogers with his share repaid Howbert the ing it was no more than right. Rogers was

The condition of the mine at this time is shown by the sworn testimony of two experts, scene. This was H. B. Rogers, brother of that the territory developed was exceedingly

Rogers, thoroughly satisfied with this ex-

As soon as this matter was disposed of the \$68,000 being raised on their individual notes.

After this, mining was continued with uneven success. Sometimes good ore was found, and again they did not know where the next was to come from. Six weeks subsequent to the sale, the first chlorides were assured. But the evidence cannot be disproved that before this rich mineral was struck the outlook for the mine was often

The Rogers party was not again heard of output, with which every one is familiar. suit to set aside the deed and recover the orance, for which time is to be given, should be Crary's late decision for the plaintiff. In We all teel very grateful for the kindness view of the evidence in the case, it is pure technicality, viz: That Marshall, a re-We are satisfied to trust the whole matter tained and undischarged attorney of Howbert, The judge in his decision makes no reference ment solely on the technicality referred to. It All join me in kind regards and a sincere is the intention of the defendants to carry the action to higher courts, so that a final verdict is unlikely to be reached for a long time. The first proposition of purchase refers, of It is well known that the Colorado Springs

> The Colorado Springs Musical society have leased the Masonic hall in the opera house block for rehearsals.

Professor C. J. Harris, superintendent of

We understand that Miss Kate Thorne has been prevailed upon to give readings during the session of the Colorado Teachers' association in this city.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the banquet tendered to the newsboys and boot blacks of Pueblo by W. C. In his efforts to make this sale, Howbert | Williams, the city circular of the Pueblo

Christmas will be celebrated by the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in the new church. A cantata will be sung and a number of recitations will be given by the scholars. Santa Claus will on the same evening distribute a large number of presents among the

H. L. Parker's private school closed to-day

#### SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Colorado State Teachers' Association. Mr. J. P. Easterly hands us the programme of exercises for the seventh annual session of the Colorado State Teachers' association ed houses at Leadville. which convenes in this city December 29th, and lasts three days. A general invitation is extended by the executive committee to all to come prepared to take an active part in the discussion of papers and topies from the

all the exercises of the association. The fol- season. lowing is the programme:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28. At Opera House. EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29. At High School. MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK

President's Address. I. N. Dennett, Boulder Paper—"Teacher's Work, outside of Text Book"........................J. S. McClung, Pueblo Discussion...
H. M. Hale, Central: Mary Thomas, Boulder. AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

Discussion...
M. L. Jennings, Georgetown; P.A.Moir, W. Las 4. Appointment of Committees

EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.

EVENING, TO'CLOCK.

Lecture . Prof. J. A. Sewell, State University
Short Addresses
"Technical Education"
Pres. A. E. Hale, School of Mines.
"Discipline of Education"
Pres. D. D. Moore, Denver University
"Social Culture in School"
Hon. J. C. Shattuck, Denver.
"Educational Outlook"
Hon. L. S. Cornell, State Supt.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

1. Work of County Superintendents.

2. Paper—"Cognition in School Work
Robert Casey, Greeley.

3. Discussion of Question—"Moral and Social Training in School"

W. A. Andrus, Canon City: C. W. Parkinson,
Monument: W. C. Thomas, Leadville; Aaron Gove, Superintendent Denver Schools.

4. Query Box.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

Reports.
Committee on Nominations; Secretary; Finance
Committee; Treasurer; Committee on Resolu-

tions.

2. Paper—"The Modern School-ma'am".

Miss M. R. Campbell, Fort Collins.

3. Paper—"What to Read and How to Read it".

M. J. Spaulding, Nevada.

H. L. Parker, Colorado Springs; James H. Ba-ker, Denver High School. EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Social Reunion.

Music, Recitations and general good time. At Congregational Church.

There

taken. The institute has thus far been conducted with entire satisfaction.

ington yesterday morning, where he has been any other town in Colorado. for several weeks engaged in closing up the affairs of the Ute Indian commission, of which he was a member.

made at the next meeting of the council that if the city will make a lake in the centre of Alamo square Dr. A. Sutton will present to the city a pair of gondolas, male and female.

house for a spiritualistic seance next Sunday night, but Manager Welch prefers not to lease was never better in health or spirits, was generally healthy and had taken things easy since Worth of Paris. the house for Sunday night entertainments. Efforts will be made to get Court House hall shoot him they could not get at him. for the purpose.

All of the Colorado Springs merchants had a good trade yesterday as many of the coun- ulous? What on earth should I want to comside by numerous conveyances.

Mr. Snell, of the firm of Robertson & Snell, more?" asked the reporter. proprietors of the National hotel, died yesterday morning of consumption. Mr. Snell shall have to see him about that. I don't came here from New York state about three want to put those women on the stand again. months ago in hopes of benefitting his him points all the time, but then he has done parents. health. His family have been notified of his very well. He has worked hard and 1 don't death, and it is expected that the remains will know but that I am as well satisfied as if I had managed it alone." Hesitating a mobe sent east for interment.

knife for use in the play. The company left out with the proposition that an insane man the city without returning the property. must be a half idiot. When here on Tuesday night, Mr. Davis was Guiteau announced his intention of crosswhen here on Tuesday night, Mr. Davis was approached by the man who had loaned the had not, he said, touched upon the mysteriproperty and requested to return the same or ous influence or impulse which often impels pay for it. Mr. Davis referred the matter to one to do things even in the ordinary and his manager, and at the same time seemed to minute transactions of life when there may be present no sufficient reason either in minute transactions of life when there may be present no sufficient reason either in minute manifest regret that the thing should have or in sense from surroundings for any partichappened. He nevertheless left the city with- ular exercise of will upon the body. out paying for the knife. Yesterday an at- times a man suddenly feels an impulse to tachment was issued against his effects and turn around, and in doing so, fears some one of whom, perhaps, he has just been thinksent to Denver for service. In the future ing, or often obeys what he terms presenti-Davis will not be apt to borrow property ment. without returning it.

#### OUT WEST.

has been suspended.

an extent in and about Leadville.

Bowen has sold his mine for \$2,600,000.

and Albuquerque, New Mexico, last week.

It costs in Colorado \$100 per month to is developed smaller on one side it forms the keep one thousand miles of telegraph line in basis for an unbalanced brain and can become

Kansas, has branded 10,000 calves in his herd Arrangements have been consummated for

the erection of a large and commodious hotel The Trinidad News has been enlarged to a

seven column paper and it now takes the associated press report.

A ten thousand dollar steal has already city hall at Denver.

Two boys, inmates of the reform school at

both sent from Weld county.

Durango has a new school building erected and furnished at a cost of \$10,000.

postoffice on Tuesday aggregated \$700. Salsbury's Troubadours are drawing crowd-

The Denyer & Rio Grande railroad track is now laid within thirty miles of Rico.

The product of the Argo smelting works for the year it is stated will exceed \$3,000,000.

The Humphreys Hose team of Leadville The public are cordially invited to attend will contest for the champion belt next

Colonel Hays, a saloon keeper at Gunnison City, was shot on Wednesday and is not expected to live. A three days go-as-you-please match begins

at Gunnison City to-day. Six entries have already been made. A miniature copy of the Denver News, of

November 21st, was inclosed in yesterday's issue of that paper. A man by the name of Winse was hung in

Arizona the other day under the mistake that | Equador. he was a cattle thief. The First National bank and the Merchants National bank at Denver are to be consoli-

dated about January first. It cost Rio Grande county 8600 to pay an expert for balancing up the treasurer's books

and opening out a new set. Two years ago Wyoming territory was \$20,000 in arrears, but to-day it has a handsome surplus in the treasury.

of the new hotel prospect.

The Denver city council has ordered the purchase of a new steam fire engine and twenty additional alarm boxes.

A special to the Pueblo Vox Populi conveys the information that the Chicago, Rock

the state agricultural college last week, President Edwards' salary was raised to \$2,000 a

Among the recent Mexican mining incor- cost

Corona Institute closed its first term yesterday and a vacation of two weeks will be taken. The distribution of two weeks will be taken. The distribution of two weeks will be taken to the myster and period of twenty years to certain persons who have come to New York and expect to enlist capital here.

Alamosa now comes to the front as an applicant for the proposed army post in Colo Judge T. A. McMorris returned from Wash- rado. It claims advantages not equalled by

#### GUITEAU INTERVIEWED.

#### We understand that a proposition will be He Seems Perfectly Satisfied With the Way Things are Going.

Washington, December 20.-A Press reporter interviewed Guiteau, and the latter expressed delight at seeing his friend, and appeared to be quite lonesome, but immediately Miss Vanderbilt leaning on the arm of her Parties have been trying to lease the opera became chatty and good natured. He said he father was met at the chancel by the groom. his arrest, and never allowed anything to

't was reported that he had suicided.

"What next won't they say that's too ridicgood care of me.

"What is the object in recalling Mrs. Dun-

"I don't know what Scoville's idea is; I ment, he continued: "When I say alone I When here last season the property man of the Alvin Joslin company borrowed of a certain gentleman in this city a large carving loses sight of the main feature. He started

Guiteau appeared to keenly feel that he had been defrauded by those persons who had sold to the press interviews with him without even offering him a division.

Scoville's attention was called to the al-Work on the artesian well at Fort Lyon leged statement of Mills, that he found on taking a cast of Guiteau's head that one side was more fully developed than the other. If Cattle stealing has been indulged in to quite his statement is reported correctly, said . Scoville, it will sustain the theory There is a report going the rounds that Tom | maintained throughout, and Dr. Hamilton will have to take back some of his testimony, for he testified that his head was symmetrical, Four murders occurred between Las Vagas and Mills' statements support the statement of the expert for the defense, and I think every expert will admit that where the head ground work for a case of insanity. If Mills substantiates the statement I shall summon

One cattleman in the vicinity of Fort Worth, him as witness. Scoville thinks two weeks more will be required to finish the trial.

### Auxious to Insure Guiteau's Life.

Washington, December 22.-A letter has been received from Reading, Pa., signed by Bordner & Lessig, and stating that arrange ments have been made with several Birks consul at Matanzas, were among the passencounty mutual associations, including the Reading Mutual Aid association of Vienna, Washington from Havana yesterday. They Reading Mutual Aid association of Vienna, to secure an amount of insurance not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars on the life of been discovered in the erection of the new Charles J. Guiteau and requesting that his signature to an application, which is enclosed, be procured. The application is for ten thousand dollars insurance in the Reading Golden, escaped on Wednesday. They were Mutual Aid association of Pennsylvania, on the "life maturity plan." The name and residence are filled out to Charles J. Guiteau, A disease similar to epizootic is prevalent washington, D. C. The beneficiary is Arthur J. Bordner, and his signature is followed by horses are reduced in flesh and unfit for work.

#### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The sale of postage stamps at the Denver Telegraphic Communication with South America - Mexican Business.

NEW YORK, December 21.—There seems every probability that before many months telegraphic communication will be established between this city and Vera Cruz, Panama, Venzuela, Peru, Chili, and other South America states by direct wires and that news and business advices will be as regularly and as fully received from the countries on the west coast beyond the equator, as they now are from Europe. The Central and South America Telegraph company is pushing the construction of land lines and laying its sub-marine The Wallace Sixters have been playing at Las Vegas during the past week to large business. land lines across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Pacific at Salina Cruz. From this point cables will continue to San Jose, Guatemala, Salina's Bay, Panama, Buena Ventura, Santa Elena, Payta and Chorillas, where connection will be made with Lima, Guatemala, Salina's Bay, Panama, Buena Ventura, Santa Elena, Payta and Chorillas, where connection will be made with Lima, Peru, at Chorillas. The Central and South American company's system will join the West Coast of America Telegraph company's line to Valparaiso.

Er: B & Q 15

Z & N. W 12

Z & M. & St.P. 10

Wabash 35

Wabash 35

Wabash 45

W. U. Tel. Co. 78

Am. Union Tel. Co. A. & P. Tel.

This will not only open communication with South America, but will practically duplicate communication between the United States and England and the capitals of Brazil, Uraguay, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru and

Mexican enterprise begins to attract much capital. Colima, on the Pacific coast, seems to be the chief attraction now, partly be-cause the government of Colima is making liberal inducements for the purpose of at tracting capital thither. A party headed by ex-Governor C. McCormick have bought 16,000 acres of land in that state and are going into the business of coffee culture on a very large scale. For the purpose of encouraging the development of this product the congress of Colima some time ago passed a law by which all duty on coffee and all taxes An association has been organized at Silver Cliff for the purpose of furthering the interests of the new hands. On an estate on which it is grown were remitted for ten years. John W. Foster, our ex-minister to Mexico, officially reported in '75 that Colima was the most noted region, especially for excellence of coffee, on the Pa-cific coast. He said coffee promised to become the principal article of export and a fertile resource of wealth to the state. On the McCormick estate there are now forty thousand trees in bearing and twelve thousand Island & Pacific is pushing toward Colorado. Island & Pacific is pushing toward Colorado. At a meeting of the board of directors of He says in seven years he and his friends will make a net profit of \$582,000; that their expenses in that time will be about \$379,500, and the land after seven years' cultivation will be worth two or three times the original

porations is a company claiming to own a The republic of Guatemela also appears Mexican property which is capitalized at \$50,- anxious to enlist the co-operation of American capital. It recently granted exclusive right to manufacture paper There seems to be no solution to the mysfor a period of twenty years to certain

#### VANDERBILT-WEBB.

### Daughter.

NEW YORK, December 20.-Miss Lelia Osgood, youngest daughter of W. H. Vanderbilt, was married this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's church to Dr. Wm. Seward Webb, son of General James Watson Webb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. S. Cooke, rector of St. Bartholomew, assisted by the Rev. R. S. Howland, rector of the church of Heavenly Rest. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. Creighton Webb, brother of

The church was densely crowded by the worry him, although they were howling to elite of the city, many having tickets being unable to gain admission. The reception "Stuff and nonsense," said he, when told was held at the house which was decorated with flowers and an orchestra discoursed

sweet music Many elegant presents were displayed, try residents visited the city for the purpose mit suicide for? I am perfectly satisfied with among them magnificent diamonds from the of purchasing holiday goods. During the had any doubts of the issue. The Diety has entire day Tejon street was lined upon either taken care of my case thus far, and pretty and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and others.

> It was reported that the father of the bride had presented Mrs. Webb his present residence on Fifth avenue and a check for \$250,-The bridal couple started on a tour and will return in January, when a reception will be given in the new residence of the bride's

#### THE KANSAS DESPERADOES.

Not Yet Captured-Their Progress and Fights.

HUNNEWELL, Ks., December 21.—The desperadoes who "rounded up" Caldwell have undoubtedly escaped. On Sunday at about eight o'clock they came upon some freighters and took five horses. They also made them cook supper and feed their horses before they They next exchanged these horses for five others at a ranch below. They fight last night at Sanford's ranch on Wagon Creek, where they took some saddles. travel only by night. In the at Dugout Jim Talbot had his forefinger shot off, and Dug Hill was shot in the heel. They are evidently aiming for Old Mexico. Talbot is a noted desperado. He killed the marshal and deputy marshal at Fort Elliot, Texas, in the spring of 1880, and twelve years ago killed two negroes in the Creek Nation without He was also one of "Billy the Kid's" gang of cut-throats. A message just in says the sheriff is in hot pursuit, and sent back the sheriff is in hot pursuit, and sent back for a reinforcement of twenty picked men to meet him at the cantonment, Indian Territory.

#### English and Colonial Bishops.

English and Colonial Bishops.

London, December 22.—Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter to the clergy auxiously directing attention, from a Christian point of view, to the vast movements of people for years going from Europe to the people for years going from Europe to the British colonies, especially between England and America. He says an endeavor is about to be made to establish more direct communication between the church at home and the colonial churches, with a view to the spiritual welfare of the emigrants. archbisop says the proposal has obtained the hearty consent of many of the Anglican bishops in America.

#### Chinese Envoys.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The consul general from China to Cuba, and the Chinese are on their way to Washington to pay their respects to the Chinese minister, who will return to China upon the arrival of his successor, who is expected within a few days. The consul general and consul will remain here until after the arrival of the new Chinese minister, and will then return to

Fred W. Newburgh, of Columbus, assistant secretary of the state board of public works, has confessed to raising checks for \$4,000.

### QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, December 22. Silver bars, 1.12%. Money, 4.

Governments, steady.

Stocks, weak. The following ere the quotations: United States 4's ... 118 % Northern Pacific ... 34 % 4½'s .114 % Kansas Pacific ... 103 % 5's ... 100 % K. P. (Deuver div.). 108 % 6's ... 100 % Denver & Rio G'de 110 Union Pacific ... 117 D., S. P. & P. ... 102 Central Pacific (of 'd) 115 %

| RAILROAD STOCKS. | Union Pacific | 116 | Hannibal & St. Joe | 95 ½ | Central Pacific | 89½ | Lake Shore | 116 | Northern Pacific | 34 ½ | Jersey Central | 88 ½ | Texas Pacific | 49 | M. K. & T | 36 % | New York Central | 182 % Ohio & Mississippi | 35 | Er' & 40 % C. R. L. & P | 133 | 2 % New York Central | 182 % Ohio & Mississippi | 35 | 2 % N. W | 125 ½ | Michigan Central | 86 ½ | 2 % N. W | 125 ½ | Michigan Central | 86 ½ | 2 % N. W | 125 ½ | L. & N. W | 125 ½ | D. L. & W | 125 ½ | D. L. & W | 125 ½ | D. & R. G. | 68 | Canada Southern | 52 | Mabash | 35 ½ | Pansima (offered) | 195 | Pacific Mail | 41 | W. F. & Co. Ex | 130 | W. U. Tel. Co. | 73 | Am. Union Tel. Co. | U. S. Ex. Co. | 73 | Am. V. Tel. | C. C. & I. Co. | C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. C. & I. Co. | 100 | C. C. | 10 RAILROAD STOCKS.

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Amie 17	Hukill 65
Bodie	Hibernia 19
Boulder Con	Hortense
Big Pittsburg	Horn Silver 15 75
Bald Mountain 35	Highland Chief
Breece,	Iron Silver 1 95
Bull Domingo 45	Little Pittsburg. 160
Con. Virginia.	
Caribou 2 00	Little Chief 80
	Leadville con 1 05
Chrysolite 3 80	Mariposa (bid) 4 00
Cherokee 1 40	Mineral Creek
Dunkin	Moose 60
Dunderburg 75	Ontario
Eureka con	Quicksilver (off'd)12 50
Freeland	Robinson con 2 40
Green Mountain, 2 15	Red Elephant
Gold Stripe 23	Silver Cliff 2 40
Glass-Pendery con	Silver Nugget
Climax 23	Sutro 100

#### LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for the week ending December 21,

Moore, Joseph
MeRae, Ronald
McAvey, Clara
McKey, Mrs L
McLindsey, John
Meus, Charles
Morris, J R
Norton, Miss S
Nichols, H C
Parrows, T A
Peterson, H
Potter, William
Pratt, N
Rose, G W
Saunders, A E
Seward, John S
smith, Mos William
Stubbs, G S
Vancicave, James
Walker, Mr
Wilson, Martha
Williams, J R
Wood, Lida
Wright, D R Wright, DR

FOREIGN. Cameron, John E Wendler, H G

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the Marriage of the Millionaire's Youngest date of this list. If not called for within thirty 30) days they will be sent to the dead letter of-

A statement regarding an alliance between

#### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and ad dress. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

FIELDS & STUBBS, TTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—Will practice in all the courts of the state. Office, North Tejon ect over Bennett Bros. grocery in the Opera dwm 17 lm\*

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FallandWinter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at

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FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

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Ranches, Ranches. COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all Parts of the City.

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

HEADQUARTERS

OfficeNext Door S. El Paso Co. Bank

## SANTA CLAUS!

OF.

# Christmas. Christmas.

AT THE

## PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

The Crowds that daily fill our Store, attest the success which is rewarding our efforts to please and gratify the Ladies and Gentlemen of Colorado Springs, by placing on our counters the most UNPRECEDENTEDLY ATTRACTIVE STOCK of

HOLIDAY GIFTS ever offered in the city. Germany and Turkey has been circulated for For BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, our Stock is UNSURPASSED west of the Mississippi, and is well calculated to suit all tastes and every pocket. Ranging from

Useful and Ornamental Articles at 5c., to Handsome Bronzes at \$20,\$25 and \$30. We believe that every one who will favor us with a visit and inspect our stock of CHRIST MAS PRESENTS, cannot fail to be suited. We shall be receiving Constant Additions and Novelties up to THURSDAY, the 22d inst.

### STRICTLY USEFUL PRESENTS

As a SPECIAL INDUCEMENT to those who, for various reasons, may prefer a strictly serviceable and useful presents, we have determined for this week only to offer the choice of our IMMENSE STOCK of COATS, CLOAKS and ULSTERS, at a REDUCTION OF ONE-FOURTH OFF THE REGULAR PRICE. All of our FANCY DRESS GOODS at TEN PER CENT. OFF. FANCY NECK TIES at from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT. OFF. FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS at from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF.

We have just opened, received by express, a FRESH and MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, comprising many New Designs and all of

PRANG'S CELEBRATED PRIZE CARDS. Those who wish anything in the way of a CHRISTMAS PRESENT, will do well to call at

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ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE.. ONE DOOR E. TEJON.

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HRISTMAS GIFTS,

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NEXT TO EL PASO BANK Consisting of a Large Stock of BOOKS for Children and Adults, DOLLS, TOYS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, POCKET KNIVES, STATIONERY, BRONZE and BRASS ORNAMENTS, FANCY BOX PAPER, GOLD PENS, and a Full Line of Miscellaneous Articles and Novelties usually found in first-class Stationery Stores.

N. B.—All Seaside and Franklin Square Papers sent Free through the postoffice on receipt of price.

EOFF & HOWBERT, Next to El Paso Bank.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas Geo. M. Reed, of El Paso county, and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated March 2th, 1878, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the said county, on the 9th day of March, 1878, in book 23, of said El Paso county records, on page 18, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date, for \$115, payable in six months after date to Thomas H. Burnham or order, did convey to C. E. Edwords as trustee, and Irving Howbert as successor in trust, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is privided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, it may be lawful for said C. E. Edwords or in event of his death, resignation or removal from said county of El Paso, then for said Irving Howbert to adviction and sail the premises in said touch and sail the en provided and whereas detailt has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now unpaid, and whereas the said C. E. El-words is absent from the conety of El Paso and unable to act as trustee, now therefore, I. Ir ving Howbert, successor in trust, as the request of the legal holder of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the county clerk's office in El Paso county, Calorado, sell at public auction to the highest tidder, for case, all the premises in said deed of trust, to wit: The wife fire now and ne qr of the new qr of see 18, and the ne qr of see 18 and the ne qr of see 18 and the ne qr of see 18 and the ne qr of the new of see 18 and the ne qr of the new of see 18 and the ne qr of the new of see 18 and the ne qr of the new of see 18 and the ne qr of the new of see 18 and the ne qr of the new of see 18 and the new of see 18

Successor in trust.

A. D. 1881. Broadway and Ann St, New York.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, December 20th, 1881. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intennamed settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their
claims, and that said proof will be made before
the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county
c airt at the county seat, on Saturday, Jan. 21st,
1884, viz: John H Avery, Jr., D. S. No. 5595, for
the whine qr and whise qr sec 34, tp 115, rg 69
w. He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation
of, said had, viz: C. M. Elerick, C. F. Gould, F.
W. Ha tley and B. A. Fessenden, all of Manitou,
Colora lo.

Edward Fackeren, homestead entry. No. 1080, for the sw qr nw qr, n hf sw qr and se qr sw qr see 7, tp. 14 s., rg 70 w. He sames the following with esses to prove his continuous residence on and cultivation of, sail land, viz; C. W. Kitteedge, Alfred Fortier, c. M. Drury and R. Marcett, all of Floressent, C. 10.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Sci-Entific AMERICAN. This large and splendid filus-trated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solici-tors, Pub's. of Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

#### BLAINE'S LETTER

Washington, December 15.—The follow-Washington, December 15.—The follow-ing instructions from Secretary Blaine in shall unite the two nations, and which the reference to a modification of the Clayton- United States will always insist upon treating Bulwer treaty were sent to the senate to-day by the president in answer to a resolution of Pacific coast threatening danger to its people that body:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1881. To James Russell Lowell, London. SIR-My circular note of June 24th touchwith respect to the guarantee of neutrality Referring to the articles of that convention, it will be seen that the high contracting parties other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive contract over said ship canal and that neither will erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same or the vicinity thereof. The convention was made more than thirty years ago under exceptiona and extracrdinary conditions which have long since ceased to exist; conditions which at test were temporary in their nature and which can never be reproduced. The remark able developments of the United States of the Pacific coast since that time has created new duties for the government, devolved new responsibilities upon it, the full and complete discharge of which requires some essential modifications in the Clayton-Bulwer treaties. The in-terests of her majesty's government involved in this question, in so far as they may be profoundly judged by observation of a friendly power, are so small in comparison se of the United States that great defense and protection by war on her part for the mere purpose of gaining that control which in advance she insists is due to her hopes that readjustment of the terms of the creaty may be reached in a spirit of amity and concord, respect to her majesty's government demands that objection to the convention as it now exists should be stated with directness and with entire frankness. Among the most salient and palpable facts is that the operation of the treaty practically concedes to Great Britain control of whatever canal may be constructed. The position of the home government, with its extended colonial possessions, requires the British empire to maintain a vast naval establishment which in our continental solidity we don't need and in peace shall never create. If the United States binds itself not to fortify on land it concedes that Great Britain in a possireversed except by expenditure of treasury treaty was to place the two powers on a plane render it, if not in form, yet in can in no other way be certainly attained and effect to the control of Great Britain lastingly assured. effect to the control of Great Britain
The treaty binds the United States not to use its military force in any to use its military force in any measures, while it leaves the discussion. At that time it was agreed to discussion. At that time it was agreed to discussion and the United States were and unrestrained, ready at any moment to seize both ends of the canal and render its military occupation on land a matter entirely other leading nations have greatly enlarged within the discretion of her majesty's govern-ment. The military power of the United their commercial connections with that coun-try and are to day contending for supremacy States, as shown by the recent civil war, is without limit, and in any conflict on the four years indeed the number of French and American continent, altogether irresistible. German vessels landing on the two coasts of The Clayton-Bulwer treaty commands this Central America far exceeds the number of government not to use a single regiment of British vessels. While therefore Great Britain troops to protect its interests in connection

either entrance of the canal. is urged by this government. Its provisions joined upon this country by the Claytonembody a misconception of the relative positions of Great Britain and the United States would paralyze the arm of the United States with respect to the interest of each govern- in any attempt to obtain the rights and privment in questions pertaining to this conti- ileges which this government entered into nent. The government of the United States through solemn oath with the Republic of have no occasion to disavow an aggressive Colombia anterior to the Clayton-Bulwer condisposition. Its entire policy has established vention. So that modification of the treaty its pacific character, and among its chief of 1850 now sought is not only to free the aims is to cultivate most friendly and inti-mate relations with its neighbors, both inde-pendent and colonial. At the same time this government, with respect to European states, will not consent to perpetuate any treaty that impeaches our rights and long established one of the motives that originally induced claims to priority on the American continent. this government to assent to the Clayton-Bul-The United States seeks to use only for the defense of its own interests the same forecast and provision which her majesty's government so energetically employs in the deconstruction of the Nicaragua canal. That rapid transit for troops and munitions of war, and prevent any other nation having equal from consideration, any advantage to be defacilities in the same direction. Great Britain holds and fortifies all strategic points that judgment of the United States government, her mastery of the Mediterranean. She holds a controlling interest in the Suez of our government and people; and while canal, and by her fortifications at Aden and on the Island of Perim she excludes all other powers from the waters of the Red Sea. It essential fact in the determination of this would, in the judgment of the president, be no more unreasonable for the United States It is ear to demand a share in their fortifications or the considerations you presented will have demand their absolute neutralization, than due weight and influence with her majesty's each insertion. for England to make the same demand in government, and that the modifications of the perpetuity from the United States with re- treaty desired by the United States will be nent. The possessions which Great Britain they are asked. thus carefully guards in the east are not of more importance to her than is the Pacific slope, with its present development and assured growth, to the government of the ment: States and territories appur-United States. tenant to the Pacific ocean, and dependent on it for a commercial outlet and hence directly interested in the canal, comprise an area of nearly eight hundred thousand square miles, cancelled. larger in extent than the German empire and the four Latin countries of Europe combined.

Second, every part of the treaty in which Great Britain and the United States agree to This vast region is but fairly beginning its make no acquisition of territory in Central prosperous development Six thousand miles America to remain in full force as in the of railway are already constructed within its original proposition. This government would limits and it is a moderate calculation to-day not admit that Great Britain and the United that within the current decade the num- States should be put on the same basis even ber of miles will at least be doubled, negatively with respect to territorial acquisi-In the near future the money value of its sur-plus for exports will be as large as that of British India, and perhaps larger; nor must it out full explanation; but the treaty contains be forgotten that India is but a distant colony of Great Britain, while the region on the Pacific is an integral portion of our national cancellation it might give rise to erroneous union and is of the very form and body of our state. The inhabitants of India are alien from England in race, language and reon the most friendly terms. The United ligion; the citizens of California, Oregon and States has taken special occasion to assure Nevada, with adjacent territories, are of our Spanish-American republics to the south of

flesh of our flesh. and perhaps necessity of maintaining, at the cost of a large military and naval establish by annulling clauses in the Clayton-Bulwer ment, an interior and nearest route to India, treaty which forbid such a step with Central cost of a large military and naval establishwhile any nation with hostile intent is compelled to take a longer route and travel many thousand additional miles through dangerous seas. It is hardly conceivable that the same

but far less demonstrative measures for establishment of a free port at each end of protection of distant shores of her own domain for drawing together of the extremes land desires it to be retained. To Minister Russell. Which Caused a Stir in England.

main for drawing together of the extreme of the extreme of the union in still closer bonds of interest and sympathy, and for holding in quiet dearn and sympathy, and for holding in quiet dearn the entrements agree and made treaty stipulations and sympathy, and for holding in quiet dearn the entrements agree and made treaty stipulations and sympathy. termination of honorable self-defense the

as part of her coast line. If a hostile move-ment should at any time be made against the and destruction to its property, the govern-ment of the United States would feel it had been unfaithful to its duty and neglectful towards its own citizens if it permitted itself to be bound by a treaty which gave the same ed upon the determination of the government | right through the canal to a war ship bent on an errand of destruction that is reserved to tor the inter-oceanic canal at Panama. It becomes my duty to call your attention to the convention of April 9th, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the government of the United States will equally in referring to an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua agreed that neither one or the sufer route of the canal shall be reserved for ourselyes, while our enemies, if we shall ever be so unfortunate to have any, shall be

remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn. The consideration of controlling on this question is a well-settled conviction on the part of this government that only by the United States exercising supervision can it cause the anal to be definitely and at all times secured gainst the interference and obstruction inciental to war. The mere argument of neurality between the great powers of Europe night prove ineffectual to preserve the canal in time of hostilities. The first step in a general European war would in all probability be to annul the treaty of neutrality and the strategic position of the canal commanding both oceans might be held by the first naval power that could seize it. If this should be done the United States would suffer such grave inconvenience and loss in her domestic commerce as would force the duty of

pattion and demanded by her necessities. I am not arguing or assuming that a general war or any war at all is imminent in Europe, but it must not be forgotten that within the past twenty-five years all the great powers of Europe have been engaged in war; most of them more than once. In only a single in-stance in the past one hundred years has the United States exchanged hostile shot with any European power. It is in the highest degree improbable for a hundred years to come even. that the experience will be repeated. It consequently becomes evident that one conclusive mode of preserving the isthmus canal from possible destruction by war is to place it unble case of struggle for control of the canal der the control of that government least likely shall have at the outset an advantage which to be engaged in war and able in any and in would prove decisive, and which could not be every event to enforce the guardianship which she will assume for self protection of her own and force. The presumptive intention of the interests. Therefore the United States in the first instance asserts her right to control the of perfect equality in respect to the canal, isthmus transit, and secondly she by such but in practice, as I have indicated, this control obtains that absolute neutralization of would prove delusive, and would instead sur- the canal as respects European powers, which

the only nations prominent in commerce in Central and South America. Since that time with the inter-oceanic canal, but to surrender ing; and according to the present convention the transit to the guardianship and control of the British navy. If no American soldier is being soldier is being soldier is being soldier is being soldier in common the British navy. to be quartered on the isthmus to protect the bination of many may step in and give dihelplessness, a third power or fourth, or comrights of his country in the inter-oceanic canal, surely by the fair logic of neutrality no war vessel of Great Britain should be pernovar vessel of Great Britain should be pernovar vessel of the country of two English-speaking nations. Indeed, so far mitted to appear in the waters that control as the canal scheme now projected at Panaither entrance of the canal.

More comprehensive objection to the treaty

More comprehensive objection to the treaty

as the canal scheme how projected at the machine may be comprehensive objection to the treaty republic, France, the non-intervention entrangement of the canal scheme how projected at the machine may be comprehensive objection to the treaty republic, France, the non-intervention entrangement of the canal scheme how projected at the machine may be comprehensive objection to the treaty republic, France, the non-intervention entrangement of the canal scheme how projected at the canal scheme how projected at the machine may be comprehensive objection to the treaty republic, France, the non-intervention entrangement of the canal scheme how projected at the canal schem fense of the interest of the British empire to expectation has not been realized, and the guard her eastern possessions, to secure most | changed condition of this country since 1850 control the route to India. At Gioraltar, at the time shall be auspicious and the condition Maita, at Cyprus, her fortifications give for the construction of the favorable canal,

It is earnestly hoped by the president that

The following is a summary of the changes necessary to meet the views of this govern-

First, every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and having political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located to be Precemption and having the country in which it is located to be precemption and having political control of the country in which it is located to be precemption and having political control of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and having political control of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and having political control of it in conjunction. with the country in which it is located, to be

own blood and kindred, bone of our bone and us that we don't intend and don't desire to cross their borders, or in any way disturb Great Britain appreciates the advantage their territorial integrity, and we shall not willingly incur the risk of misunderstanding American acquisition. Military and naval stations necessary for the protection of the canal and voluntarily ceded the United States by the Central American states are not to be regarded as a violation of the provision

for a joint protectorate of whatever railway treaty stipulations have been proposed or suggested by either party, although citizens of the United States long since constructed a railway at Panama, and are now engaged in the same work at Tehuantepec. It is a fair presumption, in the judgment of the president, that this provision should be regarded annulled by non-action and common consent of the two governments.

Fifth, the clause defining the distance from either end of the canal, where in time of war captures might be made by either belligerent on the high seas, was left incomplete and the distance never determined. In the judgment of the president, speaking in the interests of peaceful commerce, this distance should be made as liberal as possible, and might, with advantage, as a question relating to the high seas and common to all nations, be a matter of stipulation between the great powers of the world. In assuming as a necessity the political control of whatever canal or canals may be constructed across the isthmus, the United States will act in harmony with governments within whose territories canals shall be located. Between the United States and other American re-publics there can be no hostility, no jealousy, no rivalry, no distrust. This government entertains no design in connection with this project for it, which is not also for equal or greater advantage of the country to be directly and immediately affected. Nor does the United States seek any exclusive or narrow commercial advantage. It frankly agrees and will by public proclamation declare at the proper time, in conjunction with the republic on whose soil the canal may be located, that the same rights and privileges, the same tolls and obligations for the canal shall apply with absolute impartiality to the merchant marine of every nation on the globe; and equally in time of peace the harmless use of the canal shall be freely granted war vessels of either nation. In time of war, aside from the de fensive use to be made of it by the country in which it is constructed and by the United States, the canal shall be impartially closed against war vessels of all belligerents. Its desire and determination is that the canal shall be used only for the development and increase of peaceful commerce among all nations, and shall not be considered a strategic point in warfare, which may tempt ag-gressions of belligerents or be seized under compulsions of military necessity by any of the great powers that may have contests in which the United States has no state and will take no part. If it be asked why the United States objects to assent to a European guarantee to the terms of neutrality for the operation of the canal my answer is that the right to assent implies the right to dissent and thus the whole question would be thrown open for contention as an international issue. It is the fixed purpose of the United States to confine it strictly and solely

In presenting the views contained herein to Lord Granville you will take occasion to say that the government of the United States seeks this particular time for discussion as most opportune and auspicious. At no period since the peace of 1784 have the relations between the British and American governments been so cordial and friendly as now and I am sure her majesty's government will find in the views now suggested and the propositions now submitted additional evidence of the desire of the government to remove all possible grounds of controversy between the two nations which have so many reasons for an honorable and lasting peace. You will at the earliest opportunity acquaint Lord Granville with the purpose of the United States touching the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in your own way you will impress him fully with the views of your government. I refrain from directing that a copy of this instruction be left with his lordship because in reviewing the case I have This course of reasoning in instructions to our ministers is altogether legitimate and pertinent, and yet might seem discourteous if addressed directly to the British government. You may deem it expedient to make this explanation to Lord Granville. wards, he shall desire a copy of this instruc-tion, you will of course furnish it.

as an American question to be dealt with and

decided by American governments.

I am your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

#### Curable Aches.

Curable Aches.

Among the aches which the unprecedented career of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved to be curable are those experienced by the rheumatic. Testimony of the most convincing character establishes the fact that the atrocious disease, even after resisting the most potent remedies of the pharmacopeia, has succumbed to the action of this beneficent blood deparent. Add to this fact the important one that it is safe, and its superiority is very manifest. Unfortunately safety cannot be predicated of the ordinary drugs used to overcome rheumatism, among which are several violent poisons, and some of them, as in the case of arsenic, bave a tendency to aggregate in the system, and cause death at some unlooked for moment. A slight overdose of the chief remedy, colchicum, causes spasm of the heart and death. The Bitters besides being a depurent, remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and general debility.

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., November 30, 1881.

November 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has Lled notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, Jauuary 3, 1882, viz: Henry A. Curtice, D. S. No. 6, 169, for the N. E. ½ of N. E. ½ and S. E. ½ of N. E. ½ section 17, town. 13 S., range 70 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. H. Bean, T. N. Nickell, A. Anthony, and Samuel Thompson, of Florissant, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register. MARK L. BLUNT, Register. wm-3-5

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO. December 6, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, January 7th 1882 viz. ry 7th, 1882, viz:

ary ith, 1882, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5,481, for the N. E. 14
sec. 19, town. 11 S., range 64 W. 6th P. M. She
names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said
land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S.
Snyder, and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El
Paso county, Colorado.

Mayandar P. Stavenson, D. S. No. 5514, for the

Alexander B. Stevenson, D. S. No. 5,514. for the N. W. <sup>1</sup>4 of N. W. <sup>1</sup>4 sec. 21, E. <sup>1</sup>5 of N. E. <sup>1</sup>4 and N. E. <sup>1</sup>4 of S. E. <sup>1</sup>4 sec. 20, town 11 S., range 44 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder, and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Kegister.

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B. F. CROWELLL, Vice President.
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discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septic matter or minute germs, that develop and teed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentiss method, seizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, yeal.

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FRUITS may be permitted to ripen in their native climate, and can be transported to any part of the world.

tive climate, and can be transported to any part of the world.

The juice expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without fermentation—hence the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage. Cider can be held perfectly sweet for any length of time.

VEGETABLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition, retaining their odor and flavor, treated in their original packages, at a small expense. Aligrains, flour, meal, etc., are held in their normal condition.

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The process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and as successfully as a man. There is no expensive apparatus or machinery required.

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Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, made \$6,000 on ergs purchased in August and sold November 1st; \$2 for a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

investment.

D. F. Webber, Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich., has cleared \$1,000 a month since August; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

J. B. Gaylord, 80 La Salle st., Chicago is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½c, per dozen for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 eggs per day, and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

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INGERSOLL.

His Arguments and His Methods

By O. H. Rothacker in Denver Tribune. Mr. Ingersoll is a great phrase-maker. He in his lectures which tends mostly to make them widely read is the exquisite fugue on omestic love which he is constantly playing. is arguments are not new, nor is the basis f his declamatory unbelief a foundation reently built. Voltaire sneered before him: olney philosophized before him; Tom Paine railed and denounced before him. They were hard, logical, analytical and sterile. He coyers the hardness and sterility with flowers of rhetoric. He adds to borrowed reason an artificial sentimentalism. Beauty and brutality go hand in hand withhim. His infidelity s a Lilith who lures to spiritual ruin.

Men with strong brains do not follow him, and therefore he is most dangerous. He is the apostle of the shallow; the demi-god of amateur thinkers. The graces of his oratory old audiences which are above the substance of his speech. He bedizens implety with pretty words, and exhibits reason as one ould a puppet show to make the groundlings laugh. An eloquent juggler, he attempts to teach truth by trickery. He hides the snake under the tropical luxuriance of word-blossoms. Distinctly practical, he buffets at the form because the essence is beyond him. He plays with language in that which is essentially spiritual and beyond language. He answers an organ tone with a jingle; a poem with a jibe. He is a phrase-huckster preaching the gospel of unrest; a moment brawling at eternity. And yet this man has done more to injure Christle. unity than any one who has ever written or spoken against it. Lacking the finer fibre mself, he has been singularly influential in bruising or destroying it wholly in others. There have been many answers to him, but he majority of them have been utter failures n effect. So far he has held his own against he Christian world.

The reasons for this are palpable. An nalytical examination of his position shows hat it rests upon three pillars:

First-The contradictions of the Old Testaent as contained in certain texts. Second-The rapine and murder enjoined

pon the chosen people of God in certain pas-ages of the Old Testament. Third-A sentimentalism which charges

hat the family relations are destroyed, and lavery taught in certain portions of the Bl

These pillars would be pillars of sand but or the stubbornness and stupidity of the men who have attempted to reply to him. As long as it is maintained that the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, is the inspired word of God, that those who wrote its various books were the inspired amanuenses of the Alguty, and that, in all the centuries from its first delivery to the present time, there have been neither changes nor opportunities for hanges, the anti-orthodox will have an ad-antage which will strike every reasoning wind. The moment the theory of inspiration is abandoned, and the historical portions of e Bible are regarded as history, subject to the errors of fact and opinion which be-long to history, and to the alterations of time, Christianity will be on a foundation from which it cannot be shaken. The essence of the deliverance is in a sentence from Matthew Arnold: "He (the historian) may ive us, in the very same work, current eristory of the creation of the world, of wars and conquests, of Jewish victory and Jewish lefeat. Is it necessary to maintain that this tarration of facts is inspired? The New Testament is a record of the birth, life and death of Christ, with a subsequent detail of the growth of His doctrine. Is it necessary to maintain that these historical books, colred by the minds and varying with the memories of the apostles, are inspired? By no means. What Christ himself said is thrilled vith inspiration. What the men who read lis utterances by a dim light, the men who Isputed as to who should sit upon the right and who upon His left hand in the kingdom of heaven, the men who slept while he cried doud in his agony in the sombre shawdows nd sentient silence of Gethsemane, the men who deserted Him at the cross, and left him o breathe out the God-life upon an atmoshere tainted with jeers-what they wrote ith imperfect understandings need not be alled inspired, for all reason is opposed to

this of profound interest, but no more. If what men have given as God's uttersinces are true, then the old charge, which has traveled down the years and lodged in lugersoll's mouth that God teaches polygamy nd murder, is true. If reason is consulted and these passages in the Old Testament are eccepted as the utterances of men only, the Christianity is in a position to fight back. The unswer to the theory of inspiration may be found in the life of Christ. He was born in Nazarcth, on the shores of Galilee. He was raised in a village, under the teachings of rabbis, whose lessons in cusioms and religion were drawn from the records of the nation as found in the Old Testament. Yet his entire ministry was a protest against the formalism, the ceremonials, the caste distinctions, the hypocrisy, the false decirine which were so constantly taught. His life and teachings were utterly antagonistie to the interpretations of the Scribes and I harisees, who taught the very doctrines in the Old Testament which to-day furnish Ingersoll, and those of his kind, such a rich ource for argumentative guffaws and 'noisy denunciation. Christ saw the defects long before they did, and the realization of it was expressed in that terrible outburst, beginning: Voe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hyporites, for ye pay tithe of mint, anise and cuin, and have omitted the weightier matters If the law-justice, mercy and fidelity. Blind suides that you are, straining at guats and The doctrine of the swallowing camels!" The doctrine of the divinity of Christ and the doctrine of the inpiration of the Bible are by no means identil. It is not necessary to believe one to beleve the other. Indeed, the latter belief is almost sufficient to destroy the former. What He did now teach, it is not necessary for His

When this is conceded there will be an end of text-mongering by loud debaters. The nuck-hunters will cease to pick over contradictions and hold a fresh one up in triumph henever it is discovered. The men who eep their eyes so closely upon a detail that y miss the general whole will be less no-

pulse beats of the Divine Ali." The vocifer-ous declaimers who pass from platform to platform as prosecuting attorneys, with a case against the Almighty, will made a scape-goat for conspiracies of state; case against the Almighty, will made a scape-goat for conspiracies of state; assailed amenability of humanity to civil and turn to other occupations, and Chris the church has too often been made a city of social lays an amenability to a higher power, tanity will stand upon a rock instead of the quicksand it seems to have higher teaching is not changeable with the The word reform carries in its meaning a chosen for a battle-ground. Then the insects upon the rosebush will not make one inveigh against the roses.

effects of the lower teaching. That which has been done by men in its name cannot be laid at its threshold. The quarrels of

III.

Mr. Ingersoli's second great position is that Christianity teaches murder and polygamy and destroys the family relations. It does nothing of the kind. If it did, murder and polygamy would be as common in America to-day as daylight, for Christianity is stronger here than ever it was in Judea. The Christianity which is taught in the New Testament is the Christianity which was preached by Christ against the doctrines of the Scribes and Pharisees which are recorded in part in the Old Testament. It is Levitical purity without Levitical hair-spliting. It is Essene simplicity without Essene asceticism. It is broad, and free, and tender. It is spiritual cleanliness thrilled with the pulse-beats of divinity. The utterances of fanatics cannot sully it. The blood-stains of conquest cannot soil it. It is a grand spiritual poem instead of a doubtful chronology. What is outside is fragmentary, and it needs no additions. It is a harmonious whole in itself.

It is easy for Mr. Ingersoll to take a passage from the Old Testament ordering the sack of a city, and then dwell pathetically upon the picture of a babe being torn from "the thrilled and happy arms of a mother." This has been done often enough, though not in such happy phrases as he employs. But there is no argument in the position. If Christianity taught this once, it would teach it now, and a record of what was done more than a score of centuries ago is no criticism of the present. All the beauty and pathos of the home circle center in Christianity to-day. What is more exquisite and tender than a child kneeling at the feet of a lovely mother and lisping with sleep-clogged tongue the simple prayer which has been taught it? Mother-love and religion are so enwrap ped as to be almost identical. The child grows in years, and the wrinkles gather upon the loving face that had beamed above him. He goes out into the world, where there are ambitions and hopes and disappointments and realizations, unrest and strife—the world in which he is unjust, and injustice comes to him in turn-the world in which childhood becomes a tender reminiscence, as vague as the perfume of a garden in the silence of a summer night, and the present grows hard and metallic. And yet, though the years carry him on and away, down devious and narrow paths, the blessing of the old tender time is ever with him. The head which bent over him then has grown gray; the voice has grown tremulous and tired; the feet step wearly and cautiously down the shadowy declivity, yet the undying love still sends its message for him to the heart of the undying love, which, in the form of a Galilean peasant, walked the straggling streets of Nazar-eth nineteen centuries ago. This is not born of a doctrine of rapine, Mr. Ingersoll. It may be a superstition, but it is a beautiful one. It may be the scoff of intellectual hardness, but it is tender, nevertheless. It may be a doctrine of folly and falsehood, but it is folly begotten of love, and a false-hood which is a beautiful idyll. Men may speer at it, but when the speer comes one can not help thinking of the wild, haunting, despairing ory which came from Affred de Musset on his death-bed: "Poisoned from rors, and also fruitful and profound new youth with the writings of the encylcopediruth, the error's future corrective." Why should ministers of the gospel cling to this piety. Human pride, that god of intheory of inspiration? It is not maintained in the Bible itself. Indeed, the Bible is itself prayer. How miserable are those men who a contradiction of it. The Old Testament is a soul! I was born in a corrupt age, I have was to suffer became a conviction. All was much to explate. Pardon, O Christ, those

> Because there are bad artists, one can not condemn art. Because there bad poets, one can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad Christians, one can not condemn Chris-tianity. There are dividing lines between the false and the seeming, and only the reason which Mr. Ingersoll boasts as the basis of his doctrine is necessary to throw the distinction under the light of a calcium. He holds reali ty responsible for the pretense. He talks of genuineness when he means hypocrisy. It is is a serene Nothing. He believed in doing true that men enter the church as a means of individual advancement. It is true that the the resemblance begins and ends. His docindividual advancement. It is true that the church is sometimes cowardly enough to accept the one-tenth as a tithe of that which was not honestly earned. It is true that pretentious piety can hold its own at times against the purity which should overthrow it. It is true that the mantle of the just has covered injustice, and that falsehood has been a noisy partner of truth. Yet all these do not alloy the pure metal.

They may deceive, but they do not change the order and make untruth truth. Those who attempt it are the victius. Those who ruffer it are worse if they are willing knaves; they are to be pitied if they are plous dupes The shams which Mr. Ingersoll talks of in churches, the wars which he talks of in the history of the churches, have nothing to do with religion. A church is merely the ex-pression of truth. If it is incomplete the truth is not hurt. It is not the less the truth. It is still the expression that is awkward. Because Raphael is copied by a fool is he the less Raphael? Because God is travestied by man is he the less God?

The argument will not do. One must deal with realities. He must take things as they are, and not as they are represented to be. There has been bigotry in to be. There has been bigotry in the church. But there has been none in the religion. There has been ention in the church. But there has been none in religion. Persecution is bigotry armed and in action, and bigotry is the bastery! tard of unbelief, but that which is beyond it the great living truth—cannot be held responsible. It has not the bar sinister. They are separate, and should be so held. The scornful analysis of the scriptures which free thought is fond of making cannot be applied in one case and ignored in another. To sustain a system of unbelief there must be a harmony of method. Justice cannot charge religion with the wrong-doings of its preten ed votaries. It must concede that in their wrong-doing they are doing that which is expressly forbidden, and, therefore, no matter what their protestations may be, they are as much the opponents of religion as those who openly avow infidelity. Indeed, they are worse than the latter, for their hypoerisy makes them sneak-thieves, stealing a name to

which they have no right.

It is not fair to talk of St. Bartholomew's day in the discussion. "It is not fair to take the exaggerated traditions of the Inquisition. It is not fair to note the record of blood in the prious than now. Contradictions will take middle ages. It is not fair to cite martyr-leir proper places as errors of man and truth doms and imprisonments. As arguments Fill take its proper place as of the cordered sgainst the crueity and short-sightedness of these doctrines, and they are also in the Transcript.

creeds, the fanaticism of forms, the assertiveness of sects, are all supplementary. They are finite additions to the infinite.

Mr. Ingersoll says that Christ was a great

man, a manly man, a lover of freedom, but no more. That He was enthusiastic, but not me spired. That He was universal, but not divine. The position admits of little argument. It is above the cackle of the present and the turmoil of petty reasonings. The di-vinity of Christ must rest upon belief. It is not a subject to be made the football of pros and cons. The grand simplicity of the life He led, the pastoral beauty of His wanderings and teachings along the highways and through the byways of Galliee, the splendid courage with which He taught the truth that was to be the light of the world. In the face of the death which was sure to come, the marvelous quality of His words which gave them a universality which will reach to the end of time, the sweet manliness, the exquisite justice, the broad generosity which mark-ed His every step—all these may belong to earth and to man, but they have never been repeated in any life which has lived since, nor were they known in any life which had been lived before Him. He preserved the harmony to the last, against temporal and church power, and at the end He was the joint sacrifice of both. Only in His utterances in the last hours is there found anything for the quibblers to pick over, and these are His words in the garden. And what is there in them? When the stern, starless darkness hung over the olives of Gethsemane and the disciples who could "not watch one hour" were asleep, when the winds shuddered eerlly through the shrinking leaves, when the spirit of dread stood like a sentinel between the time that had gone and the morrow that was to be an end yet a beginning, when the God-life that had been a poem of grace and love and light was wandering down the valley of the shadow to the deeper blackness of a tragedy, is it strange that the great sad-eyed Soul of Humanify who was both man and God should have suffered like the one and endured like the other. It is the accepted theory of free thought that it was the fear of death, born in Him, which thrilled through the pathes of that wild cry: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me!" Yet is it not mere probable that it was the profound sorrow and allow that they propagate a pour to ground to compute a pity that His people were about to commit a great and causeless crime that forced the words?" Does not the latter prayer which came from His whitening lips; when, with about womanliness and mother-love, he has unutterable love. He looked from his dimmed and dying eyes upon His nurderers, and, a Mediator in the death which was his life, originally the lifether foreign for they for they charm of our newer Plot Pher of Hamelin. pity that His people were about to commit a know not what they do!" support a newer theory. Perhaps not! They say that He was only a man. Ah, well! We are men also. Has the word two meanings?

Mr. Ingersoll says that the life of Christ and the doctrines of Christ are similar to the life of Buddha and the doctrines of Buddha. This has been said often enough before, but repetition does not make it true. The statement only proves a lack of analytic knowledge. There are resemblances but they are only surface. Buddha was a prince. He lived in the languid luxuriance of an Oriental vanity and vexation. Therefore he abandon-ed his magnificence, deserted his wife, assumed the garb of a beggar, humiliated himself and went out into the world to search for the secret of happiness. For seven years he sat under a tree and meditated, and when the seven years were ended, he found his answer, and went abroad preaching that happiness lay in utter annihilation, in a state of Nirvana, in which there was nor thought, nor action, ner hope, nor fear, nor love, nor hate. His heaven is a voiceless gold. His reward trine is a doctrine of skepticism, a weariness of life, a dread of action, a repugnance to responsibility, an appeal for extinction. The parallel between Christ and Buddha is drawn by ignorance. VII.

What is Mr. Ingersoll trying to do? What good results does he exprect to bring about? What advance in morals or civilization is to be the consequence of his destructive clo auence?

In a confused way he says that he is anxlous to free the world from superstition. There is no argument in this, for he cannot prove that Christianity is a superstition. Both the attacks upon religion and the defenses of religion rest purely on personal belief. There is no proof on either side. A violent church-man has aggressive faith. A violent antichurchman has aggressive folly. Noise from one or the other cannot accomplish anything, because religion can, be nother suppressed nor expressed by a noise. It is all centered in the words, "I believe!" The moment one goes beyond this he is in a chaos of doubtful reasonings and verbal entanglements. Religion can no more be defined than the perfume of a flower can be painted. It is as easy to say that materialism is a superstition as it is to say that Christianity is a super-stition, and one is just as forceful as the On one side there is assertion; on the other. other there is denial; on neither is there tangible testimony. The evidence is all intuitive and cludes language. The Christianity which Mr. Ingersoll says is a superstition is the policeman of public morals at the least. If it be nothing more than this it has that in it which should call for respect. Its civil influence alone is pow-orful enough to make its growth desirable.

If he should succeed in destroying Christianity, what then? After he has taken reverence from the heart of woman, after silence has succeeded prayer on the lips of childhood, after hope has flown from the tired brain of age, after the crucifid has been snatched from the rapt eyes of the dying, what will he substitute? There is nothing left but a doctrine of nihillsm which may not assert and yet will convey a surrender of all moral and intellectual responsibility. Mr. Ingersoll is posing as a reformer, but to be a reformer one must reform something. What is there in a religion which teaches love, hope, morality and charity to reform? He may say that religion does not hold a monopoly of

pre-supposition of something bad which is to be charged. What is there bad in this spir-itual assistant of morality? The truth is that Mr Ingersoll misuses words. He recruits language which describes something noble and high and makes it capture a Falstaffian company of illogical statements and nd disconnected reasonings. ter instalce of this can be given than his lecture on the liberty of man, woman and child. He incorporates his sounding appeal for everybody's liberty (which liberty, by the

way, everybody has) in an as-sault in Christianity, and unthinking people t who hear it go away with the belief that, in some way or other, he a point against religion, although they cannot indicate what the point is. He He calls for social liberty as though there were social slavery, and leaves the impression that modern religion is destructive of the very admirable doctrines he advances on this subject then just the contrary is the case. This is atterly deceptive and unfair. One might as well quote the details of a Roman battle as an argument in an attack on the exlating nethod of raising potatoes. There fice at Sixty-fourth str would be as much connection and logic in the and take a new name. latter as here are in Mr. Ingersoll's rhetori-cal soda-vater about freedom. His words are the flori, plumage of the peacock, but the voice with which he strives to speak to the interesting. In March, 1878, when this church inner nature of man is as discordant as the was confronted with a reversal by the court voice of . peacock.

There is one effect, and one only, which he is producing: This is harm. He is the idol of addlepated young men who are deaf and dumb and daft in the world of thought,, he is the gorpeler of little parrots who only re-member, yet who deceive themselves into a belief that they think. He puts words into their mouths, and they, poor fools, holding that to be an infidel is, an evidence of intellect, repeat them and statuelze as Advance Whinkers. He tells them to "progress," and they at once proceed to "progress;" but he neglects to show what they are to "progress" to. His doctrine is strictly a doctring of subtraction. He takes away, but he gives nothing for that which is taken. He destroys, and then mounts upon a broken pillar and balls the ruin progress, and liberty, and reform, and many other fine names. But the ruin is still a ruin in spite of his beatific adoration of it and misuse of sounding substantives. And this is his triumph, These are his results. Claiming a position as a leader in the world of reason, his victories are only among those who are only among those who have but the fogglest notions of what reason

charm of our newer Pled Piper of Hamelin, than any other man in America. He sows his seed of words, and the crop is pain and unrest. And this, he says, is reform and lib-

Life is the child of truth. That which lives through centuries and resists the attacks of generations of hostile intellect has in it the vitality of authenticity. Tempora mutantur et nosonutumur in illis. Things are plainer than they were and the world is growing reasonable. The contraction which bigotry urged has gone out of fashion and the newer which once lined the shores of the Gaillean sea are ruined and desolate. The fishermen who stopped in their hauls to hear His words are far-away outlines. The long trains of pligrims which tolled up the steep sides of the Mount of Olives and found the first sweeping view of the Holy City, with its magnificent temple and glittering architecture, reward enough for all the trials which had been endured, struggle no more along the paths which their feet had made. The gossips who gathered by the wayside and in the shops to chatter garrulously of the peasant who called himself the Messiah are folded in the silences. The Roman soldiery who lounged carelessly in the tribute provinces have gone back to the earth from whence they came. The time and its teeming life form a picture vague and distant. Past it, events have swept. New years have been born, grown old and dled, and history has added many chapters to the world's story. Wars and woes have been threwn heterogeneously into the lumber-room of the centuries, covered with dust and wrapped in the noiseless mantle of forgetful-Millions upon millions of lives have walked, hand in hand with sorrow and solace out of the mystery into the mystery again-Kingdoms and crowns have risen and fallen in the juggleries and jealousies of national rivalries, and the glory of one epoch has become the hopeless pride of eyes that looked back from another. Yet His doctrine still lives. The growth of civilization is its growth. The progress of intellect is its progress. scoffers may cry out at it. Ribald tongues may turn the weapons of hate upon it. Hypoerisy may stab it under the fifth rib while heresy buffets it in the face. But it is eternal. Above the clamor of cant, above the desperate declamation of infidelity, above the tedious twaddle of formalism, above the quibbling trivialities of little-brained pretenders—sounding clearly through the dis-cordant chorus—vibrates the last appeal which came from the Uncrowned and Crucified King,

The Angel of Death Not Wanted.

and it is an appeal for them-Father, forgive

them, for they know not what they do !

Chamber's Journal. To people who in rash moments wish them elves dead, comes this parable, to show them that if taken at their word they would soon retract, and plead for life. old man had gathered a load of sticks, and was carrying it home. He became very tired on the road, and flinging down his burden, he cried out: 'O Angel of Death, deliver me from this misery!' At that instant the Angel of Death, in obedience to his summons. appeared before him, and asked him what he wanted. On seeing the frightful figure the old man, trembling, replied: 'O friend, be pleased to assist me, that I may lift once more this burden upon my shoulder; for this purpose only have I called you!"

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the phy sician; let me see your tongue, please." "It's no use, doctor," replied the patient; "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."—[Boston

THE BAPTISTS' PROFIT IN ST. PAUL.

A Lucky Stock Speculation Relieves a New York Church of its Debt.

New York Tribune. One of the most extraordinary and longest continued church litigations on record in America has just been amicably concluded. Nineteen years ago the congregations of the Madison Avenue and Oliver Street Baptist churches were united and a leading feature of the union was that the property of the Madison Avenue church should be conveyed to the trustees of the other congregation. In Noyember, 1861, much dissatisfaction arose over what the Madison Avenue people claimed was a breach of the understanding and in July, 1863, they brought suit to regain their property.

The case did not reach the court of appeals till 1870, and was decided in favor of the Madison Avenue congregation. The other appealed and in 1878 the decision was reversed. Each side had, up to that time, spent \$30,000 in legal expenses, and the Madison Avenue trustees found themselves, in addition, indebted to the other church for \$76,000. The settlement was made yesterday for \$67,000. The Madison Avenue society will continue its work under the Rev. Dr. Bridgman at the former edifice. The other society under the Rev. Dr. Elder is to build a new church edifice at Sixty-fourth street and Madison avenue

The circumstances under which the Madison Avenue church secured the means to make this settlement easily are peculiar and of appeals, which might result, as was estimated, in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members at once raised that sum and invested it to await the final decision of the court. Jerewealthiest and most prominent members of the church took upon themselves the responsibility for the investment, and put the money in St. Paul's railroad stock when it was very low. The subsequent great increase in the value of that stock enabled them nearly to treble the value of their fund. The consequence was that the church was enabled not only to pay off the \$67,000 to the other church and put the latter upon a good financial basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society a handsome surplus besides. As one of the prominent members of that church dryly remarked yesterday: "We Baptists always did lay great store by St. Paul." Mr. Millbank, when questioned as to the details of the investment, expressed an unwillingness to talk of it further than to express his gratification at the results, and to say that the in vestment was not in any sense a church spec

CHEAP NOBILITY.

The Market for Titles and Their Cost. A German publicist has put himself to the pains of collecting a mass of information up-on one of the most curious manifestations of human folly and vanity. He has entered into communication with the advertising agents, authorized and unauthorized—probably for the most part unauthorized—who undertake to gratify their greed for titles, orders and diplomas which is so largely developed on the continent, and is not wholly unknown in England. Advertisements are often to be seen in foreign newspapers offering to provide duly qualified persons with aristocratic or literary titles. One of the most successful traders in this great line, the description if we can take the frequency of his advertise-ments as a proof, has his office in London, lived in the languid luxuriance of an Oriental court until he became tired of life, and all that pertained to it. He saw siekness sorrow and death about him, and the belief that to exist was to suffer became a conviction. All was vanify and verying and veryi the advantage of studying one of his later issues. According to his own representation, he must have found some means of acquiring the confidence of a number of sovereign princes and of several princelings who seem to have the right to confer social precedences and dignities upon whomsoever they will; and who also pretend to an inherent capacity of founding knightly orders, convertiny petty schools into universities, and turnng any plain "Mister," "Herr or "Monsieur"

into Baron or Count. The more elvated titles of "Prince" and "Duke" are unhappily not within their compass, as these are only conferred by the rulers of great states, such as Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy; and as the sovereigns and exchequers of these states are not under any pressing need of small sums of money, they do no business with the advertising trafficker in titles. It may be supposed that the agent above alluded to is a faithful adherent of the Vatican, as he places at the head of his list, "Papal Orders and Titles." Archbishopries and bishopries, we need hardly say, are omitted. The dignities offered to the purchaser are in all cases secular, and proceed from the Pope, not as bishop of Rome, but as secular ruler of the former states of the church. The papal order of St. Sylvester (the golden spur) is offered to ambitious Germans for two thousand five hundred marks, or one hundred and twenty-live pounds sterling. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre is cheaper, and may be obtained for five hun-The degree of a "papal dred marks less. The degree of a "papal count," on the other hand, is very much dearer; it is not to be had for less than twenty thousand marks, or one thousand pounds, and the candidate must be able to produce the necessary qualifications. What these qualifications are is not stated; but they may doubtless be known upon payment of an additional fee.

The Spanish orders appear to be compara-tively cheap, and we presume that the reason is to be found in the general feeling of uncertainty as to the duration of the rival Spanish dynasties. The agent has three sorts at his disposal; and the qualified purchaser may become either a Knight of the Order of Isabella, the Order of Charles III., or the Order of Ferdinand. He can also obtain the Portugese "Christus Order" for the triffe of ten thousand marks, or five hundred pounds.

The advertiser is also honored with the confidence and custom of Mohammedan as well as Christian sorereigns, the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia empowering him to operate between them and European gentiomen who may be greedy of magnificent eastern distinctions. The suitan, in-spite of his chronic need of money, insists upon upholding the Osmanje order of the first class at a very high figure; it is not to be procured for less than eighteen thousand marks. But his Ottoman majesty graciously consents to allow the third class of the same order to be sold by the agent for six thousand marks, or twenty-five pounds. Any European who pure could be sent in parts simultaneously over a chases it can stick the word "Chevaller" in single wire in a very brief time.

front of his surname. There is one draback-the speculative shah only confers his "Suns" in the very cheap snape of photographs; the buyer must subsequently proyide himself with the original decoration at his own cost; and the cost is left undefined.

The emperor of Brazil permits the agant to offer his poetically named Order of the Rose for forty pounds, or eight hundred marks. The knighthood of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, the Servian Order of Takova, and the Montenegrin Order of Daniloff, are to be had from our advertiser at the cost of fifty pounds each. The domestic Order of the Star, conferred upon members of the court of the prince of Monaco, may be obtained through the agency for about thirty-five

Certain orders, which were formerly conferred by a few privileged noble houses and which are usually believed to be extinct, may be had at a ridiculous figure. Among these latter is the Knighthood of Saint Sauveur du Mont Real. It is in the gift of the Marquis de Ragny, and it is now offered through the agent for five pounds, or one hundred marks, while the Grand Cross of this Order, the very cheapest legitimate decoration in the world,

costs only fifteen shillings. Countships, baronies and diplomas of nobil-ity are somewhat dearer than orders. All the argumentative eloquence and commercial capacity of the advertiser have failed to prevail upon the little republic of San Marino to sell the aristocratic title of graf, grave, earl or count, for less than fifteen thousand marks, or seven hundred and fifty pounds; the valid "Barony" of the same republic, however, may be had for four thousand marks; which shows that the dignity of a count, in the estimate of this unrepublican pretty republic, is nearly four times as valuable as that of a The agent assures us that a barony of the Papal See may be had for two hundred and fifty pounds. Some of these titles, we are informed, convey the stupendous privilege of being familiarly addressed by sove-

reign princes as "Consin." The gentlemen who covet academical titles are not forgotten by the advertiser; but it is worthy of note that the university degrees upon his book are derived from America. Even the doctorate of Philadelphia, in spite of recent exposures, is included in his price current. It is due to him to say that he sol-emnly demands "proper qualifications" from all persons who wish to avail themselves of his mediation. The applicant must give a written reply to certain printed questions as to the "merits" which he possesses and the "services" which he has rendered, especially in the direction of almsgiving and assistance

benevolent institutions. Ancient Female Inventors.

Quarterly Review.

Nitocris, the spouse of Nebuchaduezzar, is described by M. Baudrillart as the soul of his works, and to her is attributed the design of the lake named after her, which served the double purpose of a fortilication and a dam against the Euphrates when in flood. The famous hanging gardens are also attributable to female influence, to the longing of a Median princess, born in a more elevated region, for the coolness and shade of her native mountains. There were five of these gardens, about four English acres each, on terraces supported by columns and covered with mould thick enough for the largest trees to take root in it. One of the columns was hollow and contained a hydraulic machine to raise the required quantity of water. In fact, the art of gardening, with all its modern appliances, including irrigation and the trans-plantation of grown trees, was practised in Babylon as effectively as in the Bois de Boulogue or Hyde Park.

The Roman writers speak of silk as a product of India, and it was unknown in Europe, except as an imported and rare article, prior to the sixth century; but the Chi nese claim for an empress, named Siling-Cin, who lived B. C. 2650, the discovery of the art of breeding and domesticating silk worms, that of winding off their cocoons, and the fabrication of stuffs of silk. She was defied as the discoverer in the threefold capacity, and down to our time, according to M. Bandrillart, the Chinese empresses, attended by their maids of honor, have been in the habit of offering annual sacrifices to Siling-Chi, and have deemed it a duty to rear silkworms. The export of the seeds of the mulberry tree and the eggs of the worm was prohibited under pain of death, and the prohibitory law was rigidly observed for ages, till a Chinese princess betrothed to a king of Khotan, unwilling to dispense with silk, contrived to smuggle some of the seeds and eggs across the frontier in her bair. But the secret did not reach Europe till A. D. 552, when two monks of the order of St. Basil made a present to Justinian of some of the seeds and eggs, which they brought from China in the hollow of their pilgrim staves.

He Turned Away.

New York Herald Interview with Jefferson Davis.

"I suppose you take all velier interest in the subject of the reconciliation of the south and north than in any other. May I ask, therefore, how you expect that work to progress under President Arthur's administration?

"How can I tell?" Mr. Davis replied, with sudden warmth; I lack the opportunities to inform myself on the public men of the day who have a voice in the administration. With a great, emphasis he added: shaken hands with political questions; and, moreover, I never allow any man to pump Davis dwelt with special vigor of voice on the word "pump," as though it was the object of his particular aversion.

"I think a time comes," said the former president of the confederacy, "when every man may wrap his mantle round himself, as I This declaration had a ring of have done." thorough dignity in it, and Mr. Davis, draw ing himself up to his full height, turned

away.

Eleven Simultaneous Messages on One Wire. Baltimore Sun, December 5.

An Edison quadruplex telegraph instrument has been but into the headquarters of the Associated Press in Baltimore, and will be in operation from to-day in conjunction with similar instruments at Washington, New York and Philadelphia. By this instrument a great advantage is gained over the old pro-cess for handling news. It is to an outsider a complex machine, and its mysteries are known only to the expert telegraph operator. Four different matters of news can be sent and received over a single wire simultaneously by its use. The Associated Press will now be enabled to send and receive its news with fourfold celerity. The limit of the capacity three hundred pounds. The shah is far less of the most powerful of these telegraph na-exacting. The order of the Sun of Nasr Ed-chines is said to be eleven simultaneous din is the very cheapest knighthood in the messages over a single wire. By this means universe; it costs only five hundred marks, or such a document as the president's message

#### Much Dissatisfaction Caused in Certain Sections.

COMMENTS ON THE COMMITTEES. Chicago, December 22.—The Times Washington special says: The composition of the railroad and transportation committees will be studied with care. Already it is complained that they reflect Jay Gould, but this remains to be proved.

The Tribune's editorial says: The committee on commerce was awarded to Page, of California, and here was made the speaker's greatest mistake, as Mr. Page represents none of the great commercial interests. His district is not in any respect a commercial center, and although he is a gentleman of ability the position could have been assigned with more propriety to any one of many

The Tribune Washington special says: Mr. Townsend of Ohio felt himself entitled to the committee on commerce. In this opin-ion he had wide support, but Mr. Page, of California, had performed such services in connection with the speaker as to make it impossible to accommodate Townsend, and so this important committee went to the Pacific

#### DISSATISFACTION.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The morning papers almost without exception call attention to the dissatisfaction which exists with the makeup of Keifer's committees. The discontent seems chiefly to be in the west, though New Yorkers feel that they have been left out in the cold.

The World's Washington special says: It will be observed that Pennsylvania has three members of the ways and means and New York none. Current comment upon this fact is unfavorable, but the architecture of the committee on commerce is still more peculiar. The chairmanship goes to the Pacific coast in the person of Page, of California, and the Empire state is well nigh without representation on it—Richardson, of a town in the state of New York called Angelica, not being regarded as a complete representative of New York commercial interests. Perhaps the great system of rivers on the Pacific slope is to be improved there is a purpose to to be improved; perhaps there is a purpose to lift that vast section of country beyond the Rocky mountains into sudden Atlantic commercial interests. At all events the commitment in Make to be Mount with public property tee is liable to be liberal with public money.

## PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

Some cool headed Pennsylvania republicans think Cameron crowding too far the matter of appointments in this state, and many friends advise him to a more conciliatory course which he refuses to adopt.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Post, democratic, editorially says, concerning Speaker Kelfer's committees, that many of them are not only incongruous but criminally partisan. It particularly condemns him for placing only one straight out democrat on the elections committee, and characterizes the ways and means committee as "simply brutally protective, but otherwise without form." It says the appropriations committee is at least liberal, and on the whole more intelligently devised than the others, but argues that the democrats should have been given seven of the members instead of six. The Post also says that the strongest committees have been given to the east, and that the pretended fight for Kelfer as a western man was either a fraud or else the substantial fruits of his victory have been bartered away. In its columns concerning outside comments on the committees the Post says the appointment of Page as chairman of the committee on commerce is alleged to be in favor of corporations and monopolies, and that in sup-port of this allegation he is said to have some connection with the Huntington and the Pacific railroad.

always been bitter against Rosecranz, and Speaker Kelfer had no choice in the matter."

The National Republican says: "Keifer has the Additional Republican says: "Keifer has a counsely says."

well performed his difficult task and counsels all persons who feel inclined to grumble to imagine themselves in the speaker's place and see whether they could have done better."

### HUNT'S CIRCULAR.

Secretary Hunt issued the following circular in consequence of numerous and increasing applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the marine corps made by senators and representatives in congress and others. The department feels constrained to say that no such application can be favorably entertained in the present condition of the service, unless the application be based upon such strong grounds as would entitle the applicant to be discharged on account of mental or bodily disability.

#### INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Complaints have been received that much difficulty is experienced in getting Indian agency supplies transported, caused principally by the failure of contractors to perform the fairly of supplies. pany by the failure of contractors to perform their duties. A large quantity of supplies are reported frozen up in the rivers of the northwest, with no probability of reaching their destinations before spring. It is the intention of the Indian bureau of the United States to hold contractors to a strict accountability for their neglect. The agencies are making loud calls for vaccine matter.

#### CHINESE LEGATION.

The new Chinese minister and members of the legation are expected to-morrow morning. The party is said to consist of twenty-eight persons, eleven of whom are servants. The wife of the minister is the first Chinese lady of rank who has visited the United States. The legation will live at the Arlington hotel until their permanent quarters are ready. A parlor and suite of rooms, including a private dining-room, have been handsomely fitted up for the minister and wife. Separate quarters are prepared for the attaches of the legation and servants. The party will occupy twenty rooms in all, and cases cannot be punished by convictions in they are expected to remain at the Arlington | criminal courts, it is more important to about three weeks.

ing forward with impatience, many of them with anxiety ever since Speaker Keifer was elected. Naturally the most pronounced comments thus far heard in regard to the manner in which he has performed his difficult task, are those that proceed from two classes of congressmen. Namely, the members who have received good positions and the members who have been disappointed owing to are sentenced over a thousand pillous best less than the preparation of them. Witnesses here who have been disappointed owing to bers who have been disappointed, owing to the comparative smallness of the number of one of them is less than a fifteen hundred the comparative smallness of the number of one of them is less than a fifteen hundred prominent positions. Dissatisfaction seemed miles from this city, and many of them are prominent positions. Dissatisfaction seemed to be the prevailing sentiment expressed by representatives this afternoon, but disinterested opinions generally incline to a conclusion that Speaker Keifer has, on the whole, made a very fair use of his material, and that although some personal or political partiality mony thus gathered together with that furmany have been imprifested in certain instantials pished by the voluminous records of the post-by taking poison. Cause, poverty and illight committees as constituted reflect the office and treasury departments have been health. He leaves a wife and four children.

The ways and means committee is thus properly placed under control of friends of timely. Personally I have in protective tariff, but free traders are represented by three of the ablest leaders and the moderate tariff men are also fairly represented. There appears however to be good ground for adverse criticism in that three personal variances are represented. Pennsylvanians, namely Kelley, Randall and Errett, are given place upon this committee and it is similarly noticed that two members from Wisconsin are placed on the foreign relations committee, one of them being made its chairman.

A liberal innovation on all former practices has been made by Speaker Kelfer in giving the democrats control of one of the house committees, viz: That on public expenditures of which ex-Speaker Randall is made chairman, the purpose being to provide them with a committee clerk and a convenient room for private consultation.

Territorial 'delegates were made advisory members of the following committees in whose deliberation they will take part withwhose deliberation they will take part without, of course, the privilege of voting: Magginis, of Montana, military affairs; Pettigrew, of Dakota, territories; Brents, postoffices and postroads; Ainsley, of Idaho, Indian affairs; Luna, of New Mexico, coinage, weights and measures; Oury, of Arizona, mines and mining.

It is perceived in scanning the full list of committees that the Pacific coast and Colorado have no representation whatever on several committees of importance to their interests, and that no votes in several others, such as territories and Indian affairs, in the membership of which they have usually had some part. In regard to such omissions it is to be noted, first, that the number of Pacific coast congressmen is very small, and secondly, that most of the corresponding committees in the senate are so constituted as to make up for the deficiencies in the house. For instance while the house committee on naval affairs has not a member from California, Oregon or Nevada, the senate naval committee includes both Miller and Farley. The Pacific coast has been specially well provided for on the house commerce committee. This committee aside from its general importance has special charge of all appropriations for river and harbor improvements of every nature. In the last two democratic congresses no repre-sentative of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was appointed on this important committee. The combined influence of Page as chairman and George as representing the northwest would seem to insure as complete recognition of the Pacific coast as can possibly be secured. Page's chairmanship is the first one of importance held by any Pacific coast member for many years. Oregon also is unusually honored, her representative for the first time being accorded two important positions. positions, such as are not commonly obtained by new members, even from older and more influential districts.

#### THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The subject of tariff revision will probably be brought up before both houses of congress soon after reassembling. The Morrell bill will be reported to the senate, and tariff reformers will antagonize it. The Garland bill, which was rejected by the finance committee, has some supporters, who will make a determined fight in its behalf without any prospects of success. Even all of the democratle tariff reformers in the senate do not approve of the Garland bill. Senators Harris, Beck and several others are in favor of a commission composed entirely of members of congress and appointed by congress. Their policy is to keep the entire control of the subject in congress and not entrust the revision of any part of it to outsiders.

These differences of opinion, however, as to the composition of the proposed commission will not divide the law and tariff senators as against the Morrill bill. They will endeavor first to defeat that, and if that cannot be accomplished they will then attend to units man against the more to units man against part against the man against part ag tempt to unite upon some new measure, per-haps constructed upon by the Garland bill.

A sentiment in favor of some revision of tariff is steadily growing. Judge Kelley, chairman of the ways and means committee, has modified his extreme tariff views to the extent of admitting the revision needed, and he intends to draft a bill to that effect. The Post adds: "This is a notable fact, that Rosecranz is not on the military committee, where his experience would have been most valuable; but General Grant is and has always been bitter against Rosecranz and always been bitter against Rosecranz and suppose the protection of a revision. Everything thus emuantees from the protectionists supposed by the other sides and but for the state of the protection of the state of the pended by the other side, and a bill for tariff revision will be introduced by Kelley. It will be antagonized as promptly as though it em-bodied the extreme protection doctrines. It is generally considered that a majority of both houses favor revision, but there are diverse views as to the means and methods that should be employed in making it.

> INTERESTING STAR ROUTE CORRESPONDENCE WASHINGTON, December 22.—The following correspondence is furnished by the postoffice department;

WASHINGTON, December 15. Hon, George P. Bliss, Counsel in the Star Route Service:

SIR-From examination of the records in this department I have been convinced that money has been paid out of funds of the government to certain persons, under circumstances which bring such payments' within section 4057 revised statutes. In a number of instances the evidence seems to me sufficient to maintain suits by the United States to recover such moneys. It is on file in this department. Copies of much of it are already in your hands. In compliance with the law I hereby request that unless you shall differ from me as to weight of evidence, you will cause suits to be instituted in the name of the United States for the recovery of said moneys illegally paid from parties who received the same.

Very respectfully, THOS. L. JAMES, Fostmaster General. BLISS' REPLY.

Dear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of yesterday that suits should be commenced to recover moneys illegally paid to contractors with the postuffice department is received. I was and am unwilling that any idea should go forth that the criminal proceedings were to be delayed and civil proceedings sub-stituted. If frauds, such as I believe can be shown to have been committed in these show this fact to the law-makers and the public, and thus secure a change in the COMMITTEE GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The great feature of interest at the capitol to-day was the announcement of house committees to which most of the members have been looking forward with importance many of them.

private life. Thousands of pages of testi-

views of a majority of the house in all im- examined, arranged and abstracted. Under these circumstances your request for the commencement of civil suits seems to me authority to commence such suits but you senior counsel who was yestellay confirmed as attorney general will not histate to give the requisite authority, for one of the chief reasons for his selection for that position was his avowed deermination to press the star route cases. It hall at once transmit to him a copy of your letter and ask his approval. When received I will cause civil suit to be commenced in hose cases it. which the evidence in the possession of the government seems to justify such course. You will, I know, agree with he that those civil suits should not in any way supersede the criminal prosecutions for the punishment of the offenders is of infinitely more important. of the offenders is of infinitely more import ance than the recovery of money. Civil and criminal proceedings will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with justice to the government and defendants, though it is quite possible you will not fire the progress so rapid as you desire. GEORGE BLISS, [Signed]

Specal Counsel. AFFIJCTED INDIAM.

Advices received at the Indian office this morning are that small pox is fipidly spread-ing among the Indians in the belt of country extending from Montana to Idalo. Inspector Haymouth reports to the Indian office this morning that the Kickapoo Incians in the Indian Territory are in a starving condition The Indian office will relieve them as soon as

HOUSE COMMITTEES. WASHINGTON, December 21. The speaker announced the committees were constituted

Ways and Means—Kelley, chirman; Kasson, Dunnell, McKinley, Hublell, Haskell, Russell, Errett, Randall, McLee, Carlisle, Morrison, Speer.

Banking and Currency—Crafo, chairman; Smith, of Illinois, Weber, Dingley, Moore, Cornell, Brumm, Buckner, Hardenburg, Flower, Ermentrout. Appropriations—Hiscock, chalman; Robe-

Ryan, O'Neill, Ketchum, Blactburn, Cox, Atkins, Forney, LeFevre, Ellis. The chairmanships of the other committees

re as follows: Elections-Calkins, of Indians. Judiciary—Reed, of Maine, Coihage, Weights and Measure—Fisher, of ennsylvania.

Commercial—Page, of California. Agriculture—Valentine, of Nebraska. Foreign Affairs—Williams, of Visconsin. Military Affairs—Henderson, of Illinois. Naval Affairs—Harris, of Massachusetts. Postoffices and Post-roads-Fingham, of Pennsylvania.

Public Lands-Pound, of Wisconsin. Indian Affairs-Haskill, of Kaisas. Territories—Burrows, of Michigan. Rallways, and Canals—Townserd, of Ohio. Manufactures—Campbell, of Pinnsylvania. Mines and Mining—VanVoorhis, of New fork.
Public Buildings and Grounds-Shallen-

berger, of Pennsylvania. berger, of Fennsylvania.

Pacific Rallways—Hazelton, of Wisconsin, chairman; Harmer, Butterworth, Robinson, Hammond, Paul, Darrel, Farwell, of Iowa, McKenzie, Bliss, House, Nolan.

Mississippi Levees—Thomas, of Illinois.

Education and Labor—Hadegroff of Objection and Labor—Hadegroff of Objection

Education and Labor—Updegraff, of Ohio. Militia—Strait, of Minnesota. Patents-Young, of Ohio. Huralid Pensions—Browne, of Indiana.
Pensions—March, of Illinois.
Claims—Crowley, of New York.
War Claims—Houk, of Tennesee.

Public Expenditures-Randall, of Penn vlvania. Public Land Claims—Pächeco, California. District of Columbia—Neal, Ohio.
Revenue Laws—McKinley, Ohio.

Expenditures in Department of State Deering, Iowa. Expenditures in Treasury Department—Bel ford, Colorado.

Expenditures in War Department-Briggs lew Hampshire. Expenditures in Navy Department—Robe son, New Jersey. Expenditures in Postoffice Department—

Cannon, Illinois Expenditures in Interior Department—Hubbell, Michigan.

xpenditures in Department of Justice-Willitts, of Michigan. Expenditures Public Buildings-Errett. Rules—The speaker. Accounts—Urner, of Maryland. Mileage-Jorgensen, of Virginia.

JOINT COMMITTEES. Library-Cook, of New York. Printing—VanHorn, of Missouri. Enrolled Bills—Aldrich, of Illinois. Census—Prescott, of New York. SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Public Health-Van Aernam, of New York Reform in Federal Services—Orth, of Ind Laws Respecting the Election of President nd Vice President—Updegraff, of Iowa. Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Walt, of Con rectiont.

Payment of Pensions and Back Payment-Joyce, of Vermont. Additional Accommodation for Public ibrary—Rice, of Massachusetts,

WASHINGTON NOTES. C. R. McKinney, of Minnesota, has been appointed enrolling clerk of the house.

Professor J. E. Hilgard has been appointed superintendent of the coast and geodetic sur

Postmasters complain of the loss of revenue under the present partial payment of postage on first-class matter. Postmaster General Howe telegraphs that

he will assume the duties of his office between the 1st and 6th of January.

The weather being unfavorable to-day, Senator Miller is still confined to his residence by illness which appears to be of a type of malaril fever, but no doubt is felt but that he will be able to be out again in a few days. few days.

### New York Stock Market.

NEW 1 ORK, December 22.—From the Mail-Express: About noon it became apparent that somebody was selling a great deal of stock, and with this temper speculation changed and extreme weakness in prices ensued. It seems to be a fact that Gould is on the war path and means to create all the bear market desired. A gentleman who has the opportunity to know Gould's views, said people who have been milking this market have been warned of what would take place if they did not desist. They paid no attention to the warning and they are reaping the consequences and the harvest is in a fair way to continue. There are conflicting reports in regard to the Union Pacific. It is believed that the Vanderbilt people are large buyers of stock, while Boston seems disposed to sell a short line and a considerable amount is believed to have been put out in stock. A fresh attack has been made on the Western Union, and it is reported that a pool has been formed, by Keene, Belden, Ballou and others to short the stock to the extent of 50,000 shares.

#### Another Suicide.

DENVER, December 22.-John W. David-

### THE JEANNETTE

Crushed in the Ice Off the Siberian

No Effort or Expense Spared for Relief of the Crew.

#### Additional Particulars from Survivors ---State Dispatches.

St. Petersburg, December 20.—Licutenant Anouteeine, governor general of Eastern Siberia, who has just arrived here, brought the news of a steamer of the North American polar expedition which had been lost since 1879, had been discovered and assist-ance rendered the crew. It is believed here this refers to the Jeannette. The crew are said to have suffered no loss.

London, December 20.—The finding of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, was reported to a meeting of the Royal geographical society to-day.

NEW YORK, December 20 .- The Commercial Advertiser prints the following: A pri-vate dispatch sent by the secretary of state to the Herald office this afternoon, announcing the loss of the Jeannette and rescue of two boats filled with men, containing three officers and twenty-three of the crew. The other cers and twenty-three of the crew. The other boat has not yet been heard from, and is sup posed to have been lost. Following is a copy of the dispatch: "Washington, D. C., December 20.—The following telegram has just been received from Hoffman, charge d'affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg: The Jeannette was crushed in the ice on June 11, latitude 770 north. longitude 1570 east. The latitude 770 north, longitude 1570 east. The latitude 770 north, longitude 1070 east. The crew embarked in three boats, which were separated by the wind and fog. Number three boat, with eleven men, under charge of Engineer Melleville, reached the mouth of the Lena river on September 10 Subsequently hoat No. 1. tember 19. Subsequently boat. No. 1, with Captain DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve men reached the Lena river in a pitiable condition. Prompt assistance was rendered. Boat No. 2 has not been heard from.

#### (Signed) F. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, Department of State.

The managing editor of the Herald said he had no facts beyond these dispatches upon which he could base an opinion relative to the expedition. It appears to him that the steamer had been lost beyond recovery, and that the occupants of a boat among whom he fear-ed was Collins, the Herald correspondent, was also lost, although there was hope they might yet turn up.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Washington, December 20.—In response to Hoffman's dispatch the following was sent to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 20, 1881. (Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

Tender the hearty thanks of the president to all the authorities or persons who have in any way been instrumental in assisting the survivors from the Jeannette or furnishing

nformation to this government. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State. Washington, December 21.—The secretary of state and secretary of the navy had a conference this afternoon as to the best method to be pursued in reference to the steamer Jeannette, and agreed that the only thing to be done at present was to telegraph to the United States minister at St. Petersburg and request the government to furnish all the assistance in their power towards bringing the survivors to a place of communication so that they might be enabled to reach home questions. The sending of the United States steamer Rodgers, now in winter quarters in St. Lawrence bay, in search of the missing crew of the Jeannette was discussed at the navy department to-day, and the conclusion reached that such an expedition would be impracticable until spring.

#### RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE.

St. Petersburg, December 21.—A special supplement of the Official Gazette, issued this morning, announces that all telegrams from Engineer Melville of the lost Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette will be forwarded to their destination as promptly as possible, and that the most energetic measures will be taken for the recovery of the remainder of the crew of the Jeannette and those left on the ice at the mouth of the Lenariver.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK.

The Standard says: Though the Jeannette has suffered destruction, Americans have added more glory to that they have already won in frozen regions. It concludes: It is more than possible that Lieutenant DeLong may be the herald of a new race of those who feareth not the spirit of those who dwelleth in the land of ice and snow.

WHERE THE JEANNETTE WAS LOST.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—George Ken nan, of this city, who some years ago travelled a thousand miles or more up the river Lena, at the mouth of which Lieutenant DeLong and survivors of the crew of the Arctic steamer Jeannette recently landed, says: Where the Jeannette was lost is 150 miles northeast of the island New Siberia, 300 miles from the nearest part of the Siberiau main-land and a little more than 500 miles from the mouth of the Lena. Probably Lieutenant DeLong, after abandoning his ship, made for the nearest point on the Siberian coast, pass-ing to the eastward and southward of New Siberia, and striking the mainland between the mouth of ludigirka and the mouth of the

Lena. If he reached the coast early enough in summer he ought to have found Russian and native fishing stations at the mouth of the Yana, Indigirka and other smaller streams, which fall into the Arctic ocean in that vicinity, and thus have obtained succor much nearer than the Lena. It is possible, however, that he did not reach the mainland until after the fishing stations had all been abandoned and the fishermen had retreated up the rivers to their winter villages which as a rule are situated some distance in land. At the mouth of the Lena there is, believe, a permanent settlement, and this seems to have been the appointed rendezvous

for all the boarts. HOPE FOR THE THIRD BOAT.

If the third boat failed to reach the rendezyous agreed upon the conclusion by no means follows that it is lost. The crew may have found an inhabited station nearer than the Russian or native fishing boat and carried, or guided to some other place of safety. In such case, they might not be heard from for a month or more after the arrival of the other boats. The third boats are well will not be boats. The third boat's crew should not be given up as lost until we have heard from all the villages a long the Yana and Indigirka and Nizhni Kalima, which as a place of refuge was quite as thear and quite as accessible as the mouth of the Lena. The retreat of these boats across 3 00 miles of an ice-encumbered doats across 3 00 miles of an ice-encumbered Arctic sea to the Siberlan mainland is a remarkable achi evement, and one which is puralleled in Arctic history only by the retreat of Barents and his men and of the crew of Tegetthoff from Franz Josef Land. The fact that DeLong and his men were three worth. that DeLong and his men were three months at sea and on ice in open boats before they reached the mouth of the Lena is a fact which of itself tells a mountful story.

#### COMMANDER CHEYNER INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, December 21.-I have never had any fear for the safety of the Jeannette, said Commander Cheyner last night to a reporter, and I have not hesitated to say so in public. She was of unusual strength, being much stronger than many vessels used for Arctic expeditions. She had on board provision, for three years and thurs was a starter. visions for three years and there was no danger from that source. The fact that no dispatches were left by her at Wrangle Land proved nothing except that she was kept off the coast by ice. Other vessels have been out for years and have returned safely. The Victory, for instance, commanded by Sir John Ross, and the Investigator commanded by Ross, and the Investigator, commanded by Sir Robert McClure.

My opinion has been all along that the Jeannette was somewhere north of Grinnell's Land. I thought that after leaving Behring straits she had probably been caught in the ice and had been carried east by the circumsolar current which goes north of Sweden, then north of Asia, then past America and finally down the eastern coast of Greenland. If any expedition was to be sent after her I thought the way for it would be through Smith's Sound. Then the fact that two of the boats have landed near the mouth of the river Lena shows, however, that the Jeannette was there stored. ever, that the Jeannette must have steered more to the west than I thought she would. Probably she found more open channels in this direction, and so went west and north in-stead of directly north. How she was crushed, of course, we can only surmise, as the men may have gone a considerable distance in their boats. I think that the third boat will yet be heard from. You see traveling in the Arctic regions is much safer than people suppose it is. Whatever happens, you have always ice under you. The open Polar sea is a myth and the percentage of lives lost in Arctic explorations is only guessed.

Henry Wilton Grinnell; whose father sent out two expeditions, come to see me this af-ternoon. He said he thought it was much safer to go to the Arctic sea than it was to stay and try to cross New York streets every day. The loss of the Jeannette, however, is an argument in favor of my theory as to the best route to the North pole. There are three ways, you know—Smith's Sound, Behring's Strait and the Spitzbergen route. North of Behring's Strait the water is shallow, and the demine is not to stick on the better than deep ice is apt to stick on the bottom, thus making the passage difficult. In the Spitz-bergen route the ice was so thick that the Dutch expedition under Barentz was unable to get through it at all, and I think as most Americans do, that Smith's Sound route is the safest and most practicable.

By the way, my plan to reach the North pole with Lieutenant Schwatka is receiving much support here. A committee will be formed in this city soon to co-operate with the British committee, and among others Grinnell has promised to be a member, and he has offered to act as secretary. This afternoon it was decided to name my ship after his father. New York, December 21.—The Tribune

says: There was a pleased family group at the house of William C. Walton, brother of Mrs. Captain DeLong, last evening. There was present Captain Walton and wife, the parents of Mrs. DeLong, and William C. Walton and wife. Mrs. DeLong left the city yes-terday to take up her residence with her sister in Burlington, Iowa. She has passed the time since her husband's departure after nately with this sister and with her brother in this city. Captain Walton telegraphed to her at once the news of her husband's arrival at the mouth of the Lena river. "Mrs. DeLong, as well as myself," said Captain Walton, "has never had the least apprehension but that her husband would return in safety. that her husband would return in safety. He himself felt sure of this. He said he did not expect to come back in the Jeannette however. He thought she would probably have to be abandoned and that the crew would have to take to sledges and boats and it has happened. William Walton said he took it for granted that it was in June of this year that the Jeannette had been abandoned. The spot he had determined upon was some 400 miles northwest of Wrangie Land. Mrs. DeLong. it was of Wrangle Land. Mrs. DeLong, it was thought, would return to this city at once so that she would get tidings from her husband at the earliest possible moment.

#### THE HERALD'S SPECIAL

Paris special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs this morning that Gen. gram which I transcribe literally:

IRKOUTSK, December 19-6:55 p. m. The governor of Yakoutsk writes that on the 14th of September three natives of Hogan Ouloussdezigane at Cape Barhay, 140 versts or about 90 miles north of Cape Bikoff, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer Jeannette. They had suffered greatly. The adjunct of the chief of the district was immediately charged to proceed with doctors and medicines to succor the survivors at Yakoutsk and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. Five hundred roubles have been assigned to meet the most urgent expenses.

The engineer, Melville, has sent three identical telegrams, one addressed to the London office of the Herald, one to the secretary of the navy at Washington, and a third to the secretary of the navy at Washington, and a third to the minister of the United States at St. Peters-burg. The poor fellows have lost everything. Engineer Melville says that the Jeannette was caught and crushed by ice on the 23d of June, in latitude 7 north and 157 east longitude. The survivors of the Jeannette went in three boats. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena they lost sight of each other during a violent gale and dense fog. Boat No. 3, under command of Engineer Melville, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena on the 20th of September, and was stopped by icebergs near to the hamlet of Idolatro until the 29th of October.

There also arrived at Balonego boat No., with the sailors Ninderman and Noras. They rought information that Lieutenant De Long. Drs. Ambler and Roger and other survivors, had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having their limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent from Bolonega to make diligent search for the unfortunates who are in danger of death. Melville adds that money was urgently needed and should be sent per telegraph to Gakoutek and Irkoutsk, and urgently requested that 6,000 roubles be transmitted immediately to the governor of Yakoutsk for researches, assistance and care, as well as for the return and conveyance of shipwrecked men to the house of the governor, where there is a sur-geon who will bestow upon them all possible

#### THE RETREAT.

New York, December 22.—Cable to the Herald: The following telegram was received at the London office this morning: Likutsk, December 21-2:15 P. M.

The Jeannette was crushed by ice in latitude 77° north longitude, 157° east. The boats and sleds made a good retreat to fifty miles northwest of the Lena river, where the boats were separated in a gale. The whale boat in charge of Chief Engineer Melville, entered the lens river was separated. tered the east mouth of the Lena river Sep-tember 17. It was stopped by lee in the river. We found a native village and as soon as the river closed I put myself in communication with the command at Balcomga. On October 29 I heard that the first cutter carrying Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve others had landed at the north mouth of the Lena. The commandant at mouth of the Lena. The comulandant at Balcomga sent instructions to the whale boat and one private were killed. The smugglers party, who are all well. Nindeman and escaped with considerable booty into the Noras arrived at Balcomga October 29 with state.

relief for the first cutter, all of whom are relief for the first cutter, all of whom are a sad condition and in danger of starvatio and all badly frozen. The commandant Baloomga sent scouts to look for them, will urge a vigerous search until they a found. The second cutter has not yet be heard from. Telegraph money for install use to Irkustk and Jakustk.

use to Irkustk and Jakustk. use to Irkustk and Jakustk.

The list of the people in the boats is as a lows: Firt cutter—Lieutenant DeLong, D Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, William Windman, Louis Noras, Hans Erikson, Hens Knock, Adolf Bressler, Carl Gortz, Walto Lee, Neils Ivarson, George Boyd, Alexia A torn.

Whale Boat—Engineer Melville, Lieutena Donenhauer, Jack Cole, James Bartlett, Ra mond Newcomb, Herbert Leach, George La Dentach, Henry Willsen, Mausen Anequin December Alfred Sweetman, Henry Waxe Peter Johnson, Edward Shawell, Albe

The first cutter and whale boat are safe, IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The Herald special from Paris says: Our St. Petersbu correspondent telegraphs that the govern general of Eastern Siberia, who happens to at present in St. Petersburg, having receive information of the arrival of the shipwrecke crew of the Jeannette in the region under he command, immediately proceeded to Gatelia. crew of the Jeannette in the region under h command, immediately proceeded to Gaishi and saw the emperor, who personally order that all supplies that were necessary for food clothing, money and transportation should placed at their disposal.

Mr. George F. Williams of the editors staff of the Herald, says Jerome J. Collin chief of the Herald staff with the Jennet expedition, is safe. WASHINGTON, December 22.—The see

tary of the navy received from Engine Meiville, under date of Irkutsk, December 21, a cable message identical with that cable from London last night to the New Yor Herald, to which the secretary replied as fo WASHINGTON, December 22d, 1881, Engineer Melville, U. S. N., Irkutsk: Omit no effort and spare no expense in s

curing the safety of the men in the second cutter. Let the siek and frozen and the already rescued have every attention, and a soon as practicable have them transported to a milder climate. The department will supply necessary funds.

(Signed) HUNT, Navy, A DISPATCH FROM BENNETT. WASHINGTON, December 32.—The follow ing additional dispatches in the correspon ence of the state department relative is measures for the relief of the Jeannette, has been furnished for publication:

Paris, December 21 Hon. F. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State
Washington:

Immediately upon the receipt of the fix news from my St. Petersburg corresponder about the Jeannette saying that six thousand roubles were needed, I transferred that san by telegraph through Messrs. Rothschilds to General Ignatieff, at St. Petersburg, with the request to draw on me for any further some required for the succor and comfort of Captain DeLong and his party. I have to-day received the following telegram from General Terretiaff. Ignatieff:

Have hastened to communicate to your correspondent the news as received from Yakousi and have given orders to the governor to tak the most energetic measures for the resuce the shipwrecked crew, together with authority to undertake all necessary expense, for which have promised to reimburse him.

COMPTE IGNATIEFF.

[Signed]

You will see by this that everything possible is being done by the Russian government to secure the safety and speedy return of Captain DeLong and his men. If you or the secretary of the navy have any suggestions shall do my utmost to act upon them. I intend to send a special correspondent to meet the party on its way here and as it will be some days before he starts perhaps you of the secretary of the navy might wish to tak advantage of the opportunity and send dis-patches or forward messages from the rela tives and friends of the party. My correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs methal the distance by wagon to the point where the NEW YORK, December 21.—The Herald's learn from St. Petersburg that the emperor has personally given orders that the necessary clothing, provisions, money and transportation shall be put at the service of

the Jeannette party which gives full assurance that everything possible will be done for their aid and comfort. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. Signed

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 21. James Gordon Bennett, Paris: 💊 Telegram with the news of your generous provision is received. Before its receipt I and sent the following cable to Hoffman:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 21, 1881. Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg: The president desires you to make provision for the immediate relief and return of officers and men of the Jeannette. Cable promptly the amount of credit you require and it will be provided by the secretary of the navy and myself. Also cable what step can be taken by this government for the recovery of the crew of the missing boat.

| Signed] Freeinghuysen, Secretary.

HOFFMAN'S DISPATCH. The secretary of state received to-day the

following dispatch from the charge d'affairs of the United States at St. Petersburg: Freinghuysen, Washington, D. C.
General Ignation, of the Russian government, has ordered active search for the second cutter and will furnish all the fault

necessary to St. Petersburg for subsequent needs. I will draw on you. I have a long telegram from Melville. Understand the same went through last night to the navy department. I will communicate with Melville through Ignatieff as regards any possible measures to find the second cutter. [Signed] HOFFMAN.

A GOOD RECORD.

New London, Conn., December 22.—Captain Dunbar, who belongs to this city, ice plot of the Jeannette expedition, has had once before rough experience in the ley regions. He commanded the schooner, Flying Fish, when she was abandoned in September, 1878, near South Genglas. The schooner was then a mass of ice and expected to go down momentarily. Her crew was taken off by a mentarily. Her crew was taken off by a Dutch bark and Captain Dunbar arrived home in the winter of 1879. He was engaged for the Jeannetteen cascaint at the beautiful transfer. the Jeannette on account of his hardy enterprise and well known record among the higher latitudes of both hemispheres.

BLAINE TO FOSTER. The following was sent by Blaine to Minister Foster of St. Petersburg on the 28th of

last May: Ask the Russian government to direct the vessels of her flag to keep a friendly look-out on the Siberian coast for the steamer Jean-nette, fitted for Arctic explorations by the munificence of James Gordon Bennett. No disaster is reported but watchfulness is deemed a wise precaution which this government desires to invoke.

A Fight With Smugglers.

DALIAS, Texas, December 22.—A combat between twenty smugglers and the customs men assisted by cavalry, occurred between Carnage and Mier in Mexico. Lieutenant

It is nearly six months since Garfield was shot, and Guiteau still lives.

Henry Watterson has been to the Guiteau trial and says he is as sane as he is.

Ex-Senator Platt of New York intends in the future to make Washington his home.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago day the Pilgrims landed on Plymout Rock. The friends of honest paymer of the state debt in Tennessee are sure of a victory next

Ohio gets five chairmanships, but only one of importance, that on patents. The general opinion seems to be that Ohio is left.

Congress has adjourned and there will be no cabinet appointments for some time. Politics will be dull for the next two weeks. But Guiteau's trial still proceeds.

Alamosa puts in its claim for the military post as against Denver and Pueblo. Salida is still to be heard from. Colorado Springs don't think herself the best place in Colorado for

Mr. George G. Sickels, an old gentleman of 92, who is about to be married must have recently found a ring in his cake. There can be no other explanation of this remarkable

Pennsylvania has three members of the committee on ways and means. Yet she hardly deserves two from her proportion of manufactures. But Pennsylvania came to Keifer's help at the critical moment.

Judging from the composition of the committees, Judge Belford did not have the treatment from Speaker Keifer that he deserved. As he was one of the first and most loyal friends of Keifer's candidacy, it was expected he would get a high position on the committee.

The only possible changes in the cabinet. are in the war, navy and interior departments. One of these will go to New England and another to the northwest. The other will go either to the south, the Pacific coast, Colorade, or Jerome B. Chaffee. This is about the size of Chaffee's chance.

The Leadville Democrat thinks that Leadville has lost the 12 per cent. between the bullion and coined value of silver. It estimates that this loss within three years has amounted to \$6,000,000. Does the Democrat think that if there was free coinage, the other words would the free coinage of silver raise its value so as to make the bullion value and coined dollar the same.

The Leadville Democrat will not be the tail of the News. It shows itself able to do justice to Senator Hill when it says: "There is "no truth in the rumor that Senator Hill has "been in any manner opposing the candidacy "of Governor Routt for a cabinet position. "On the contrary, the senator and Governor "Routt are in active accord, and the former is 'quietly, yet zealously, doing all in his power "to honor Colorado by placing Governor "Routt in the cabinet."

The Leadville Herald thinks that political scientists are too little acquainted with the practical working of the financial system of the country. Then they are not scientists in the best sense of the word. It is their busio study our financial system. Their method should always be inductive. A good scientist is one who considers facts vital and supreme, and builds entirely upon them. The political theorist who is out of the active world has now no standing and deserves none.

We present to our readers this morning a true story of the R. E. Lee mine as shown in the sworn evidence before the circuit court. We published a few days ago a story from the Denver News, which was evidently prepared by the attorneys of the Rogers' parties and was inconsistent in many instances with the testimony before the court. No defense of Mr. Howbert and his partners has been nec- been continuous expeditions made by Swedes, essary, as they stand too high in our community to be even suspected of crookedness in these transactions. We print the story only to give information as to the real character of the case in which a decision has just been rendered by Judge McCreary.

Mr. Riddleberger was elected United States senator from Virginia yesterday. He is quite a young man being only about forty years old. He is a native of Virginia and was born in the Shenandoah valley. He entered the confederate army at the beginning of the war as a private and was soon promoted to a lieutenancy. Owing to a severe wound in the foot he changed his service to the cavalry where he served throughout the war with the rank of captain. At the close of the war he edited a democratic newspaper, but will remember; come quaint illustrations in was meanwhile preparing himself for the that number, of Marblehead and vicinity. practice of law. He has served for some years in both branches of the Virginia legislature, which is, the only public service he has ers. performed. Here he identified himself with the readjustment measures. He goes into the senate as an unpledged republican. He is called an eloquent and fluent speaker.

be about sixty. The average age of the the French cabinet used to be sixty-five, but perience are considered essential in the choice Pitt, who was prime minister of England at rate criticism on our part is unnecessary. We Kasson does not get a prominent committee, wenty-five, was an anomaly,

The Denver Tribune treats the Jefferson Davis story in the following neat war: "A good "many of the papers discredit the story that "Jeff Davis stote two and one half million "dollars from the confederate treasury. There "is nothing surprising about the story. A "compunctions of conscience in a matter in-"volving money simply."

The appointment of Mr. Spaulding as colvictory. It is Senator Logan's victory. The stalwarts generally favored Mr. Nixon, the manager-in-chief of the Inter-Ocean, that stalwart organ which elected Mr. Logan to the senate and made such a gallant fight for General Grant in Illinois for a third term.

Wisconsin and California were the most Wisconsin gets, three good chairmanships, foreign relations, public lands and Pacific railroads. California, with three republicans, gets two good committees, commerce and private lands.

Judge Belford besides being chairman of the committee on expenditures in the treasury department stands second on the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and is also on the committee on public lands. Mr. Kelfer was not allowed to do better by

Senator Howe is a strong and intelligent friend of silver which is a good reason for He settled at Green Bay and soon built up a Colorado's rejoicing in his appointment.

#### ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The rescue of a part of the crew of the Jeannette revives the interest in the explorations of the polar seas. Already considerable anxiety had been expressed for this vessel which left the Pacific coast in the summer of 1879 and had not been seen or heard from since the government to rescue the daring explor-

of the crew will be rescued. The place of their rescue shows that the theory of the Herald was right as to the direction in which the Jeannette had gone. Admiral Collinson, who is the highest living aulikely to be successful.

These explorations have always been fas-Vikings in the ninth century when they set | country in his opposition to the at the same time made adventurous expeway across the pole. Henry Hudson comern coast of Asia.

The English during the last part of the 17th and the 18th centuries practically abandoned these explorations. But in 1818 the search for the New York passage was resumed under Sir John Ross. From 1818 there have Norwegians, Austrians, Russians, English and Americans. The names of Ross. Franklin. Kane, and Nordenskield have been made immortal by the brave explorations of themselves and crew. While we have not thought these expeditions settled all of the vexed questions which have prompted them, they have added immensely to our knowledge of the polar regions and render a final solution more

#### ETCHINGS.

some etchings at Howbert Bros. They are the work of Mr. Stephen Parrish, of New York, a cousin of the Hon. T. C. Parrish, of this city. Readers of the November Scribner These illustrations were copies of the etchings now on sale at Howbert Broth-Only twenty impressions were taken from each plate, and then the plates were destroyed. One of each of a set of. twenty are in the collection offered here for sale. They will increase rapidly in value as soon as it will be impossible to get them. The The new appointments to President Ar- artist has already been very highly noticed in thur's cabinet greatly increase the average New York papers in the criticisms on these age. President Garfield's cabinet averaged a etchings when they were on exhibition at the little over fifty, or about his own age. The New York Academy. It is evident that he only member over sixty was Kirkwood. has a future. The prices run from \$4 to \$15 There are now five members of the cabinet and are remarkably low for works of art of over sixty, Kirkwood, Frelinghuysen, Brew- such rare merit and which it will soon be imster, Folger and Howe, and the average age will possible to buy. The subjects are particularly interesting and cover an almost new field French ministry is now 51, while Gambetta | The sea coast of New England abounds in the premier is only 43. The average age of quaint and beautiful views which are the delight of the lovers of nature. Recently our mittee on appropriations. Courtesy required of late years it has been about sixty until the | magazines have undertaken to illustrate it, recent change. In England the average age | but we think in no case has it been done in a is much greater. Gladstone is seventy-two more picturesque or truthful manner than in that a determined fight was being made years old and the youngest member of the these etchings. The subjects are all striking cabinet is forty-five. The average will be and most happily selected. Since these etchings over sixty. Usually and rightly ago and ex- have received the high praise of the art critics of New York, and have been selected for Illusof cabinet advisors. The rise of the younger | trations in our leading magazine, any elabo- | committee is a particularly able one. Mr.

#### THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The president's appointments have more than anything else given the country confidence that his administration will be wise and conservative. The appointment of the who would attempt to steal away a part Hon. T. O. Howe as postmaster general will of the republic would not be apt to have any only increase this confidence. He was a friend of Grant in the senate and was friendly to his renomination in 1880. But those who differed with him in regard to Grant will be as much pleased with this nomination as will lector of the port at Chicago is not a stalwart those who were especially identified with Grant's administration. No one expected that Arthur would decline to recognize the section of the party with which he was in sympathy. We should not have respected him so much if he had. It is to Arthur's credit that he has put into his cabinet such Grant men as Frelinghuysen faithful supporters of Keifer. As a result and Howe. Both are men who to an eminent degree have and deserve the respect and confidence of the country. They have been pure and clean. Amid the dark days of 1873-76, when one after another of the country's idols were broken, no suspicion ever even tarnished the upright characters of these men. Had Grant only been fortunate enough to have been surrounded by such men the term "Grantism" had never been added to our po litical vocabulary. Ex-Senator Howe has had a political life of

remarkable length, bonor, and experience.

He was born in Maine in 1816. About 1845

he removed to Wisconsin because of ill nealth.

large legal practice. His success was so

great that in 1851 he was nominated and elected judge of the supreme court of his state. In 1855 he resigned because of the insufficient salary and again returned to the practise of law. But his interest in the great questions which were then agitating the country did not allow him to remain long in the quiet practice of his profession. He took September of that year. Last week there an active part in the discussion of the Kausas, was a meeting of Royal Geographical society | Nebraska bill and other cognate questions. at which it was determined to seek aid from This interest and the ability which he displayed in the discussions immediately gave to ers. There has also been great interest in him a leading position in the recently organ-France and the Scandinavian peninsula in the ized republican party. In 1857 he was put fate of the crew. Happily the suspense is forward as a candidate for the United States almost at an end and it is to be hoped that all senate and lacked only a few votes of election. At the next election in 1861 he was again made the candidate of his party and elected. He was afterwards substantially endorsed by a re-election in 1867 and 1873, thus serving thority on navigation in the seas northeast of eighteen consecutive years. At the end of Behring strait, thought that she had gone in his last term, he was next to Senator Anthony an easterly direction, and would be found the oldest senator in consecutive service. miner would get this 12 per cent? Or in north of this continent. Lieutenant How- During this time he was ranked perhaps with gaad, of the Danish navy, also thought with the conservative partisans, if we may be althe Herald the search to the westward most lowed to use such a term. He was always a strong and loval party man, but his judicial training and temperament did not lead him cinating to the hardy sailors, and their history | into the mistakes which some of his less balmakes one of the most interesting as well as anced party associates made. He perhaps one of the most exciting parts of our lit- best showed his loyalty to his party and his erature. These explorations began with the ability to discern the vital issues before the tied Iceland. In 982 Erik the Red discovered | policy" of Andrew Johnson. Few men the east coast of Greenland. In 1477 it was in public life had more to withsupposed that Columbus visited Iceland and stand in remaining true to his party Greenland. During the latter part of the than Senator Howe. In 1865, when Johnson fifteenth century, and during the sixteenth began to develope his policy, it seemed inevthe Cabots, Cartier Frobisher, Burroughs and | itable that Wisconsin would go with him and others made daring attempts to find a north- sustain him. Randall, the war governor, a western passage. The Dutch merchantmen most astute and popular politician, was postmaster general. Senator Doolittle was little ditions, and one John Cornelius Ryp in 1507 short of worshipped in his party. These two reached 80° north latitude. All these fail men, who at the time were the strongest and ures to find a northwestern or northeastern most prominent politicians in Wisconsin, determined to carry the state for Johnson They had all the help that absolute control manded the expedition and reached 810 north of patronage, successful political careers, latitude. He failed, but the attempt was not hosts of personal political friends, and a long given up until several other expeditions had and complete control of the party organizabeen fitted out. During the seventeenth and tion could give to them. They succeeded in eighteenth centuries the Russians sent out carrying the convention in 1865, and securing several expeditions which explored the north- the passage of resolutions of endorsement of "my policy." Senator Howe saw the tendency of the times, and at the risk of his political fortunes, opposed this action. For the first and only time, we believe, he attended a state convention. He was beaten. He then participated in the deliberations of a minority convention which disapproved of this endorsement. This seemed like political suicide, as the election of his successor was to occur the next year. But the republican party true to its best instincts and traditions repudiated this "My policy" business in 1866, and the following winter returned Senator Howe for another six years. This is only one illustration of where his devotion to the principles of his party rose above mere personal ambition. Another feature of his career deserves special mention. He has never sought office. The honors that Among the many beautiful things which he has had, have come to him. In this day may be bought for Christmas presents are it is gratifying to note the success of this class of public men, which is growing too

> small for the good of the country. Senator Howe is a man of rare social quali ties. He unites with his legal ability and wide experience in public affairs, the strong common sense which are essential to make him a successful executive officer. There can be no question of his fitness for this high position, and the success with which he will administer its affairs. We congratulate the party on this appointment because he has been so faithful a member, the country bedepartment, the administration because his name is sufficient guarantee that the prosecuously pressed.

#### THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The speaker yesterday announced the house committees and they are quite satisfactory considering the circumstances under which he was elected. For example we notice that Hiscock was made chairman of the comthis as Mr. Hiscock was the chief opponent in the speakership contest. But it was known against him by the stalwart element which is supposed to have nominated Keifer. Crowley was the candidate of the stalwarts, but he is put off with the committee on claims. The rate criticism on our part is unnecessary. We Kasson does not get a prominent committee, ing the boxes of papers from Sir Henry Pon-advise our readers at least to examine them. but this is probably due to the fact that he seemby at the castle to the queen in her tent.

was not in the last house. He stands 'second on the committee of ways and means which is a high position. Reed, of Maine, is made chairman of the judiciary committee. Orth has the chairmanship of the committee on re-

form in the federal service, and Burrows that of territories. Dunnell has a good place on the committee on ways and means, but no chairmanship. This disposes of all the candidates for speaker. The committee on ways and means has the

protectionist leader for chairman. This would not be objectionable if Mr. Kelley was equal to the position, because the majority of the republicans in the house favor a protective tariff. Mr. Kelley showed his poor judgment and very high tariff views in the recent New York convention when he presented a resolution favoring the removal of the tax on whiskey in order to increase the tariff on imports. He is a poor man for the position, but will satisfy the Iron and Steel association, in whose employ he has been for years. Mr. Kasson, the second member, has tendencies toward free trade, but will support moderate protection. Nearly all the republicans are protectionists. The democrats are divided. Randall, the strongest advocate of protection on the democratic side, is on the committee, as well as Carlisle and Morrison, who are the

best democratic exponents of free trade.

Carlisle is possibly the ablest man on either

side of the house. The committee will report

for protective measures. The committee on banking and currency has been an important one for the past ten years. There has usually been a rivalry between the east and the west in its composition because of the different views of the two sections on the subject of the currency. For committee has been small. In the last house four were from the west, three from the south, two from the northeast and two from the middle states. Of these, one from New England was a greenbacker, so that the eastern views were directly represented by only three out of the eleven members. This is changed in the present house. The middle states have five members, the west three, New England two and the south one. The eastern sentiment will therefore have seven of the eleven members. The chairman is from Massachusetts. For many years Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, had been chairman. The committee is a safe one.

The committee on appropriations is the only other committee where the names are given full. This is a well made up committee, consisting of the best speakers on both sides of the house. Neither tariff nor section play any important part in the composition of this committee. It is only a question of selecting good and careful business men who can clearly give their views to the house.

#### REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE.

We published this morning comments on the composition of the house committees. They are not all favorable, but still the appointments are fairly good. It is a good while since any speaker has had so poor material to select from. This should be taken into account in criticising the judgment of the speaker. The republicans have no tried or experienced leaders. Hence no one man had a pre-eminent claim to any strong position which his colleagues were ready to recognize. Each good position had a dozen claimants, each of whom was equally able to fill the position. This made Speaker Keifer's task particularly difficult. Looking over the committees we do not find a single person who is chairman who has a wide national reputation like that possessed by Garfield, Blaine, Hoar, Dawes or Butler when in the house. Take for example the committees appointed by Blaine in the forty-second congress. Then Dawes was chairman of the committee on ways and means. Garfield of appropriations, Bingham of judiciary, Banks of foreign affairs, Samnel Hooper of banking and currency, Samuel Shellabarger of commerce, W. A, Wheeler of Pacific railroads, Philetus Sawyer of public expenditures Butler of revision of laws and Poland of committee on insurrectionary states. These were all prominent men and strong men before the country, and are in striking contrast to the men with unmade reputations who now head the house committees. Dawes had been in the house fourteen years when put at the head of the committee on ways and means in 1871. His cock, Kelfer and other members now so prominent have only been in house , four The years. republicans will have to do very well to hold their own with so little experience and majority. Randall, Glbson, Cox, Tucker and other democratic leaders who have measured their strength with Garfield, Blaine, Hale, Hawley, Butler, Dawes, Hoar and others are in the minority with ready wit and well equipped minds to take advantage of every republican mistake. In point of leadership

#### Queen Victoria's Whims. London Truth.

we are weak in the house. We can only hope

that new men will arise equal to the emer-

illusion was made last week, I understand that not only at Balmoral, but also at Osborne cause a statesman will control one of its great and at Windsor Castle, the suites which were occupied by the prince consort have never been altered in any way since his death. Everything remains as he left it. The rooms tion of the star route theires will be vigor- are kept locked up during the absence of the court, but, as the queen comes to each palace, they are opened, and lighted up every evening during her stay. At Windsor her majesty usually passes a part of each evening in the Prince Consort's sitting room, his sulte ad joining her own, which open from the grand corridor. Frogmore has been practically rendered unavailable as a residence, in consequence of the queen having closed up the rooms which were used habitually by the Duchess of Kent. This house was always an inconveniently small one, and the shutting up of the best rooms makes it impossible to ac-commodate a family and establishment there, which, however, is not regretted by the royal family, as it is a very dull place, and exceedingly damp. The queen passes every morning at Frogmore while residing at Windsor. In summer her majesty has tents put up on the lawn, breakfasts in one, and writes her letters and transacts business in the other, driving back to the castle for lunch. Two grooms are kept constantly employed convey-

#### PERSONAL

The late Colonel Forney's journal, Progress, will be continued by his son.

John Quincy Adams was in the habit of read ing the Bible through every year.

The daughter of the late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, will spend the winter in New Orleans. The Princess of Wales has just passed her thirty-seventh birthday. Maud, her youngest child, s twelve.

According to the Neyada City, Cal., Transcript, only five men in that city of 7,000 inhabitants. wear silk bats,

When President Garfield was sick Minister Lowell had to read and answer an average of 300 telegrams a day. · Professor Schairp, of Oxford, says that Scott

and Wordsworth were the two greatest English President Arthur was elected an honorary

member of the New England society at the annual meeting held in New York, Tuesday even-

MacLeod, of MacLeod, an eccentric Briton; bas arrived at Nice with two huge cats, his traveling companions. Each cat has a personal at-Queen Victoria, through her private secretary. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, has acknowledged with

pleasure the receipt of Mr. W. P. Bulch's little book called "Garfield's Words." Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, fathers a national educational scheme which involves the expenditure of \$95,000,000 in ten years. Blair is

a carefully trained prohibitionist. Du Chalilu is very fond of children and they are very fond of him. His imitations of cries of nimals are correct, and he is good natured. To n little boy who asked him to pronounce his name he said, "Shall you do or Du Chaillu." He

is forty-six years old. Senator Hampton laughs at the story that his daughter "will soon make her debut on the stage." She has no ambition in that line, and some years past the eastern influence on this the idea of becoming an actress never occurred to her until she saw a newspaper appropriement that she already was one.

Mr. Walter Powell, M. P., who was carried out to sea in a balloon on Saturday, and from whom nothing since has been heard, is a Welsh man. He was born in 1842 and educated at Rugby, and has represented Malmesbury as a strong

A boy under eighteen years of ago wished to murry a woman ten years his senior in Vancouver, Washington Territory, recently, and as he had neither father or mother in the territory, guardian was appointed by the probate court to give the requisite consent to the union.

The late Senator Buruside's household effects in Washington were sold last week. Senator Anthony, his warm personal friend, was a large buyer. Many society people were present and obtained souvenirs. The China, glass and silverware were very rich and substantial.

A Philadelphia Press reporter interviewed the prize fut woman, whose weight is 720 pounds. When asked, "Do you still claim to be the largest fat woman in the world," she frigidly replied: "Excuse me, sir, but I do not recognize the title. I am said to be the largest 'large lady' on exhibi-

The Washington Capital says that Secretary Frelinghursen is far from being a man with a cold heart, and it tells how on a winter night, when the sleet was driving and a poor Irish woman was struggling along the icy pavement with heavy bundle in her arms, he came out of his house on his way to a state dinner, and with courtesy invited her to take his carriage and tell the driver where to take her.

Sir Edward Thornton, who was so popular as the representative of Great Britain in this coun try, and who is now representing his country in St. Petershurg, is a type of that class of Englishmen born to the civil service, living abroad and remaining true to the habits of his country. Portugal, Mexico, Central America and South America were formerly his places of residence, cently been.

The pope, says a lotter from Rome, had decided to wear the Pontifical tinra on the occasion of the canonization of the blessed Gluseppe Tabri, on December 8. The tiars, or triple crown, symbolizes the three dominions in which the pontiff lays claim to authority, viz: Heaven, Purgatory and the temporal dominions. One of the most valuable of the tiaras contained in the vatican has been selected, and the jeweters are now at work altering and fitting it to his holiness' head, which is rather small.

#### Analysis of Mr. Chaffee's Support. Denver Times.

If Mr. Chairee goes into the cabinet he will have exhibited a great amount of strength for he has had no assistance from Colorado worth speaking of. It looks as if the president was anxious to appoint him, but did not quite dare to; as if he had announced the possibility in order to hear how strong onlections might be urged before going too far.

#### The Wonderful Growth of London. London News.

London can hardly fall to strike the most superficial observer. Only a few years ago it was common to speak of the belt of suburbs round the great city itself as if it were distant from the main body. like one of the rings of Saturn; but of late the belt has become absorbed into the main body, or rather the body has expanded to the dimensions of its former ring. The process begun ages ago continues, but with greater celerity than of old. It required ages to knit the cities of London and Westminster firmly together. It has required only one to bring the outlying villages of Islington and Hoxton within the scope of London proper; it has taken but half a century to link Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham with Piccadilly; and no more than twen-ty years have made Ealing and Acton part of vast province of brick and mortar known as London. Town and townlet expanded to meet each other, and it is now possible to drive from Turnham-green on one road or Ealing on the other to Blackwall or Mile-

ondon Truth.

With regard to the "relic rooms," to which tial break in the succession of streets. In the process of agglomeration the first step is generally to build up the two sides of the main thoroughfare. A sort of back-bone being thus established, rlbs spring out in the form of lateral roads leading nowhere. By degrees, they reach other roads of equally undecided purpose, and frequent connection is established between the main highways. West of Hyde Park this process has been going on for considerable time. One extensive set of grounds after another has been absorbed, until the Park of Holland House itself is impinged upon, and the seclusion of Cannoden hill and Addison road "opened up" by many fashionable thoroughfares. Farther down the road in the same direction large of ground remained Surces lately either as ornamental or market gardens, orchards or pasture. Brook Green, immortalized as the abode of Punch's one militiaman, long preserved its rural aspect, though it was only a bowshot from bursting Hammersmith Broadway; and Starch Green and Shepard's Bush maintained at least their original dimensions. By degrees building has crept either over such spaces or round them in such wise as to make them less countrified than Hyde Park. On the site of Bed

ford Park, as it was once called, stands the middle-class village designed in the Queen

Addison walked are now as much built up as Belgravia, and walnut tree walks and orchards of mulberries have made way for roads, for so-called "gardens" and for spacious squares. Elm Park, the last unoccupied spot between London and the old gardens of Cre-morne, is now sprouting with streets and terraces, and Cremorne itself is being rapidly covered with houses. On the riverside, between Cheynewalk and Chelsea college, a row of fine red brick houses has grown up and the picturesque scene by the Old Swan only lasted long enough for Mr. Whistler to etch it. Prince's famous grounds are in the jaws of the devourer, which threatens to leave no green thing behind him. In the north-west similar work is in progress, as the mansions on Fitz-John's avenue testify; in the far east regiments of neat little houses appear all the way down the road to Ilford. On the Surrey and Kentish side, even to Sydenham and Chiselhurst, Wimbledon and Peckham, the work of agglutination to the "great wen," as Coffeett called it, is going briskly on.

#### "Society" Novels.

London World. The novel of society is the most popular lit-

erary product of, our time. Works of this sort the public must have, and the circulating libraries are bound to supply them. They are written, not to be artistic, but commercial, ses, and they have no more to do with literary proper than bonnets or dress-improvers. There is no nevelty in the institution; they were turned out by the score fifty years since, as they will be fifty years hence. Their manufacture is more prolific than ever, be-cause the class of readers to which they appeal is more numerous. They are devoured by a considerable section of the upper class. and by thousands of the middle and the lower-middle class. If we were not essentially a nation of snobs, they would be without patrons; but, seeing that snobbishness daily increases among us, the field of their attraction is proportionately extended. Between the society novels of three or four decades ago, and the society novels of to-day, there are certain differences. The forwere romantic; the latter are They stand in much the badly realistic. same relation to each other as do the fictions of Bulwer and of Authon, Trollope. There was much that was absurd, stilted, and melodramatic in the Bulwerian novel; but it was occasionally redeemed by the ingenuity of its plot, its skill in dramatic construction, the smartness of its dialogue. qualities are not forthcoming in the Trollo-plan stories of every-day life. During the first half of the present century all society novelists more or less attempted to emulate Bulwer; now their highest ambition is to apply to their treatment of the facts and personages of polite existence the method of the great Anthony. It is seldom that one en-counters in these works any play of fancy, any fire of imagination, any ornament of fe licity of phrase. The only substitute for pungency and epigram are curt sentences, nore or less elliptical, and not, as a rule, too slavishly obedient to the laws of grammar. The duller and the more insipid are the dramutis personue, the truer, it is argued, are they to life, and the more the public like them. If the dialogue is tame, and is only relieved from commonplace by scandalous innuendoes, what would you else? way in which society prattles in the drawing rooms of the present. It is not, you are told, the business of a novelist of society to represent people as better, or wiser, or wittier than they are. Let him aim at a mere transcript from experience, and he will have done his duty.

Since the public will have it so, and it is not the business of novelists to improve the public taste, nothing is to be gained by complaining. At the same time this inartistic realism, nerveless and invertebrate as it is, is deadly dull to all readers of any education or taste. If these fictions are occasionally dipped into by persons who are capable of enjoying novels of a superior kind, it is mainly because they are animated by a spirit of curiosity, and wish to know who of their friends are "taken off." They like to identify the prototypes of the precociously vicious young nobleman and the abandoned matron with well-known personages of the period. There is just the possibility that they may recognize the lineaments of their own character and career. The more numerous and the less pleasure. It is delightful to feel that under the guise of fiction real facts of the most authentic nature are related; that the elonements and the horsewhippings, the trials in the divorce court, and the revelations in the bankruptcy court, have actually occurred. The novel is a literary product which will always be popular; and the charm that storytelling has is as great for the old as for the young. But it may be seriously doubted whether the mischief which novels of the sort now spoken of are calculated to do can be counterbalanced by the amusement they give.

#### A Curious Smuggling Story. North British Advertiser.

There is quite an old tashioned flavor about the snuggling story which comes from St. Helier's, and reminds one of the merry days of which Captain Marryat writes in such dashing style. The officers of H. M. S. Dasher received information that on Saturday an attempt would be made to run a cargo of brandy The great and rapid extension of modern ashore. The person who gave the information described the sort of boat that would be employed in this illegal venture, and was able to afford an idea of the time when the business was likely to come off. Strict watch was kept by the gallant Dasher, and vigilance was rewarded at length by the appearance of a little craft which bore a close resemblance to the expected smuggler. Everything had been prepared with a view to this incident. A boat was manned by a number of the crew who had been told off for the purpose, and in a very few moments a hot chase after the susnected vessel was begun. Seeing this, the men in the sninggler gave way with a will, and over several miles of salt water pursuer and pursued struggled desperately. But the sailors were too good for the reprobates, who had probably weakened themselves by too hearty an indulgence in their own liquors, and at length the runaways were reached and ordered to surrender. This they did; and on investigation, surely enough, a number of casks were found lashed alongside. As a matter of course the erew of the smuggler were detained as prisoners; but the curbus part of the matter was that they did not seem to care in the least, and even appeared to be much amused at the situation. What this demeanor could possibly signify greatly perplexed the captors, but at length it occurred to them to examine the brandy. A cask was pened, and then the secret came to light. Not brandy, but salt water was in this cask, and further investigation only discovered more salt water. There is too much reason to fear that the boat concerning which informa-tion had been given was nothing better than a decoy, run for the purpose of attracting the Dasher's attention while 'the smugglers, undisturbed by the fear of discovery, conducted their netarious business in peace and security elsowhere.

#### Death of a Millionaire,

CHICAGO, December 22 .- John E. O. Wesley, a millionaire, who was obliged to take and hold some Chleago property in spite or his protest some forty years ago, and who became rich through these means, died yesterday. It is said that he owns twenty acres in the heart of the city.

We have received several kind notices on our enlargement of the GAZETTE. We may Anne style by Mr. Norman Shaw. Between add, it is only for the holidays. Kensington and Chelses the fields over which red this to issuing a supplement. add, it is only fer the holidays. We prefet

Colonel John Hay has declined to be a candidate for congress from the Cleveland

Utah is receiving more notice in the present congress than any other state or territory. If the Mormons don't go, it will not be for want of attempted legislation.

The letter of Mr. Blaine to Minister Lowell will be read with great interest. It is forcible and clear. One almost regrets that Mr. Blaine is to write no more state papers.

Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, made himself prominent yesterday by a civil service bill and a most remarkable bill on finance. They will fix his position among the cranks.

Congress is now having a flood of funding and anti-national bank bills. But they will do no injury. The country has most emphatically repudiated all such quack legislation, and now sees the wisdom of its course.

Mr. Blaine denies all the rumors about his future plans. He says he simply intends to superiority of the condition of our silk manulive in Washington this winter. But this facturers to those in France was not due to means a good deal for Blaine. It means that he will do what he can to advance his chances for the presidency. President Arthur can well afford to give him one of the first-class missions rather than have him so near.

We laugh a good deal about Mr. Tilden, but certainly he has still a wonderful hold on the democratic party. This is easy to explain. Under Mr. Tilden the party came nearer winning the presidency than at any time since 1856. This gave Mr. Tilden prestige. Montgomery Blair and several others are already beginning to targe his nomination

The Bellefonte (Pa.) Republican, though strongly protectionist, was disgusted with the New York protection convention. It was composed of a few hundred manufacturers each of whom was selfishly striving to advance his individual interests. The Republi can remarks this "was not a gratifying outgrowth of the grand principles taught by the departed Carey."

The contest in Tennessee is likely to turn on the question of paying the state debt. But it will be a different contest from the one in Virginia. There the democratic party was not sincere in its professions and was fighting for party success rather than honest payment of state debt. In Tennessee the debt paying party will make the fight one entirely of principle and will win too.

Hon. B. H. Brewster, the new attorney general, will be considered a very good appointment, so far as his personal fitness for the office is concerned. He has held a leading position at the Philadelphia bar for thirty years. He is a man of high personal being distributed more evenly. In 1860 character and a loyal republican. With the Alabama had 55,128 farms. In 1630 York Herald, Sun, Times, Tribune, World, possible exception of Frelighuysen, he will she had 185,864. South Carolina had 33,171 Journal of Commerce and Express. To conbe the most polished member of the cabinet.

Guiteau shows a great deal of shrewdness for an insane man. The skill with which he turned the point of one of the experts yesterday shows this. The witness said that Guiteau could distinguish between right and wrong. Guiteau instantly said that was not the question, but whether his free agency was not destroyed when the Delty impelled him to perform the act. He is certainly same thur in giving it, that Mr. Chaffee was deterenough to be hung.

If Mr. Plumb and his republican colleagues it would go hard with the dollar of the daddles.—[Denver News.

dollar, if Senator Bayard and his friends had | serves it. a strong majority. By the way it should be remembered that the democracy came near to nominating Bayard for president. It only tions are, it is pretty generally understood shows the absurdity of the News' attempt that he is in the field as a candidate for presimake this a party question.

The country will be pleased to learn that Mr. Blaine has been selected to deliver the shown since he went into office, during the reeulogy on Garfield before both houses of congress. His high reputation as an orator will lead the country to expect a very brilliant effort. Besides his intimate acquaintance with Garfield will enable him to pay a discriminating tribute to his character. No ton territory as states. Their admission will better selection could have been made and it ls to be hoped Blaine will accept.

We have received a copy of the Denver Tribune Almanac for 1882. It contains a large amount of valuable information and will be useful for reference. In the calendar it centains the date of a large number of historical events in Colorado's history. The civil service, favors the Pendleton bill. It is use the associated press to further his vote of the state in 1880 is given and other political information. There is also a digest are few senators, however, who will be morning of how it may be ingentously used.

Our reports all indicate great want of efficioncy on the part of the Vienna police at the recent fire. There was too much red tape. Only the authorized persons were allowed to save people. This would have been very well if the police had been active in saving life. offices is expected. This is the real strength But it seemed to think that law and order were first to be maintained, and so the doors | favor him want office. of the theatre were locked. The unfortunate were locked in and then the brave people outside who would have dared to save life were driven away. It is true the dignity of the law was preserved, but at that time there was more need of saving life.

The GAZETTE affirms that silver legislation belongs to science. The matter should be taken out of the hands of Folger, Sherman and the other financiers, and given to the Huxleys, the Tyndalls and Edisons, etc. This is the GAZETTE's argument, and we give it

for what it is worth. - [Republic. Our contemporary gives too limited a meaning to the term science, and thus represents us as saying what we expressly intended not to say. Political economy is just as much of a science as geology or physics. Our idea was that the question belonged to the science of political economy and could be most wisely sattled by its students. Mr. Huxley will do well in settling questions in biology, and Mr. Tyndall in physics, but they are not eral Hatton says there are three hundred nitted to decide a question in a science they are not familiar with.

it, when it says: "Free trade means a competition with the pauper labor of Europe. Americans do not want that."—Republican.

This is all for effect. The largest class of laborers in this contry are the farm laborers. Yet they compete with the pauper labor of Europe with success even in Europe. They do this by following the laws of nature. sugar cane in Nebraska. But they put in the best crop for the climate and soil. If our other laboring classes were employed in the same way there would be little difficulty in competing with the pauper labor in Europe. One of the favorite il-Instrations in the campaign of 1880 of the beneficent effect of protection on labor was the condition of the silk manufacturers of New York as compared with the pauper labor of Europe. But unfortunately for the industry were compared with those of France, where they enjoy protection as well as in this country. As both countries are under the same conditions so far as protection goes, it was irresistable proof that the protection. The cause must be due to something else. The cry contained in the quotation at the head of this paragraph is in the nature of demagogism and is unworthy of a thoughtful discussion of the subject.

Chris Glison, one of the oldest scouts in the government service, has reported to General Pope that there will be a general uprising of Utes, Plutes and Navajos in the spring. President Arthur should lose no time in establishing a new military department covering the threatened territory, with headquarters at Denver.—Denver News.

Why not at Durango or Gunnison City? Practically Denver is as far off as Leavenworth. It is only a day's ride difference. If the post is moved, let it be put on the border where it is needed. We don't want it to ornament nor enrich Denver, but to protect the state. If the latter is the purpose, then let it be put where the danger really is.

If Dakota is admitted as a state a part of the territory will be cut off for a new territory. It has been suggested to name this new part Garfield or Lincoln. This would be eminently proper. Except Washington Territory, no state or the name of any of our statesmen. This custom has been carried too far in the naming of new counties and towns where the names of the living have been used. But it could be well used in the instances mentioned above. Most of the states have received geographical names and a change would be advisable.

One of the most significant signs in the south is the increase in the number of farms. This shows that wealth is farms in 1860 and 93,864 in 1880. This is a trol it he must have four of the seven papers. very remarkable change in twenty years. He was reported some months ago, to have Comparisons with the returns for 1870 show obtained control of the Tribune, World and that these changes have largely taken place Journal of Commerce. With the Express he since that date. All statistics show that the would thus have a majority. This is also south is gaining rapidly in material resources.

The News has received information from a party in Washington who acknowledges he has violated the confidence of President Armined upon for postmaster general. There had a strong majority to back them in conusually speak the truth, and, secondly, that President Arthur is too sensible a man to Would it not also go hard with the silver make a confident of a man who so little de-

> Whatever Mr. Blaine's immediate intendent in 1884. Whether he is a candidate or not will depend on Mr. Arthur. If he shows mainder of his term, nothing can prevent his renomination.

> Bills have been introduced for the admission of New Mexico, Dakota and Washingdepend on what kind of a majority these territories will give. The democrats were very sorry for having passed the bill to admit Colorado. The situation will be thoroughly canvassed hereafter.

Mr. Dorman B. Laton, who has given the most intelligent study of the question of the likely to cause a warm discussion. There schemes. We have an illustration this: of the state laws pertaining to fishing, hunt- willing to openly oppose reform. They will Over a year ago the Mexican National Railonly say that Pendleton's bill is not prac-

> One feature of the discussion of Mr. Chaffee's candidacy to the cabinet by the state press is significant. Office is the pivot. If Mr. Chaffee goes in a redistribution of of his candidacy in Colorado. The men who

Keifer is the first speaker of the house Ohio has ever had. It should be a matter of congratulation that Ohio has found something then has been doing what he could to injure

The Iowa legislature has 54 farmers, 41 lawyers, 14 merchants, 7 physicians, 6 bankers, 2 editors and 1 minister. This shows the predominance of the farmer element in the state and accounts for the granger element.

Mr. Chaffee's chances don't seem to be brilliant from our Washington dispatches. They never have been. Few things could be more impossible than his appointment. Dorsey or Brady have had an equally good chance.

There must be a great many office seekers in Washington. Assistant Postmaster Genlagion for each office.

INGERSOLL.

We publish in full on our third page the very admirable article on Ingersoll which was published some time since in the Denver Tribune and has since been republished in book form. Judge Black's answer was a lamentable failure because he defended They do not raise wheat in Louisiana or things which cannot be defended and which it not necessary defend in This gave to defending Christianity. Ingersoll a advantage great which he would have made a great deal of if he had conducted his discussion respectably. Mr. Ingersoll has based his attacks on Christianity almost entirely on the acts of individuals before the great truths of Christianity were understood or taught. The doctrine of evolution applies to religion as well as to science. We would be almost as much justiforce of the illustration our laborers in this fled in judging of the character of our civilization from a protoplasm, as Mr. Ingersoll is the character Christianity from early Jewish history. Mr. Ingersoll claims to judge Christianity by its fraits. This is the most that Christianity can ask. It is the great proof of its power and truth. It is a matter of historical record how powerfully the teachings of Christ affected the lives of the early Christians. It developed in them purity of life unselfishness, temperance, thoughtfulness, gentleness, patience, endurance and all the virtues which we now think manly and great. The great revivals since, like the Puritan revival of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the Methodist revivals of the eighteenth, show the power of Christianity to bless mankind and advance civilization, a power recognized by Freeman, Green and Stubbs, the ablest and most philosophical

historians of the English-speaking people. The article which has led to this digression does not attempt to defend Christianity. It only examines Mr. Ingersoll's method and his arguments. It does this from an impartial standpoint, and we think fairly. It is not argumentative in its character, because the subject would not allow of it. It is written more in Mr. Ingersoll's own style. It plays upon the human feelings and sympathies with full as much delicacy and force. The writer has besides Mr. Ingersoll's power of epigramatic expression. It is the best answer to territory Mr. Ingersoll we have yet seen, and deserves the careful perusal of all interested in current religious discussion.

#### CONTROLLING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Considerable fear has been recently ex-

pressed that Jay Gould would obtain control of the New York associated press and use it to further his schemes. The recent purchase of the New York Express has been considered by many to have been in Gould's interest, and that it would give him the desired control. The associated press is composed of the New stoutly denied. But if it were there is no startling danger true, to be apprehended. The Cincinnati Commercial speaking of this says, Now it "would be impossible for this association to "maintain itself if it tampered with the article "in which it dealt. The value of membership value would vanish. It is mainly in market inust be reported with absolute accuracy; "talk of the "tickers." The association does "not control the Western Union Telegraph "company, but is one of its customers only; 'would it be utterly destructive of the "value of the property of the associa-"tien to manipulate news if they could "do it, they could not do it if they desired to "do so, and to brave speedy destruction for "the sake of a temporary advantage. The "association might, perhaps, commit one con-"siderable fraud, but that would be suicidal, Pacific slope. "and people are not likely to cut their own

"throat to deceive others," We thoroughly agree with the Commercial in the above, but think it does not properly way company obtained a valuable franchise from the Mexican government to construct, Mexico to Loredo. A glance at the map showed tills must be Mexico with the United States. Mr. Gould which this Mexican road could be made trib-Mexican National Railway Company and since day he had a special telegraphed from Loredo which he intended immediately to build from called souther n. Loredo to the City of Mexico. Both dispatches emanated from Gould, probably, and

The Register-Call goes down to the gist of MR. ROTHACKER'S EXAMINATION OF MR. Ife probably has no serious intention of build-first cabinet had two members each from to be seen whether this will be successful.

> control of the press may do injury. He can't schemes. These dispatches may do the Mexican National Railway Company considerable harm. But so few people are directly interested in the enterprise, that it will not be likely to be fully understood. The general impression will be that the company is not a good company to invest in, and it will hurt its stock, This will not create any general indignation for it does not hurt a company in which any section of this country has any active interest. It will only injure a few business enemies of Mr. Gould's.

#### MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL.

The following is the full text of the Sherman funding bill as amended by the senate finance committee and reported from the committee to the senate on Friday last:

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury and at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, lawful money of the United States to the amount of \$50, or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 31/2 per cent. interest, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$10,000, of such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of 3 pe centum per annum, payable either quarterly or semi-annually, at the treas-ury of the United States. Such bonds shall be payable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1887, the order of their payment to be determined by law, or, in the absence of such legislation by rules and regulations to be presented by the secretary of the treasury. The money deposited under this act shall be promptly applied solely to the redemption of the bonds of the United States bearing 314 per centum interest, and the aggregate amount of deposits made and bonds issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000,000. The amount of lawful money so received on deposit as aforesaid shall not exceed at any time the sum of \$25,000,000.

It will be noticed that this is entirely different in character from the three per cent. bill which President Hayes vetoed. That compelled all the national banks to hold their deposit to secure circulation in three per cent. bonds. It also had many other objectionable features. It was drawn apparently with the idea that it would not be a success and so extra legislation was put in to make it a success. It was forcing credit. The above bill is based on the idea that the government credit is good enough to borrow money at three per cent. and simply provides for that. The distinction is vital. Even if the credit of the government the government for coinage because nearly was good enough to borrow money at three per cent, last March under a bill like Mr. Sherman's, it could not have been borrowed under Mr. Randall's bill because the latter presupposed that the credit was not good enough for this. If the government did not think so, the people certainly would not.

#### THE CABINET AND SECTIONAL REPRE-SENTATION.

The appointment of Mr. Brewster as attorare two reasons for not believing this: First, "is very great. One hundred thousand dol- for the president to adjust the sectional reprelars offered for a partnership right would sentation of his cabinet. He has appointed "not be considered; but give the country to three members who will probably remain in "know that the association was dealing with the cabinet. They are Folger, Frelinghuysen "the people dishonestly, and this immense and Brewster. They are all from the middle states. Folger takes the place of Windom, "news that tampering would be possible, and the representative of the northwest. Fre-"that is a matter of figures and fractions that | linghuysen takes the place of Blaine, the representative from New England. Brewster "and the association has no control over the takes the place of MacVengh, the representative of Pennsylvania. This gives to the middle states more than its proper representation. There is still another representative "and the wires are free to all. Not only of the middle states—Postmaster General James-who will probably give place soon to a representative from some other section. The other members are Kirkwood and Lincoln of the northwest, and Hunt of the south. With these four appointments the president must give representation in his cabinet to New England, the south, the northwest and the If he should give one cabinet office to each

of these sections there would be just one for each. This will not satisfy the great northwest, to have only one representative, while the middle states have three. Of these four appointments it is therefore quite safe to assume that the northwest will have two. It deserves this representation because of its population, and also because of its strong republican vote: 'The great states of Ohio, Iudiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, among other lines, a line from the City of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska are the best part of the republican party and the country. the grand trunk line connecting the City of England will have one of the remaining two It is also quite safe to assume that New appointments. She has claims for this that had already turned his attention to the south- have never been ignored, and that President west and was largely investing in railroads, to Arthur cannol; and will not ignore. This leaves only on a place to be given to the Pautary. He failed to obtain an interest in the cific slope and I the south. There are many personal reas ons why President Arthur will new in the way of an office. It is to be hoped the company. The company has meanwhile after Jones is his most intimate friend and however that she will not have so long a lien | been rapidly constructing road and now has | urges it. He strongly favors Sargent. General several hundred miles in operation. Mr. Grant desires General Beale to go into the Gould obtained some sort of a concession a cabinet, and he could only go in as a reprelittle while ago to construct a parallel line sentative of the Pacific slope. If the Denver from the City of Mexico to Loredo. He News' Was hington dispatches were in the kept very quiet about it until yesterday. Yes- least reliables there would be a chance for terday he had a sensational attack Chaffee. It will be seen, therefore, that the made on the Mexican National Railway Com- pressure for a Pacific slope appointment is pany in the New York Tribune. The same great and is one of the possibilities. The south has als o strong claims for representato the New York World, stating that Gould's tion, and has never been left out of the cabiline was completed from St. Louis to that net, except during the war when either Marypoint, and also spoke of his Mexican railroad land and Kentucky had a representative It will thus be seen that President Arthur

will have considerable troub le in making up are written to help his own schemes. He does the rest of his cabinet. Hi id the attorney this skilfully by having two articles published generalship been given to Ne w England or associated press to circulate these articles. president to matisfy every sen tion. Grant's the edition seems completely successful.

selve the first or streething to

ing this line in Old Mexico, but hopes by taking away confidence in the Mexican National and one from the south. Hayes had one railway company to injure its securities, and each from the Middle states, New Engthus enable him to get a control. It remains land and the south, and four from the west. Garfield appointed one each from We have given the above to show in what New England and the south, two from the manner Mr. Gould can use the associated middle states and three from the west. The press. This is the only manner in which his latter was the best adjusted splinet from a sectional standpoint that we have had. We do injury by garbling stock reports, but by may add that the Pacific slope has by yet manipulating news so as to help his own had a representative in the cabinet, and being will be a strong reason for granting one. It is getting too large and important to be constantly ignored.

> principle. That the coinage of that metal should be left free to fit itself to the demand is a self-evident proposition. It is the proposition of President Arthur's message. Yet its adoption just now is not enthusiastically desired by the silver states. There are large amounts of coin stored in the treasury vaults. Under free coinage, these would need to be drawn out before more silver could be coined. The practical effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver. Leadville Chronicle. It is a pleasure for us to see the Chronicle discuss a question of to-day, even if it is not

Free coinage of silver is a correct general

very clearly done. If it will only bury that joke about Evarts' long sentences and the rest of that sort of a thing, it will be vastly improved. But while the above is about a live question, it is very queer. The editor of the Chromèle despises theory and we think justly for he never theorizes without making himsels ridiculous. What he means by free coinage is difficult to understand. The second sentence would seem to intimate that "free coinage" was the leaving of it free to be coined as the demand required. But this won't do. There are many more millions of sliver dollars in the vaults of Washington which the secretary of the treasury can't get into circulation, than there are in circulation. The supply is greater than the demand. Yet if we had free coinage, all the surplus silver in Europe, all the bullion in this country would be offered for coinage. The amount that will be coined under a free coinage act will depend entirely and solely on whether it pays to coin bullion into silver dollars. If the dollar is worth more than the same amount of silver in bullion, the amount will be large; if less, the amount will be comparatively nothing. How President Arthur recommended free coinage is difficult to understand. He asked that the present the author of "The Queen of Connaught. limited and not free coinage of \$2,000,000 a month be stopped. Why "under free coinage the silver in the treasury vaults must be withdrawn before more silver could be coined" is as difficult to understand as why the practical "effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver." To use editor's own the figure beautiful in theory but practically it is nonsense. If we had free coinage in this country for three months there would not be less than a \$100,000,000 in bullion presented to fifteen per cent. could be made by the operation. Still we are forced to admit that the Chronicle express as able, logical and forcible views on the silver question as it expresses on other matters in current politics.

#### LITFRARY NOTES,

The Atlantic promises an ombarrassment of riches in the way of fiction for 1882. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will publish "Poems Lyrics, and Sonnets," By Francis Bennoch, Hawthorne's valued English friend.

Harper & Bros. have just issued, in a most | John W. Forney, jr., a journalist. One of his handsome four volume edition, the "Works of | daughters is married to Mr. W. W. Weigley, and Oliver Gol ham.

"The Light of Asia," by Edwin Arnold, has been translated into Dutch. It has also been formally placed in the sacred library of the Rankoth Vihara at Pandare, Ceylon, by the chief and

council of that Buddhist monastery. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett began writing for publication on her 10th year, and first became known to the public as a writer through the Atlantic Monthly. She is now, it is said, in her 31st

The companion volume to Mr. Freeman's Hsitorical and Architectural Sketches will shortly appear. It is called Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice. The fact of Mr. Freeman's now being in this country, lecturing, will give it an added interest to the public.

Mesers. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce that, beginning with January, 1882, they will have the exclusive sale in America of the two leading British quarterlies, namely: The Qurterly Review, published by John Murry; The Edinburgh Review, published by Longmans &

S. W. Bouton has just ready "A Treatise on Wood Engraving, Historical and Practical," by William A. Chatto and John Jackson, with an additional chapter by Henry G. Bohn. This is a reprint of the last revised edition and contains 450 fine illustrations. Mr. Bouton has also issued, in two volumes, "Evenings with the Skep-

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announces as in preparation a joint translation, by Professor R. and a mind accustomed to free utterance. His B. Anderson and the author, of Frederic Winkel Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North," and a new and revised edition of | and he has a full grizzly beard, in which a hum-Professor Anderson's "Viking Tales of the

R. Worthington has just ready a handsome gift book, Studies in Modern French Art, by Edward Strahan, a prominent art critic; a series of monographs on the best French artists of the present day. It will be profusely illustrated with fac similes of original drawings, and ten engravings on India proofs by noted masters. Graceful borders and head and tail pieces add-

greatly to the beauty of its pages. G. P. Putman's Sons, in their "New Plutarch Series," have just completed the first set, i. e., the first eight volumes, which are boxed by themselves. In the second set Victor Eminanuel, Richelieu, Charlemagne, and Alexander the Great are in preparation. Their holiday book, Your Mission, by Ellen H. Gates, has long been a popular hymn in the West, and was a campmeeting song as far back as the days of Lincoln, with whom it was a great favorite. Each verse is illustrated.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. offer a remarkably attractive edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress,"called the "Elstow edition," inasmuch as the cover contains a piece of oak from the discarded timbers of Elstow Church, in which Bunyan was some time a bell-ringer. But this is not all, though the wood is 250 years old. Upon it is set a photograph from a ponell drawing made from life in 1879, which is regarded as the best likeness of Bunyan extant. Moreover, there is vacant postoffices and ten applicants in Wash- in the New York papers, and then uses the the northwest, it would have enabled the and imaginative. In conception and execution

#### PERSONAL,

.The music at Beecher's church last year co 86.70D. Patti had a \$11,000 matinee in Bostoniast 8 urday.

It will be a Chili day when the American nav gets buildozed.

Oscar Wilde has shaken the lily, and now pears carrying a fern.

The prince imperial of Japan will complete hi education in France. William J. Florence, the actor, proposes

save the stage very soon. the widow of ex-Senator Carpenter and Carpenter are visiting Washington. Mr. W.M. Hunt's "American Niagara"

a last week for \$10,000. Vanderbilt's subject outshine those of the Roman Emperors and ontain faster horses. Colonel Mosby writes from Hong Kong that American dentists are badly needed in China. Mr. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, lives in a rough

cottage near Atlanta. His health is much Mrs. General Lew Wallace will send weekly contributions from Constantinopie to a Bosto paper.

Edward A. Freeman in his lectures at Ne Haven, is pointing out that the American Con stitution is no new thing.

Judge Hiton has ordered a monument for A T. Stewart from a Boston scuiptor. It will be placed in Trinity churchyard. The New York Tribune says that Col. Forney

was impulsive and generous to a fault, and his deeds of private benevolence were many. Mrs. Howeil Benton, a daughter of Joseph

Bonaparte and a niece of the great Napoleon, is a teacher of French in Watertown, New York. An arithmetic man finds that at a recent concert Mmc. Albani was paid at the rate of twenty. six cents a note. She gets more for a slur than a

critic does. Clara Louise Kellogy paid the penitentiary and asylum at Lincoln, Neb., a visit last week and sang for the inmates. She was escorted by Governor Vance.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt goes to Europe in April next to look after the many orders he has distributed in Paris and Vienna among artists and decorative furniture people.

Colonel Daniel A. Jones, of Chicago, whose randfather, Israel Jones, was one of the original trustees of Williams college, has given \$1,000 to the Garfield professorship,

B. P. Shillaber thinks that of all the pictures that were ever made of Webster, Pope's, in the city hall at Charlestown, Mass., is the only one that does justice to the statesman.

Robert Buchanan, the poet, has lost his wife, who suffered from long and painful illness. Mrs. Buchanen was the sister of Miss Harriet Jay,

Between man and wife: "Gontran, my dear, which of my costumes do you like best to are Gontran, after a moment's reflecme put on?" tion, "Your traveling costume, my darling,"-[The Parisian. Castelar, ex-President of Spain, is only fifty

years of age. He wrote two novels before he was eighteen, which induced his relatives to club together and give him an education. This treatment saved the young man. Dr. E. A. Freeman, the historian, will visit his

son, a resident of Virginia, and will leave for England next spring. In his New Haven lecture he took the position that history is past politics and that politics are present history, The Shah, when the Tcheran was recently

lighted with gas for the first time, hada platform erected for himself in the public square that he might witness the operation. Cannon were fired and the national hymn was played.

Among the visitors to the New England haspital fair at Boston, Friday afternoon, was Mine. Patti, who gave several of her autographs to the ladies at the autograph table, and showed her interest in the enterprise by making purchases.

The late Colonel Forney leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. The sons are Lieutenant Colonel James Forney of the marines and the others are Misses Annie H. and Tillie May Forney.

A candidate for the appointment to the Bodleian librarianship, who flatters himself that he is skilled in Latin hymns, lately bored Mr. Swinburne for some time by a conversation on hymnology. The poet, with characteristic audacity, invented a line and a half of monkish Latin, and asked if his interlocutor happened to know the hymn from which they came. "Know it!" was the answer: "why, I say it over every night before going to hed!" The old duke of Wellington carried his punc-

tiliousness into every transaction. He was very desirous of purchasing a farm adjacent to his estate of Strathileldsaye, and gave his agent orders to negotiate. A few days later he was congratulated by a friend upon having obtained a bargain, as the owner of the form was in difficul-"What sort of a bargain?" usked the iron duke. "Well, the property was valued at £11,-000, but the man was glad to take £8,000." "Is that so?" asked Wellington turning to his agent, and receiving an affirmative reply, he said, quickly, "Then take the extra £3,000 to the last owner, and never speak to me of cheap land again.'

Major Poore writes of the new speaker: "Heis a good specimen of the Garfield type of western war statesmen who have worked their own way up in the world. He is of medium height, sturdily built, with a well-shaped head, and a ruddy complexion, not whisky-tinted, but the hearty glow of a genial disposition, overflowing spirits gray eyes twinkle and shine, his silvered hair is carclessly thrown back from his high forchead, ming bird might build her nest. Reared on a farm, his ideas were formed by communing with nature, rather than by poring over books, and in politics as it was in the war-he means business. Mrs. Keifer and two of their children, a boy and a girl, arrived in time to see him elected and sworn in.".

The abstracted professor in Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," now running as a serial in the Century, is said to represent Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory.

The appointment of Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, as associate justice of the United States supreme court, is one of the best that could have been made. He has been chief justice of Massachusetts for a great many years, and has won the universal respect of the bar, both because of the purity of his character and his eminent ability. As a jurist he has ranked with Shaw and Story.

Mr. S. T. Armstrong, superintendent of the Colorado and New Mexico divisions of the Western Union Telegraph company, was interviewed by the Denver News Saturday. He said that he took charge of the department in a careful and well-written sketch of the author's 1875 when 728 miles of telegraph were oplife, a brief bibliography of the "Bilgrim's Pro- erated. Since then the lines in Colorado alone have increased to 4914 miles. This is only one of the many signs of our growth and development:

and the state of the control of the state of

一个一个一个理解的。 一个一个时间的 我们的情况了,我们是是"确保的。"

#### THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY. DAILY-IN ADVANCE. Per annum.....\$10.00 | Six Months... Three Months.... 2.50 | One Month... WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE. Per annuin ...... \$2.00 | Six Months. Three Months. . . . . 50 | One Month. ADVERTISING

nates made known on application JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. Mr. Harry fles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette the Collector and collector and solicitor for the Gazette fullishing Company. All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

noon.
Advertising agouts are respectfully notified that we do dot want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETE,

#### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE was established in 1872. and is the oldest paper now published in El Paso county. It still leads in circulation in the county, showing that it still maintains its popularity. During the coming year the publisher of the GAZETTE will aim to improve the paper in every respect. An effort is now being made to obtain a regular correspondent in every section of the county, so that our county news may be fuller and more complete. THE GAZETTE now publishes more matter than any other weekly paper in the state. It contains the latest telegraphic news, correspondence from the different mining camps, discussions of the leading topics of the day, carefully selected miscellany, full state news, together with such other matter as will make our news, political, literary and social departments full and complete.

THE GAZETTE is the best advertising medium in the county, and our merchants will do well to remember this.

OLUBBING RATES. As many of our subscribers are taking papers and magazines in the east, we have arranged to give them the advantage of clubbing rates with the prominent periodicals of the country. It will be noticed that the price of these periodionls with the WEEKLY GAZETTE is but little more than the periodicals alone. This will enable many of our subscribers to send the GAZETTE to their eastern friends at slight cost. It will be as good as a weekly letter. The rates per year

1	Regular Price.
With Harper's Weekly \$4 75	\$6 00
" Magazine 4 50	8 00
	6 60
Bazar 175 " Young People 275	
" Century Magazino 4 75	8 00
*** St. Nicholas 4 00	5 0ñ
" Lippincott's Magazine 3 75	5 00
" Atlantic 475	6 00
" Scientific American 4 00	5 20
" " sup ment 5 50	7 00
" " and sup'ment 7 00	8 00
" W'kly Cincinnati Commercial 2 50	8 50
" Wkly Springfield Republican 2 75	3 60
Christian Chiman Contract The	5 00
MEGETA HOW THIR GIRDLIG O MA	4 50
	14 00 3 50
" American Agriculturist 2 50 " Magazine of American Hist'y 5 50	7 00
"Youth's Companion 2 76	3 75
" Daily New York Times 11 50	12 60
Dully How Lork Chitch 11 or	4 50
" Semi-Weekly N. Y. Times 3 15 " Weekly New York Times 2 40	3 00
" Independent 4.60	5 00
" Daily Chicago Inter-Ocean 10 50	12 00
" Weekly " 2 55	
" Daily Philadelphia Times 6 50	8 00
" Sunday Philadelphia Times 8 00	
" Weekly Philads, Times 2 75	4.00
" Daily New York World 9 50	12 00
" Weekly New York World 2 80	
" Daily New York Tribune 11 50	••••
" Semi-Weekly N. Y. Tribune. 3 50	* ****
DCIGHOU BIOHITHIS ASSESSMENT OF ON	
" Daily N. Y. Evening Post 9 60 " Semi-Weekly N.Y. Eve. Post. 4 10	
<b>2(002002)</b> 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	9 00
For further information, address	
THE WEEKLY GAZ	ETTE.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. F. E. Little, of Messrs. Burd & Little, glue manufacturers of St. Louis, was in the city yesterday.

The Horticultural society meets to-night at Bentley & Hogue's real estate office. A full attendance is desired.

Mr. E. J. Smith, of Florissant, who has been in the city during the greater part of the week, returned to his home yesterday.

Mr. E. W. Warfield, superintendent of the seventh division of the railway mail service, is in the city on a visit to Postmaster Price.

The Morley property on Cascade avenue, be sold at sheriff's sale this afternoon at two o'clock, in front of the county court house.

The Rev. R. T. Cross has been in the city for several days on business connected with the Congregational News. He reports that his work in West Denver is in a prosperous

Mr. James Duncan will leave on Monday for his old home in Pittsburg, expecting to remain about three months. During his absence his business will be attended to by

Messrs. Hundley & Low received several fine cutters yesterday from the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. C. B. Hitchcock & Co., Courtland, New York, and are fully prepared for the next snow storm.

The Mexican who was arrested on Thursday by Officer Joe Tell was fined five dollars and costs by Police Magistrate Pixley yesterday. He seemed very penitent and declared that he would never do so again.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin company went from here to Pueblo yesterday morning, where they play a two nights' engagement, after the completion of which they will go to Salt Lake City and thence to the Pacific slope.

Mr. W. A. C. Camplin, in his Colorado Headlight, issued yesterday from the GAZETTE office, thus describes a view of Pike's Peak: "A view of Pike's Peak, whose heary-headed summit covered with eternal snow, seems to rise pre-eminently into the very clouds of heaven, and whose sunny slopes are covered with evergreen pines, produce a scene never to be forgotten. While at eventide the golden | yesterday for the purpose of preparing for rays of a setting sun, mingled with the bil- the appearance of his company here on Monlowy bronze of azure skies kiss above the "Royal Dome" in the dazzling rays of the Pacific slope and sink beneath in a sea of un- company. The appearance of the Troubadours speakable glory." Mr. C. is one of the finest here on a holiday will insure them two good shipped east this year from Wyoming, Coloyoung writers in the state.

From Sunday's Datty.

Rice's Fun on the Bristol company will play in Colorado Springs on January 18th.

Mr. J. McCormick has succeeded Mr. J. H. Bennett as car accountant of the Denver and Rio Grande.

After the first of January Mr. Abe Roberts will enlarge the Weekly Mountaineer to an eight-page paper.

Singurd's Stolen Kisses Combination will play a two nights' engagement here, beginning on January 13.

Miss Phosa McAllister has telegraphed for dates at the opera house on March seventeenth and eighteenth.

We understand that the Anthony & Ellis Uncle Tom's Cabin company will, after playng a brief engagement in Utah, return and again traverse the Colorado circuit:

The Katharine Rogers combination has been booked for dates at the opera house on January 5th, 6th and 7th. Among other plays rendered by this company is "Clarice, or All for Love."

The new city jail in the basement of the engine house has been completed, and it is no louger necessary for our officers to take city prisoners to the county jail. Janitor Clark will have control of the new lockup.

Major W. H. Macomber came in on last night's train from Chicago, where he has been for some time. The major represents several Chicago capitalists in their mining in terests in the San Juan country.

Messrs, Giddings & Stillman have two of the handsomest trimmed show windows that we have seen in some time. One is trimmed with brocades, satins, silks and surahs, and the other with fancy laces and a beautiful variety of costly and elegant neckwear. Mr. J. W. Floyd did the trimming and he is to be commended for the taste displayed.

Mr. L. K. Oldroyd has sold his photograph gallery to Mr. C. H. Clark, of Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Oldroyd recommends his successor as a thorough and competent photographer. Mr. Oldroyd has not as yet settled definitely what he will do, although it is not at all probable that he will leave Colorado Springs, as he has resided here eleven years and is one of the bar-

Sergeant J. T. O'Keeffe left yesterday for Washington, accompanied by his wife. He has received his dismissal from the service and is ordered to report at Chicago for discharge. Sergeant O'Keeffe has been one of the most active and earnest workers that has ever had charge of the Pike's Peak station and in his departure the signal service loses a valuable officer. He contemplates embarking in private business.

#### D. & R. G. Esrnings.

Auditor E. E. Murphy, of the Denver and Rio Grande, thus approximates the earnings of the entire line for the second week of December from the eighth to the fourteenth inclusive:

S 86,737,62

R'y and construction 4,303.34 Government 558.50	
Total freight	91,599,88
Ordinary       \$20,000.70         U. S. troops       872.15         Expresses       4,801.32         U. S. mails       1,381.37         Additional mail       19,793.37	
Total passenger Miscellancous	\$53,449.00 100.00
Total.  Earnings same week, 1880  Miles operated 1881	\$145,148.36 \$88,601.33

From Tuesday's Daily.

Saturday afternoon two men, by the name of Pullen and Wilcox, hired a team of Mr. Turner, the proprietor of the livery barn in the rear of the National hotel on Cucharas street. The same evening Mr. Ed. Frost, while on his way to his home across the Monument, found the team standing near the Huerfano street bridge, with remnants of a demolished buggy attached to them. The leg between Cucharas and Vermijo streets, will of one of the horses was broken and the other was in an exhausted condition. It was afterwards found necessary to kill the injured horse. Mr. Turner estimates his damages at

> Messrs. Ferris & Jones the Pike's Peak dry goods firm are this year making a specialty of he finest kind of holiday goods. Mr. Ferris ersonally visited the eastern markets and selected a stock which he thought would please the Colorado Springs people. They have the largest assortment of Japanese goods and East India brassware ever exhibited in Colorado, as well as a complete set of Prang's Christmas cards. They also have other goods in endless varieties, and those in search of holiday presents should give them a call.

Mr. Irving Howbert' returned from his eastern visit on Saturday night. He left again near Tejon, will be completed about February Sunday morning for Denver to make arrange- first, and will be one of the finest structures ments for further proceedings in the Robert in the city. On the second floor will be E. Lee suit. He announces his intention of several office rooms furnished with gas, appealing the case to the United States | water, and every convenience. They will be supreme court, and there is but little doubt for rent. Captain DeCoursey has the plan of that the higher court will reverse the decision the premises which he will be glad to show recently rendered by Judge McCrary.

Mr. Charles Craig, the artist, has just completed a handsome life-size painting in oil of the two little children (a boy and a girl), recently lost by J. H. Ristine. The picture is one of Mr. Craig's best efforts, and it is now on exhibition at Sagendorf & Co.'s store. Mr. | ico. Craig as an artist is gaining an excellent reputation, and his pictures are favorably spoken of by everyone who sees them.

Mr. Charles J. Crouse, business manager of the Salsbury Troubadours, visited the city day, December 26. Mr. Crouse is an excellent gentleman and represents an excellent

Marketine ( ) And Astach Sach for Interests and the grade of

### DEDICATION SERVICES

Religious Ceremonies at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday.

Description of the Edifice--Most Complete in the City.

The new Methodist church, on the corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, was formally dedicated on Sunday. The programme as published in the GAZETTE on Sunday morning was so changed as to bring part of the dedicatory services in the evening instead of the morning. Long before the time for opening the services the church began to fil GOVERNOR FOSTER INTERVIEWED. up, and it was necessary to use the class room in the rear of the main audience room for those who could not procure scats in the body. of the church. The seating capacity of the edifice was tested to its fullest extent, and many who could not be provided with seats returned to their homes.

The principal feature of the morning service was the' sermon delivered by the Rev. Earl Cranston, presiding elder of the district, from the second verse of the 50th Psalm. At the conclusion of the sermon an appeal was made on the part of the pastor Rev. W. L. Slutz and the building committee for subscriptions toward the liquidation of the remainder of the debt incurred in the construction of this church. Thirty-eight hundred was the amount asked for and the subscriptions received at both the morning and evening services amounted to \$4,000 or \$200 more than the appeal called for.

In the evening Dr. David H. Moore, chancellor of the Denver University, preached a sermon after which the dedicatory services propentook place in which the Rev. Earl Cranston, Rev. W. L. Slutz and others took part. The new church is by far the largest and most complete church edifice in the city, and including the grounds and the two cottages in the rear cost about \$19,000. Of this amount all has been paid or subscribed excepting a loan of \$2,500 granted by the Church Extension society of the M. E. church. This loan is payable in annual installments of \$500 and draws but six per cent. interest.

The furniture of the interior is neat and substantial, the pews being of black walnut and ash, and the pulpit furniture of black walnut upholstered in marcon plush. Both the main audience room and the class room are carpeted throughout, these carpets having been furnished by the ladies' society of the church. As for the heating and ventilating properties they are very complete. Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, is to be commended for the completeness of the plans and for the efforts he has put forth to carry them into effect. The building is now entirely completed with the exception of the tower.

No efforts were made to decorate the interior of the church for the opening services, although some handsome flowers were furnished for the pulpit by Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Chambers.

Rumors again gained circulation yesterday that Postmaster General James had rescinded the order for the removal of the postofilee.

Mr. K. G. Cooper, the general manager of the Denver Republican, was in the city on Sunday. He returned to Denver on the evening train.

David Ramsey, the first occupant of the David Ramsey, the first occupant of the old date and had reference to new city jail, was yesterday charged with the Fenion organization of 1867. The drunkenness and fined five dollars by Magistrate Pixley.

Charley Toliver, who has been confined in the county jail for several days on account of his not being able to furnish bail for his appearance at the next term of the district court, was yesterday released, the necessary bail having been furnished.

Invitations are out for the Hook and Ladder company's annual ball at Court House hali, on Monday night December 26th. The annual balls given by this company have always been very successful and enjoyable affairs, and efforts will be made to make this one fully as popular as the others.

The Colorado Springs Company in the suit against Joseph Reef, in the district court at Pueblo on Saturday for the recovery of the Craigue property, under the liquor clause, secured a decision in their favor, and the court issued an order reverting the property back to the original owners.

Officers Tell and Dana were called upon yesterday to convey a belligerent drunken man to jail. He showed fight and protested seriously against going. The officers placed him in an empty wagon and while one held him down the other pulled the wagon and in this way they managed to get him to the

The Strettell block, on Pike's Peak avenue to parties desiring to secure first class apartments in a very desirable location.

#### OUT WEST.

The Blue Canon Drill is the name of a new paper published at Mineral City, New Mex-

At the late municipal election, Longmont voted to bond the town for \$60,000 to put in new water works.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company is purchasing large quantities of land in Denver and vicinity.

Denver is to have a "Black Maria," and is evidently not going to be behind any other

Over 320,000 head of cattle have been rado, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and Texas.

metropolitan city in the country.

The San Juan Prospector is authority for the statement that the Denver and Rio Grande company will build a \$300,000 hotel at Wagon

Wheel gap next season. The bee-keepers' convention, which has been in session at Denver, has adjourned. The next annual meeting will be held on the second Thursday in December, 1882.

President E. E. Edwards, of the agricultural college, will read a paper on agricultural education before the agricultural, convention that is to meet at Washington next month.

The track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has been fenced from the Colorado line to Dodge City. This road has paid \$40,-000 this year on claims for stock killed, and the fence will effectually cut off this item of

#### He Tells About Blaine and Arthur

NEW YORK, December 19.—Governor Foster, of Ohlo, whom the political wiseacres claim is on the Blaine ticket for the campaign of 1884, held an impromptu levee in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel this

"Are the knowing ones right this time in regard to your reported alliance with Mr. Blaine, governor?" inquired a reporter.

"There is not a word of truth in it," plied the distinguished Ohlosh, "As far as Mr. Biame is concerned, I believe he is not a presidential candidate, at least I judge so from the fact that when I last saw him in Cleveland he Isaid he was 'discharged, cured'; or, in other words, he was satisfied with his experience."

"It is said you were highly pleased over your recent friendly reception by President Arthur, and that you believed his administration will redound to the good of the country and to the republican party?"

"Yes; I was much gratified over my interview with the president and regard him as an able and honest man; and, furthermore, I believe his administration will not be characterized by any act that will antagonize the republican party."

#### More Nihilists Arrested.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Herald's cable from St. Petersburg says the police made a descent on a house in Makovri street, behind General Ignatieff's residence, and arrested eight persons who offered vigorous restance. The police seized a large quantity small bombs, some of which were skill sistance. fully concealed in oranges. Among the papers selzed was a letter recently arrived rom London blaming the nihilists for their inactivity and calling upon them to act without delay. The letter is attributed to Prince Krapotkine.

This affair seems to have relation to that which provoked the arrest of several other persons some days ago. These persons had me then, as he has done on three other occaordered two officer's uniforms with crosses of the order of St. George. would have given them access to the palace of Gatschina on the ninth inst., the fete day of the saint. On the proposition of Pobedonost zeif, president of the sucred synud, the private and secret council is about to be reestab lished. This species of court of the inquisi tion was created in the time of Emperor archives for elements to serve for a restitu-

#### Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, December 19.—A quantity of arms and ammunition were discovered early this morning in a house on Brabagon street. Four persons were arrested. The articles selzed comprised eight hand grenades, two parcels of dynamite, each parcel being in a case resem-bling a box of rifle cartridges but larger, twenty-six Enfield breech loading rifles, five thousand rifle cartridges, five hundred revolver cartridges and twenty-eight pounds of gunpowder with a list of the names of officers belonging to the same organization. Two brothers named Whelan and Warramed Ryan are arrested. Whelan kept a store. The accused were arrested on private information. The documents seized were of an with the Bradford affair, for which Toby was arrested. The papers found at the time im-

The constabulary barracks at Croboy, near Hill of Down, Meath, were maliciously burned to the ground. The occupants were asleep at the time and barely escaped with their lives. Shots were fired into the house of Mason, employed by Magistrate Galbraith, at Cappard. Five persons were arrested in connection with the affair.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the Irish constabulary at no movement of the government in recruiting their forces from the militia and soldiers whose terms of ser-vice expired. So strong is the feeling that the men will refuse duty with new recruits and a general strike is apprehended. Owing to the disturbed state of Ireland, Lords Don-oughmore and Inchiquin will quit their resi-

#### Police Shooting Police.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Policeman Thomas J. Norton was shot and fatally wounded to-night while patrolling 1t was said he had been shot by Policeman Bernard Fitzpatrick. The trouble as far as ascertained arose from Officer Norton tapping at the door of a beer saloon where Fitzpatrick was in citizen's dress, and in company with a dissolute woman was raising a disturbance. Fitz-patrick told Officer Norton he was a policeman, and the latter demanded he should prove it by showing his shield. This he refused, and when he was threatened with arrest pulled a revolver and inflicted a fatal wound. At 1 o'clock he had not been arrested, though the officers are in search of

#### Will Not be Blackmailed.

LONDON, December 19.—The Countess of Crawford announced that she had determined not to offer a reward for the restoration of the body of her husband, the earl, in order not to create a precedent and encourage repetitions of such outrages. She has requested her son to do the same.

Not Separated in Death.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Last Friday Mrs. Mulvina Majar and her infant child died within a few hours of each other. Her husband, Thomas Major, remarked: "I will be buried with them;" and although closely watched by his brother, he escaped long enough to buy some poison which he took Saturday night, and died in great agony yes-

Mrs. Lincoln's Eyes.

CHICAGO, December 19.—The Inter-Ocean's New York special says: That Mrs. Lincoln has lost the use of her eyes is untrue. Dr. Lewis, who has been her physician since her return from Europe a year ago, told a reporter that her eyes had been growing sensibly weaker for some time past, and that he had determined to call in as consulting physi-cian the occulist, Dr. C. B. Agnew, and Herman Knapp; that she had been accustomed to sitting in a dark room for some time and hav-ing her letters written recently by an attendant has doubtless led to this statement.

#### GUITEAU'S ADDRESS.

In Which He Reviews the Progress of the Trial,

And as Usual Connects Himself With the Deity.

His Estimation of the Counsel, the Judge and the Jury.

NEW YORK, December 18.-Washington dispatches give the following written statement from Guiteau to the press: "I am requested to review my trial and give my opinion of the men who are doing it. In general I am well pleased with the trial, especially the court and jury. Judge Cox I consider just the man for this case. He is able, conscientious and . areful, and is disposed to give wide latitude to all parties. I think he believes in my idea of inspiration, as he is a high-toned church man, and therefore is disposed to do absolute justice to the Delty and myself. Without the Deity's pressure the president never would have been removed. This pressure destroyed my free agency.

as a highwayman compels a man to give him money. After placing a pistol at his victim's head the victim may know it is absolutely wrong for him to give money that his wife and children need; but how can he help it, with the pistol at his head? This irresistible pressure to remove the president was upon me for thirty days, and it never left me when awake. It haunted me night and day. At last an opportunity, came, and I shot him in the Baltimore & Potomac depot. I would not do it again for a million dollars. Only a miracle saved me from being shot or hung kill you for this." then and there. It was the most insane and foolhardy act possible, and no one in his right mind could have done it; but the pressure on me was so enormous that I would have done

The Deity compelled me to do the act, just

t if I had died the next moment. I had no power to prevent it. The president was surrounded by his cabinet and personal friends, and 200 or 300 people were in the depot. No one but a mad man would think of assaulting him under such circumstances. If I had not been instantly hurrled away by the police I would have been shot or me then, as he has done on three other occusions since July 2d, when I have been assaulted. The gradual way the Deity removed the president is a confirmation of my original inspiration. I am well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of this case thus far, and have no doubt but He will continue to father the act to the end, and that the public will, sooner or later, see the special providence in the act.

I have an unusually bright jury and I wish them to pass on my case. I judge they are honest, conscientious and careful. They listen with the greatest interest to the testimony and addresses, and no doubt they will law, and I presume the high-toned conscientious press of the nation will acquiesce in their verdict.

Mr. Corkhill has introduced certain witness who are guilty of rank perjury. Some of them have known nothing for years and care nothing about it. The perjury has been so manifest and wicked that it has excited my is supposed to be a high-toned lawyer and plicate a number of persons on both sides of the channel. No doubt it is associated with knew years ago when I practiced law in New York. I do not admire his style. He is too venomous in examination. He is supposed to be a good lawyer.

The defense has been unfortunate in having insufficient counsel. Mr. Scoville has done well, considering his inexperience in criminal matters. He and I differ as to the conduct of the case. He lays too much stress on heredi-tary insanity. It is not the shape of one's head or hang of the tongue, but the spirit that takes possession of one, that makes them sane or insane. The science of spiritology is more important than craniology, although craniology may have an important bearing on it. Mr. Scoville nurses his fool theory as tenderly as a mother would her infant. I expected two or three first class lawyers on the case, but we have been forced to go on with-

In the interest of truth and justice, I have to do a great deal of talking myself, but some people think my points are well made. I with his dealings with me since he inspired me to attempt the president's removal. Had I been a marksman he would have gone at once, but it is far better in every way that the Delty let him go as he because it gave the Deity an opportunity to confirm the act. It also prepared the public better. He is high-toned, conservative, and after life. keeps his secrets. I have been especially pleased with his conciliatory spirit and wis-dom toward the opposition. It is exactly what I wished him to do, viz; Unite the what I wished him factions of the republican party to the end that the nation may be happy and prosper-

#### A SERIOUS CHARGE

Who Says He Stole a Large Amount of Money.

Philadelphia, December 19.—A special

to the Press of a half column interview between a staff correspondent and General Joe Johnston, in the course of which he charged Jeff Davis with stealing a large amount of money. He desired it to be distributed among the soldiers as they had received no pay for months, and so wrote Mr. Davis after he fled from Richmond to Charlotte, but Mr. Davis paid no attention to his suggestion. In answer to questions as to what he knew about the final use to which the money was put. General Johnston is quoted as saying: "It with the faculty, and is now one of the followed or preceded the head of the civil answer to questions as to what he knew about followed or preceded the head of the civil government of the confederacy to the south, about the time Davis went in that direction." | back in five minutes."

"Have you- my idea of the amount of specie Davis carried south?"

Colonel Paul, an eminent artillery officer of he confederate army and now a prominent lawyer of Richmond, and a man of high character, told me he inspected the specie be its removal from Richmond, and after it had been loaded ready for transportation. He said there was a car load of it. As he only saw it boxed ready for shipment he could give no information as to the amount in dollays, and cents. General Beaureguard, however, was in immediate command at Greensboro while Davis was there and had an opportunity of knowing more accurately the amount of money with the president than most any one except his immediate political president had \$25,000,000 in specie at Greensboro. I have no doubt his estimate was within bounds. After Davis left Charlotte and moved south a confederate officer told me that while standing near a bridge crossing a small creek a man rode up and inspected it. He said he was in charge of the resident's innner and wanted to see if the bridge was safe or not. The man in charge told the officer he had twenty wagon loads of specie in the train. This would be in perfect harmony with Col. Paul's statement that there was a car load when it left Richmond and with Gen. Beauregard's that there was

What became of the money left?

\$25,000,000 at Greensboro.

That I am unable to say. Davis has never given a satisfactory account to my knowledge; and what is strange to me the southern people have never told him to account for it.

THE GREATEST OF DUELISTS.

### The Sharpest Antagonist M. Paul de Cassagnac Ever Had.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of La

Pays, and who is undoubtedly the most cele-brated duelist living, has had sixteen encounters on the field of honor, and has been wounded, slightly, three times. He is said to have killed two of his antagonists. Now and then Cassagnac "swears off," promising never to fight again, but the resolution, like some other plausible pledges, is easily broken. When Du Faure insulted him the chamber of deputies in 1878, Cassagnac said savagely: "If I hadn't promised not to go out again I'd Cassagnae met his worst enemy, M. Adrien de Montebello, yesterday, November 26. There had been for some time a bitter grudge between the two, which was aggravated by M. de Montebello's attempt during the elections to wrest the constituency of Mariadne, originally represented by M. Granier de Cassagnac, from his son. The contest was keen, but the Bonapartist triumplied nevertheless. For some weeks there seems to have been a sort of truce, but M. Paul de Cassagnac took offense at M. de Montebello congratulating M. Clemenceau on fils attack on the government, on his attack on the government, and on the following day the Paps appeared with a furious article against M. Leon Say's chief secretary from its impetuous editor's own pen. The insult was too gross to be passed over, and M. Adrien de Montebello accordingly at once dispatched two of his friends, the Vicomte de St. Pierre, senator, and M. Casimir Perler, deputy, to M. Paul de Cassagnue for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a hostile encounter. These gentlemen were promptly joined by M. George Brame, deputy, and Commandant Blanc, acting for M. de Cassagnac, and it was settled that the duel should take place on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 at M. Buloz's estate, at Epinay sur Seine. Punctual to the minute, principals and seconds appeared at the trysting place yesterday, but it was soon perceived that the ground selected would not suit, and an hour was spent in scarch of a give this case their most solemn attention, and dispose of it according to the facts and the answered every requirement, and the adversary and I presume the high-toned consciens aries were soon face with each other. It was a battle of giants. M. de Cassagnac is a big, heavy man, rather over than under six feet in height, but he is small in comparison to M. de Montebello, who actually towers above him, though of a spare build. Both are very strong and admirable fencers, but the Bonapartist proved blusself language. I shall also show their iniquity the rebuttal to my testimony and that of others. I have denounced the district attorney for the mean, deceitful way he has conducted the the breast. The doctor examined the place, prosecution. My opinion of him is well known but found no wound, and the combat was and I decline to notice him here. Mr. Davidge continued. It was at the fifth pass that M. is supposed to be a high-toned lawyer and a de Montebello was wounded in the right arm, fine gentleman, and I am well pleased with his connection in the case. Judge Porter I very bone. He dropped his sword, and M. de Cassagnac, turning to his seconds, remarked that he thought it was all over, as he felt that he had struck home. His prediction proved correct, the doctor refusing to allow the com-bat to be continued. M. de Cassagnac declared that he had never had such trouble with an adversary before.

#### As Daring as His Name-Sake.

From the Paterson, N. J., Press. Napoleon Bonaparte Barney, a machinist employed in the Rogers Locomotive works at Paterson, was divorced from his wife and she went to her former home near Utica. Mr. Barney, who is about sixty, married a Miss Sutton, sixteen years of age. They had one child. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Barney's grown-up son by his first wife, named Willard Barney, came to Paterson from Utica and fell in love with his step-mother. Barney the first came to Patterson and met her former husband. He was surprised to people think my points are well made. I find himself glad to see her. A family counhave no egotism, and only talk because the cil was held the result of which has just come truth requires it. I am on trial for truth, for justice, for vindication. I have no fears for this world or the next. The Deity always has taken care of me, and I am well satisfied the first wife. At the same time his son married his father's second wife and be. came his step-brother's step-father.

#### Bob Toombs' Brass Band.

I suppose every one connected in any way with the University of Georgia has heard of the famous oak in front of the chapel, and in for the change. I am highly pleased with connection with it I will relate an anecdote of General Arthur. He has done splendidly in his new position. No one could have done ble nature, which so characterized him in his connection with it I will relate an anecdote of ble nature, which so characterized him in his

Toombs had been attending college two years, and was within a week of graduating, when, in a difficulty, he stabbed one of the students, inflicting a serious, but not fatal, wound. For this act he was expelled by the faculty, who soon after were petitioned by the graduating class to allow him to graduate with them, as he had so nearly completed his course, and had also been given a speaker's place. Toombs himself petitioned them, but Against Jeff Davis by General Joe Johnston, ted, but on commencement day, when the chapel was crowded with visitors, and the seniors vehemently orating preparatory to re-ceiving their diplomas, he stationed a brass band under the spreading limbs of the oak, whose music succeeded in bringing scores of town people who were not then in the chapel, and also of clearing it of nearly of all its

auditors. Then, in as cool a manner as possible, he placed himself in a chair and made an oration, such, it is said, as was never spoken by a student here before or since. He never received his diploma, though after his celebrated Boston speech it was sent him, but was returned with the answer: "D-n the diploma; when It would have been an honor to me I was re-

A sign of indigestion-"Gone to dinner; be

From Wednesday's Daily.

The recently elected officers of the Pike's Peak commandery were installed on Monday

Mr. W. II. Converse has disposed of his basiness and will leave for Newton, Kansas, to-day which place he has settled on as his

The property known as the Butte tract, lying between Colorado City and Manitou, and consisting of 320 acres, was yesterday sold by Captain DeCoursey to Messrs. Quimby and

Mr. Weir has received no instructions from the postoffice department to discontinue work on the new postoffice building, and with the progress that is now being made in its erection it will be completed in ample time to comply with the letter of the contract."

The Alvin Joslin company arrived from the south on the Durango express yesterday morning. They came from California on the Southern Pacific route. They report that business on the southern line is very poor and do not recommend combinations to travel that way in going to and from California. The towns on the road are few and far between and the houses small and without convehiences.

#### UNCLE ALVIN.

#### Obarles L. Davis Draws a Good House and Gives a Pleasing Performance.

The attendance at the opera house last night to witness the production of "Alvin Joslin" by Charles L. Davis and his excellent company, was better than the average. It has been frequently stated in print that Davis depended almost entirely for his audiences on the extravagant paper which he circulated. This may be true to a certain extent, but there is nevertheless numerous attractive qualities in the play of Alvin Joslin and in the title character as personated by Charles L. Davis. Mr. Davis is himself the author of the play, and one cannot help but notice that in its general construction an effort has been made to pattern after the play of Joshua Whitcomb, which has been made so famous by Denman Thompson.

The author has succeeded very well in producing a play that will amuse the majority of theatre goers, but it can in no way be favorably compared with Joshua Whitcomb. while the character of Alvin Joslin cannot be classed as a legitimate representation of the New England farmer. As we said before, i pleases the masses, and although it may be defective in many respects it is looked upon by the public and considered by critics to be a successful play.

Davis advertises to give 180 laughs in 180 minutes, and he certainly made good his guarantee last night, for from beginning to end the audience was kept in a continual uproar. He of course is the life of the play, and without him it would have no amusing features. For years he has studied and acted the character, and there is a noticeable improvement in him since his appearance here

Take it all in all he has good support, although some of the minor parts might be more carefully presented.

Bob Ford, the New York confidence man, was taken by W. M. Dill, who does not appear to have a full conception of his part in some instances, while in others he does exceeding-

Harry C. Stone as Theophilus Oglesby Dorls has little to say, but his make up is excruciating and his acting very amusing.

The leading lady character, that of Clorinda Josiin, was personated by Miss Addie Eaton. There is abundance of room for improvement in this part, and it was more acceptably presented on the occasion of Alvin Joslin's former appearance here.

Alvin Joslin seems to have numerous admirers in Colorado Springs, and can always rely on good houses.

#### COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Literary Exercises of the Term. There was but a small audience at the college last evening to listen to the closing literary exercises of the term.

The first thing on the programme was an essay by Miss Ellen Gateley, on "What and How Shall we Read," She began by speaking of the value of books, and gave examples illustrating their powerful and molding influence. The difficulties in selecting reading were referred to. There is more value in reading well a little than in carelessly reading a great deal. The Bible contains every kind of literature. There is some fiction that should be read and some that should not. One should read such books as are in the line of his profession or business. Read with attention. It is well when reading to take notice. Different authors should be read on the same subject. The object of reading is to obtain knowlege for this world and the next. There should be system in reading history.

There is pleasure in thinking of the future opportunity for continued mental development. It is this thought which gives such a momentous interest to the question.

Mr. F. L. Cooper read an essay entitled "Our Mother Tongue," giving a sketch of the history of the English language and closing with an appeal for the thorough study of

English in our schools high and low. Mr. Levi D. Ratliffe treated "The Encroachment of Corporate Monopolies upon Public Rights." The gentleman thinks there is great danger from this source, especially from railroads in which at present there is an investment of five hundred million dollars. Restrictive legislation is not tolerated, by the rallroads. So great are the re- varication or in the words of the poet the turns from railroads that every year normal condition of affairs is: there is an addition to the capitalization. In fifteen years Jay Gould and company have accumulated seventy-five millions of dollars; in twenty years the Vanderblits a hundred millions; and in a short time a California combination, originally investing twelve and stience. a half thousand dollars, baye accumulated a hundred and eighty-six millions.

nopolies. But still it grows, not only making enormous gains, but obtaining legislative power and power in the courts. Unless things are changed, our free institutions will be subverted. Recent statements of Senator Davis, ex-Secretary Windom and Judge Black were cited in evidence, as was the remarkable testimony given a few years ago by Jay Gould in regard to Erie affairs. The government which the corporations will ultimately seek to control will be the general government.

There was a song by Miss Bertha L. Smith with plano accompaniment by Professor Marden's daughter, Miss Jennie.

Miss Lizzie S. Neal read an essay on "The Beneficence of Law." After speaking of optimists and pessimists and the things which lead one to be a pessimist, she advocated the doctrine that all in all law is bene-Law is God. As one studies he believes more and more in the beneficence of law. The pure air he breathes reminds him how law him. The grass reminds him of the law by which coal has been stored away in the earth. But law appears best in the higher nature of man, the emotional nature. Man, however physically or mentally developed, would not be fitted for enjoyment without his emotional nature. It is better per cent. or more: that man should look for the dawn of a better life, even if he be disappointed.

After an invitation from Professor Marden to be present at to-day's oral examinations, Mr. F. W. Tuckerman considered "Labor and Capital." He defined these terms and mainthat there tained is no C011between true interests of labor and capital. He explained somewhat in detail the causes which lead laborers to be envious of capitalists and capitalists to be unfair towards laborers, and claimed that in a contest capital has the advantage.

As to contests, it will not always be so The world is growing better. Labor and capital will be at peace. The remedy lies in public sentiment. Without education there can be no harmony. Next to the law of the gospel is the law of political economy.

Oral examinations will be held at the college to-day. The devotional exercises will be held at half past eight as usual, after which there will be examinations according to the following programme:

	8.45.	Zoology Jones Latin LessonsPr	Professor Stone
i	9.00.	Jones' Latin Lessons Pr	rofessor Sheldon
1	11.2.1	Algebra	Professor Lond
ľ	9.45.	Mental Science Pr	rofessor Mardon
		Physiologry	Professor Ruma
	10 40.	Recess	
i	11,00.	Geology	Professor Stone
ı	11 30.	English Literature	Professor Bump
ľ	11 55.	Physics	Professor Loud
İ	2.10.	Geology English Literature. Physics Political Science Pi	rofessor Murden
ĺ	The	e public is invited to atter	nd.
1		_	

From Thursday's Daily.

#### Contributed. Landing of the Pilgrims.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago today the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. "What sought they thus afar?

Bright jewels of the mine; The wealth of seas, the spoils of war,

They sought a faith's pure shrine." They found it, too, and the pure faith of those Pilgrims is strong in the hearts of all true patriots to-day. The stern and rockbound coast is no fallacy. The writer has stood on Plymouth Rock, wandered over Clark's Island (the first landing place), fished off Gurnet lighthouse, bathed in the cold waters of Plymouth harbor, occupied the chair of Governor Winthrop, which came over in the Mayflower, handled the sword of Miles Standish, said to be of Damascus steel and made B. C., studied the history of their trials and tribulations, which were enough to make the stoutest heart quall, and he is satisfied that the Pilgrims are patriots, faithful to God and faithful to their country.

#### O'KEEFFE'S, FAREWELL.

Account of the Reception Tendered to Him in the Opera House,

Mr. Stanley Wood contributes to yesterday's Denver News the following account of Sergeant O'Keeffe's departure and the reception tendered him by our citizens:

Sergeant O'Keeffe, the well-known prevaricator of Pike's Peak, has been transferred to another signal station, and yesterday yielded his position to a successor. His friends in this city, under the leadership of the newspaper men, resolved to give the sergeant a farewell banquet, and accordingly the opera house was secured and the banquet took place there last evening. At exactly 8 o'clock p. in. the invited guests sat down to four generously provided tables, which were ar-ranged in the form of a parallelogram in the body of the house, the orchestra chairs' being covered with a temporary floor. The parquette circle, the balcony and the gallery of the theatre were crowded with spectators who had been attracted there to listen to the speeches and toasts of the evening, and who testified their enjoyment and appreciation by

frequent bursts of applause. Lieutenant H. P. Scott, city editor of the GAZETTE, presided, while Alderman Charles Walker acted as chaplain. After the dinner had been discussed the tables were cleared and decanters, generously supplied with water from the various mineral springs of Manitou (this is a temperance town), were brought out. The president arose, and with his goblet filled to the brim with Iron Ute water, proposed the following toast:

"O'Keeffe, one of the greatest prevaricators, equalled by few, excelled by none. True to ils record may his life be a romance and in his final resting place may he lie easy."

Apropos to this toast Lieutenant Scott said: The rosy realms of romance are as real to O'Reeffe as the stern and sterile steppes of truth are to me. The golden glow which gilds the granite summit of the peak is but the type of that glamour which surrounds it hrough the mendacious genius of O'Keeffe. This aureole envelopes the mountain and some of O'Keeife's legends—are more stupendous than the peak itself. In the words of another 'the microcosm is lost in the macrocosm and the segregation is swept along in the boundless choral aggregation.' (Tremendous applause from the gallery). Triumphant tergiversation is productive of more deep

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,

"Gentlemen, here's lookin' at you." The toast was drunk amid thunders of applause, but when Sergeant O'Keaffe arose to reply there was an instantaneous and absolute

·维尔亚斯斯尔斯尔 (· 藤子 / 静文 / 春花 / 篇 When the applause which followed his this new west.

We cannot conceive of the power of mo-opolies. But still it grows, not only making promous gains, but obtaining legislative that the alderman would read an original poem composed for the occasion. A sudden lush fell upon the great audience as the alderman began in tones trembling with emotion:

"Assist me now divino poetle five, Come to my aid and help me strike the lyre."

"Hould there," shouted a clear, determined voice, and the tall, slender figure of O'Keeffe was seen standing sternly creet, "Hould there! tergevisater, prevaricator and menda-cious are terrums which may be used in a friendly spirrit, but whin you talk about sthrikin' the liar oim here ivery toim.

Alderman Brown at once resumed his seat and with Spartan firmness refused to proceed with his poem. Speeches were made, how-ever, by General Isaac Bailey and others, and the banquet concluded by all those present rising and singing in a very affecting manner, "Farewell, my own; light of my life, fare-Thus ended one of the most interesting events of the year in Colorado Springs. STANLEY WOOD.

#### COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Notes of the Fall Term-The Roll of Honor.

The following students have obtained for their term work a general average of 80

COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Cooper, F Leddie Halleck, Parker S Rowc, Jessie M Ratliffe, Levi D Tuckerman, Fred. W ACADEMIC STUDENTS. Bartlett, Louis A Neal, Lizzie S Neal, May L Conley, Carrie DeLange, Helen M Ferris, Kate L Hildreth, Pailo C Hull, Rolland R Johnson, Harry D Older, Bello Seldomridge, Charles B Thomas, Molly Smith, Eliza Wiley, Mabel

PREPARATORY STUDENTS. Barnes, Marion O Hildreth, ET

This is the largest roll of honor the college has ever had.

There were seventeen conditions distributed among eleven students. I

The oral examinations held yesterday were not very well attended. It is not likely, however, that the pupils who had to recite felt much hurt by the public's lack of interest, still it is to be regretted that more people were not enough interested to be present. What a feeling of satisfaction has stolen into each student heart during these last few days as the owner of that heart has done his last task before vacation.

The College union met last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Rowe. The subject was "Rest for the Soul and How to Find It." The attendance at the meeting of the union has been quite small during the term, but in other respects the meetings have been very satisfactory. Those present decided that Professor Marden should continue in charge during the next term. The place of the next meeting which will be held in January, has not been decided on. The subject will be "How can we as Christian students let our light shine in college."

The Occidental club held the last meeting of the term last Friday evening. The exercises were not very successful, and had not which had been spent in preparing for the First National bank of Colorado Springs. Up election. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Jessle M. Rowe; vice-president, Harry H. Seldomridge; secretary and treasurer, Louis A. Bartlett. The executive committee will consist of the president, the vice president, and William J.

provement on the first number. I wish, sales in Chlcago, then assured. Howbertat terly detestable word "gent" out of the Mirror's columns of reading matter.

The chapel has some new curtains.

President Tenney visited Denver Monday. To-day he starts for the east, where he will spend some time in the interests of the college. During his absence Professor Marden

will act as president of the college. Miss Mabel Wiley, one of our students,

of entering Wellesley college. Mr. Frank Cotten will pass the vacation at his home in El Paso.

Miss Evalyn M. Johnson, formerly of this college, now of the University of Denver, was among yesterday's visitors.

Mr. T. L. Fisher, of our boarding club, is Kansas. He will return about the 31st in-

Mr. George F. Owen's connection with the college ceases with this term. He will work on the Republic.

The mumps have excused Miss Mosser from attendance a day or two.

Definite arrangements for the continuance of the boarding club at Professor Loud's have as my wife is no blood relation of mine."

Such of the students as desire such labor can spend vacation in grubbing bushes on the college land along the Monument. Mr. Turner is in charge of the college wood

yard. School will begin Wednesday, January 4th, 1882. The assay department continues during

vacation. Another term gone-and the most successful in the life of the college. The total enrollment has been about eighty, something better than last year. But the figures alone

rollment of this year represents fewer special students and can more properly be called a things on account of which the fall term of '81 will be worth recollege wings, so much needed, which con-

interest to future students, if the society paid his share of all expenses. keeps up from year to year a vigorous and In March, 1879, good pay ore was at last

From Friday's Daily.

#### TRUE INWARDNESS.

The Story of the R. E. Lee Mine Given from Testimony.

The Rogers Party Gets Its Pay Once and then Asks for More.

From time to time during the past year, various articles purporting to be statements of the legal difficulties in which the Robert E. Lee Mining company was and is still involved, have appeared in some of the prominent newspapers of the west. Even to those unacquainted with the merits of the case, the bias of these several occounts was obvious. and little doubt could be entertained as to the source whence they emanated. Involving, as did the statements therein contained, the integrity of some of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Colorado Springs—gentlemen holding positions of trust and honor among us—the matter could not fail in being of universal interest. Believing that all statements of the case thus far in print were inspired by partisan considerations and were written and published for the purpose of creating a popular sentiment, the present writer sought access to the sworn testimony in the case, for the purpose of making a presentment that should do absolute justice to all parties concerned. The following brief account of the discovery and development of the famous mine and the litigation connected with it will be found not only an interesting chapter of frontier history, but a full and accurate statement as well of the legal questions now pend-

In the spring of 1878 James M. Sigafus, of Colorado Springs, grubstaked a prospector named George W. Belt, who shortly after located a claim and called it the Robert E. Lee. Belt appears to have been quite other than an honest man, for he recorded the claim for himself and a man named Knight, leaving Signfus out entirely, who at once began suit in the courts of Lake county to recover his half interest. During its pendency, Sigafus was one morning holding a conversation with Professor Kerr, to whom he had brought a piece of the Lee ore for assay. During this interview, which took place on Kerr's porch, in Colorado Springs, a man named W. H. Rogers appeared on the scene and listened to the conversation. Overhearing Kerr say that he had gotten an assay of 1,700 ounces from the mine, Rogers evidently became much interested in the matter, since during the next few days he had repeated interviews with Sigafus about it, and tried to interest several Colorado Springs men in the mine with a view to its purchase on such terms as he thought could be made with Sigafus and Belt. In all this he was unsuccessful till he at last brought the matter to the attenreceived either the time or the attention tion of Irving Howbert, then cashier of the to this time, Howbert had no knowledge of Rogers except as a depositor, carrying a small balance, at his bank. Rogers then rehearsed all he knew about the mine, stating it as his belief that it could be bonded for \$7,000 and that Signfus would compromise for a onethird interest. He further represented that ical appearance and in matter, it is an im- repay in thirty days from the proceeds of though, that the editors would keep that ut- first did not take much interest in the matter, but finally said that if it was as represented and could be bought for the figure named, he was willing to go in. Thereupon Rogers was furnished by Howbert with \$2,000 and sent to Leadville to negotiate for the unine, Howbert likewise supplying the money for his expenses. Letters and telegrams were received from Rogers advisory of the progress of his negotiations, will go east with Mr. Tenney for the purpose | till Howbert, fearing that he was being bound in some way contrary to agreement, started for Leadville. On his arrival he found that Rogers had secured the bond from the Belt party for \$7,000, on which the \$2,000 had been paid. "He also discovered that the bond as drawn up and executed secured a half interest each to Irving Howbert and M. away making a visit at LeavenworthC ity, Seymour Rogers. Inquiry as to whom this latter party might be developed the fact that it was Rogers' wife, known up to that time as Mary S. Rogers. He explained that he did not wish to be known as being connected with the inine, and hence had said, in making the purchase, that he acted for another party of the same name but no blood relation. Said he to Howbert: "I can safely say this not been made. However it will probably The truth was-according with the unavoidable inference—that Rogers was hopelessly bankrupt and hence could risk no records of Shortly after the bond was secured, as re-

property in his own name. lated above, the expected compromise was effected with Sigafus who, in consideration of a one-third interest, withdrew his suit against the Belt party. Work was now commenced | had had repeated assurances that the Rogers under the bond, Rogers, meantime giving Howbert his note for \$1,1.00, the \$100 being | inal Roudebush bond, and in confirmation for his share of the \$300 worth of work then determined to be put in the mine-the cash, as before, being supplied by Howbert. Rogers do not represent the actual gain, for the en- then went to Chicago and failed, as before, to furnish any money whatever. The rest could ill afford to carry his share of the developbody of students. There are several ment, and work was consequently retarded; so that when the time cam e for the final payment on the bond, they were unable to raise membering. There has been a considerable the necessary sum. Under these circumand valuable addition to the faculty. The stances, though the bond expired, they simply held possession, which since the tinue to grow upward, have been begun. mine had developed no special val-Considerable philosophical apparatus has ue, the Belt purty were quite willing they should do. For some time there-The Occidental club has been organized and after work was slowly continued. Rogers the Mirror has been started. These last two had become paralyzed, and hence disabled. apparently unimportant events will be of His associates pitted h'un and to the last

useful existence. Slowly, steadily, surely, struck, and the natural consequences quickly Colorado college is growing into an institution followed. They were immediately enjoined whose influence for good is to be a power in by the Belt party, and, from that time on held should be no misunderstanding or dissatisfact been very successful. The pupils have made STUDENT. | the mine by force of arms. Weary of this tion, Howbert explained sgain and in order, excellent progress.

trouble, and seeing that the means to main to Rogers the whole case, with the bearings \$135,000, on which \$10,000 were paid; Roude do so. But he still wished to sell bond from the adverse claimants, the Belt par-Belt and Kuight. At the expiration of the sixty days Roudebush refused to take the litigation in which they were sure to become Rogers with his share repaid Howbert the advances thus far made, and this was the then taken to the mine and shown through it. total of his payments, in any shape, for the purchase or development of the mine.

At this juncture an important personage in

relation to subsequent events appears on the

scene. This was H. B. Rogers, brother of W. H. Rogers, a Chicago lawyer, who, in all subsequent transactions, represented his sister-in-law. He was a man of about 40 years of age, several years the senior of both Howbert and Marshall, and was far from impressing one with the idea of inexperience, of | in length. Bearce estimated the value of the which so much account was made in the mine at \$250,000, and both experts swore that trial. Appearing at the time of the lapse of no workings could by any possibility have the Roudebush bond, it was at his suggestion been concealed. This testimony is confirmed verbally extended for two weeks, in the hope by as many as a half dozen persons who had that something would be developed, so anx- worked in the mine, ious was the Rogers faction that the mine would be taken on the bond. But this availed amination, went to Marshall for the purpose nothing and the Howbert party were thrown of closing the sale. They naturally had some back on their previous trouble with Belt, and talk about the whole matter, as any two armed possession of the mine was resumed. persons, and especially two lawyers, would be All parties returned to Colorado Springs, and likely to have. That this conversation affectat their unanimous solicitation, Howbert went ed the sale in any way, is a most unreasonato Leadville to see what could be done,—to ble supposition. Finally the sale was consell, compromise, do anything that would re- cluded July 31, 1879. Marshall was assisted lease them from their almost hopeless condi- as promised, the Rogers party took their tion. All parties were fully aware that the money and went away evidently well satisfied. money was almost gone, that the litigation | The testimony of a respected citizen of Coloand armed possession could not much longer | rado Springs, D. J. Martin, proves their entire be maintained, and that the property must be satisfaction. He chanced to meet them on a lost if something were not soon done. Before train of the A., T. & S. F., all going east; Howbert went to Leadville he was repeatedly conversed with them about the transaction; urged by both Mrs. and Lawyer Rogers to use | they expressed their relief at the conclusion every exertion to dispose in some way of their of the affair, said the mine might be worth interests, alleging that Mr. Rogers could not | more or less. They spoke of the gentlemen stand the climate and that he must be gotten | they had sold to as being very clever gentleaway. In Leadville Howbert again used his endeavors with Roudebush-whose pinety out of it." day bond with the Wolcott party had not yet expired-to have him take the property on the original terms of \$135,000. He also to, and the injunction which all this time had offered the mine to many other parties, but | tied up the mine, thereby dissolved. This inwithout avail, for it was impossible to sell the junction, it should be explained, while it mine in its then tangled condition. All these stopped the sale of ore did not prevent its bethings failing, he next tried the only other | ing mined, so that a considerable amount of course to save the property, viz: to compromise with the Wolcott party. The latter mained till the \$105,000 must be paid, and offered to relinquish suits and give clear titles | during this time they worked night and day for \$117,000 and a one-quarter interest. All sorting and shipping the ore on the these offers were duly set forth to the dump as well as mining more as fast as possi-Rogers party in Colorado Springs, and called ble. As a result of this, \$37,000 were realized forth the following letter, which is put in and paid to the Wolcott party, the remaining

Colorado Springs, July 27, 1879.

Mr. Irving Howbort: DEAR SIR—Messrs. Humphrey and Crowell were up to the house this (Sunday) morning with your two telegrams of the 25th and 26th inst., and also your letter, and after talking their contents over, Mr. Crowell suggested that I should write you concerning our views and preference as to the proposition therein contained. Owing to the very delicate condition of my brother's health I do not think, as far as he is concerned, that the proposition of exceedingly gloomy. purchase upon the basis of \$117,000 and a quarter interest would be advisable, and both Humphrey and Crowell concur with me.

The other proposition of a sale of the prop The second number of the Occidental Mirror appeared last Monday. Both in typograhpical appeared last Monday. Both in typograh last Monday. Both in typograh last Monday. Both in typograh last Monday last Monday last Monday last Monday last Monday last aged that he could realize in the sale and get out, and to accomplish that end both Humphrey and Crowell concur with your suggestion that a considerable portion of the cash real ized might be paid to him, provided the balance, for which time is to be given, should be properly secured.

We all feel very grateful for the kindness and consideration with which this proposition is made, and feel that it will go far to restore him to health, if such a thing is possible. We are desirous of getting the whole thing off his mind, and are therefore anxious that the sale should be made.

We are satisfied to trust the whole matter to your judgment, only requesting that if it be possible for a sale to be made on the original basis that such may be done. Not now having the telegram or letter with me, I am unable to answer more fully as to their contents.

All join we in kind regards and a sincere

wish for the success of your efforts. Yours very truly, H. B. ROGERS. The first proposition of purchase refers, of course, to the compromise with Wolcott, Of this Rogers was notoriously unable to pay his share, and as seen from the above letter, the proposition did not meet with favor. The second proposition referred to was the general effort of Howbert to effect a sale of the whole exchange an uncertainty for a certainty of property which, as has been seen, he was dimensions calculated to satisfy any rational quite unable to do. The Rogers party still urging him to make some disposition of the care and conscientiousness, and believes it to property that would allow them to get away, be a fair and impartial statement. and all else failing, Howbert proceeded in the only other course that would save his party and satisfy the Rogers' interest, viz: To find a purchaser for the Rogers interest, who would be willing to go into the Wolcott compromise, the basis of which had been gotten down to \$105,000 and a one-fifth interest. He would be glad to sell on the basis of the origthereof, received the following telegram, also in evidence:

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25, 1870—11:20 p. m. ) Rogers anxious to sell at original figures. Do for us as you think best, you know the Do for us as you man we do. \* \*
situation better than we do. B. F. CROWELL.

In his efforts to make this sale, Howbert went to as many as seven persons without | Chieftain. success, till he at last came to J. Y. Marshal. This gentleman, a lawyer, had been employed by Howbert's party in their suits with Belt and others. At this time he had no connection with them though he had not been formally discharged. Marshal at first was reluctant, and only agreed when Howbert offered to assist him to the extent of endorsing some of his notes. Howbert immediately telegraphed to Mrs. Rogers that he had found a purchaser, and lawyer Rogers, duly armed with full powers, was at once posted to Leadville. On his arrival, in order that there firm footing and the term just closed has

trin such costly possession must soon be ex- of all the suits, compromises, etc., and hausted, the Howbert party on May 10, 1879, stating that if he still wished to join in gave a sixty-day bond to L. D. Roudebush for the Welcott compromise he was at liberty to \$135,000, on which cro,000 were paint, ty-day if Marshall would purchase, Howbert made no disguise of his preference for ty, or as it should now be called, the Wolcott Marshall as a purchasor, stating that he was interest, he having secured the property from a lawyer, knew all about the suits and could be of great use to them in the subsequent mine, forfeiting, of course, the \$10,000. involved. Rogers freely assented to this, say ing it was no more than right. Rogers was

The condition of the mine at this time is shown by the sworn testimony of two experts, Lockwood and Bearce. They state that there was then not a timbered drift in the mine: that the territory developed was exceedingly limited; that the machinery and appliances were very crude, a one-horse whim constiuting the hoisting machinery; that there were only two drifts in low grade mineral, and that the longest drift was less than 100 feet

Rogers, thoroughly satisfied with this exmen, and "hoped they would make a million

As soon as this matter was disposed of the terms of the Wolcott compromise were acceded ore was on the dump. Only twenty days re-\$68,000 being raised on their individual notes.

After this, mining was continued with uneven success. Sometimes good ore was found, and again they did not know where the next was to come from. Six weeks subsequent to the sale, the first chlorides were struck, and the success of the mine seemed assured. But the evidence cannot be disproved that before this rich mineral was struck the outlook for the mine was often

The Rogers party was not again heard of

till February, 1880, after the famous 17-hour output, with which every one is familiar. Concluding that she had, of necessity, been deceived, Mrs. Rogers sent her brother-in-law to Leadville where, in March, 1880, he began suit to set aside the deed and recover the original interest. This was subsequently transferred to the United States court in Denver, where it was argued. resulting in Judge Mc-Crary's late decision for the plaintiff. In view of the evidence in the case, it is difficult to see how the decision was reached. The original charges of fraud and undue pressure were one by one abandoned and the case finally decided on a pure technicality, viz: That Marshall, a retained and undischarged attorney of Howbert, Sigafus and Rogers, in the attitude of purchaser, sustains illegal relations to his client. The judge in his decision makes no reference to the charges of fraud, etc., but gives judgment solely on the technicality referred to. It is the intention of the defendants to carry the action to higher courts, so that a final verdict is unlikely to be reached for a long time. It is well known that the Colorado Springs owners sold out their interests in February, 1881. So far from the pendency of what they considered a trivial suit affecting the sale, they state that their very indifference to it was the cause of its loss. They sold simply to men. The writer has collated the above with

The Colorado Springs Musical society have leased the Masonic hall in the opera house block for rehearsals.

Professor C. J. Harris, superintendent of the public schools, was married yesterday to Miss Florence M. Rust at the residence of her uncle, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We understand that Miss Kate Thorne has been prevailed upon to give readings during the session of the Colorado Teachers' association in this city.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the banquet tendered to the newsboys and boot blacks of Pueblo by W. C. Williams, the city circular of the Pueblo

Christmas will be celebrated by the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in the new church. A cantata will be sung and a number of recitations will be given by the scholars. Santa Claus will on the same evening distribute a large number of presents among the children.

H. L. Parker's private school closed to day for a vacation during the holidays. Next term begins Thursday, January 5th. Although a new enterprise this school is on a

#### SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

#### Oclorade State Teachers' Association.

Mr. J. P. Easterly hands us the programme of exercises for the seventh annual session of the Colorado State Teachers' association which convenes in this city December 29th, and lasts three days. A general invitation is extended by the executive committee to all to come prepared to take an active part in the discussion of papers and topies from the query box.

The public are cordially invited to attend all the exercises of the association. The following is the programme:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28. At Opera House. EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

At High School. MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK

1. President's Address. I. N. Dennett, Boulder
2. Paper—"Teacher's Work, outside of Text
Book"......J. S. McClung, Pueblo 

AFTERNOON, 1:80 O'CLOCK. 1. Paper "Evolution of Primary Methods".

Miss Glidlings, "Colorady Springs,"

Paper "Mathematical Geography".

Robert H. Beggs, Denver.

Disenseion... M. L. Jennings, Georgetown; P.A.Moir, W. Las

4. Appointment of Committees..... EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.

EVENING, TO CLOCK.

Lecture. Prof. J. A. Sewell, State University.
Short Addresses.

"Technical Education".
Pres. A. E. Hale, School of Mines.

"Discipline of Education".
Pres. D. D. Moore, Denver University.

"Social Culture in School".
Hon. J. C. Shattuck, Denver.

"Educational Outlook".
Hon. L. S. Covnell, State Supt.

FRIDAY. DECEMBER 20.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 80. MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

MORNING, UND O'CLOCK.

1. Work of County Superintendents.

2. Paper—"Cognition in School Work.
Robert Casey, Greeley.

8. Discussion of Question—"Moral and Social Training in School".

W. A. Andrus Canon City: C.W. Parkinson, Monument: W. C. Thomas, Leadville; Aaron Gove, Superintendent Denver Schools.

4. Query Box.

APTERNOON, 1:80 O'CLOCK.

AFTERNOON, 1:80 O'CLOCK. 1. Reports... Committee on Nominations; Secretary; Financo Committee; Treasurer; Committee on Resolu-

tions.

2. Paper—"The Modern School-ma'am"......
Miss M. R. Campbell, Fort Coilins.

3. Paper—"What to Read and How to Read it".
M. J. Spaulding, Nevada.

Discussion...

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Social Reunion.... Music, Recitations and general good time. At Congregational Church.

Corona Institute closed its first term yesterday and a vacation of two weeks will be taken. The institute has thus far been conducted with entire satisfaction.

Judge T. A. McMorris returned from Wash- rado. It claims advantages not equalled by ington vesterday morning, where he has been any other town in Colorado. for several weeks engaged in closing up the affairs of the Ute Indian commission, of which he was a member.

made at the next meeting of the council that if the city will make a lake in the centre of Alamo square Dr. A. Sutton will present to the city a pair of gondolas, male and female.

Parties have been trying to lease the opera house for a spiritualistic seance next Sunday night, but Manager Welch prefers not to lease the house for Sunday night entertainments. Efforts will be made to get Court House hall for the purpose.

All of the Colorado Springs merchants had a good trade yesterday as many of the country residents visited the city for the purpose of purchasing holiday goods. During the entire day Tejon street was lined upon either side by numerous conveyances.

Mr. Snell, of the firm of Robertson & Snell, proprietors of the National hotel, died yesterday morning of consumption. Mr. Snell came here from New York state about three want to put those women on the stand again. months ago in hopes of benefitting his health. His family have been notified of his be sent east for interment.

When here last season the property man of the Aivin Joslin company borrowed of a certain gentleman in this city a large carving this of the play. The company left out with the proposition that an insane man the city without returning the property. the city without returning the property. When here on Tuesday night, Mr. Davis was approached by the man who had loaned the property and requested to return the same or ous influence or impulse which often impels pay for it. Mr. Davis referred the matter to one to do things even in the ordinary and his manager, and at the same time seemed to minute transactions of life when there may manifest regret that the thing should have happened. He nevertheless left the city with- ular exercise of will upon the body. Someout paying for the knife. Yesterday an at times a man suddenly feels an impulse to tachment was issued against his effects and sent to Denver for service. In the future ing, or often obeys what he terms presenti-Davis will not be apt to borrow property | ment. without returning it.

### OUT WEST.

Work on the artesian well at Fort Lyon has been suspended.

Cattle stealing has been indulged in to quite an extent in and about Leadville.

There is a report going the rounds that Tom Bowen has sold his mine for \$2,600,000. Four murders occurred between Las Vagas

and Albuquerque, New Mexico, last week. It costs in Colorado \$100 per month to keep one thousand miles of telegraph line in order.

One cattleman in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Kansas, has branded 10,000 calves in his herd

Arrangements have been consummated for the erection of a large and commodious hotel at Silver Cliff. The Trinidad News has been enlarged to a

seven column paper and it now takes the assoclated press report. A ten thousand dollar steal has already

been discovered in the erection of the new city hall at Denver. Two boys, inmates of the reform school at

Golden, escaped on Wednesday. They were

horses are reduced in flesh and unfit for work. that of Calvin T. Lessig, security sgent,

ed houses at Leadville. The Denyer & Rio Grande railroad track is now laid within thirty miles of Rico.

The product of the Argo smelting works for the year it is stated will exceed \$3,000,000.

Durango has a new school building erected

Salsbury's Troubadours are drawing crowd-

and furnished at a cost of \$10,000.

postoffice on Tuesday aggregated \$700.

The Humphreys Hose team of Leadville

Las Vegas during the past week to large Colonel Hays, a saloon keeper at Gunnison

The Wallace Slaters have been playing at

City, was shot on Wednesday and is not expected to live. A three days go-as-you-please match begins

at Gunnison City to-day. Six entries have already been made. A miniature copy of the Denver News, of November 21st, was inclosed in yesterday's

issue of that paper. A man by the name of Winse was hung in Arizona the other day under the mistake that

he was a cattle thief. The First National bank and the Merchants National bank at Denver are to be consoli-

dated about January first. It cost Rio Grande county \$600 to pay an expert for balancing up the treasurer's books

and opening out a new set. Two years ago Wyoming territory was \$20,000 in arrears, but to-day it has a hand-

some surplus in the treasury. , An association has been organized at Silver Cliff for the purpose of furthering the interests of the new hotel prospect.

The Denver city council has ordered the purchase of a new steam fire engine and twenty additional alarm boxes. A special to the Pueblo Vox Populi con-

veys the information that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is pushing toward Colorado. At a meeting of the board of directors of

year. Among the recent Mexican mining incorporations is a company claiming to own a

There seems to be no solution to the mys terious Hysell murder case at Durango. Who was murdered or who committed the deed is

Mexican property which is capitalized at \$50,-

yet a conundrum. Alamosa now comes to the front as an applicant for the proposed army post in Colo

#### GUITEAU INTERVIEWED.

### We understand that a proposition will be He Seems Perfectly Satisfied With the Way

Things are Going. Washington, December 20.—A Press re-porter interviewed Guiteau, and the latter ex-pressed delight at seeing his friend, and appeared to be quite lonesome, but immediately became chatty and good natured. He said he was never better in health or spirits, was generally healthy and had taken things easy since his arrest, and never allowed anything to worry him, although they were howling to shoot him they could not get at him.

"Stuff and nonsense," said he, when told t was reported that he had suicided.

"What next won't they say that's too ridiculous? What on earth should I want to commit suicide for? I am perfectly satisfied with

"What is the object in recalling Mrs. Dun-

more?" asked the reporter. < "I don't know what Scoville's idea is; I shall have to see him about that. I don't Scoville is no criminal lawyer. I have given him points all the time, but then he has done very well. He has worked hard and 1 don't death, and it is expected that the remains will know but that I am as well satisfied as if I had managed it alone." Hesitating a moment, he continued: "When I say alone I mean" (evidently fearing the reporter might imagine he had lost sight of the Delty and inspiration feature of his defense) "Scoville loses sight of the main feature. He started

Guiteau announced his intention of crossexamining the government experts. They be present no sufficient reason either in mind turn around, and in doing so, fears some one of whom, perhaps, he has just been think-

Guiteau appeared to keenly feel that he had been defrauded by those persons who had sold to the press interviews with him without

even offering him a division.

Scoville's attention was called to the alleged statement of Mills, that he found on taking a cast of Guiteau's head that one side was more fully developed than the other. If his statement is reported correctly, said Scoville, it will sustain the theory I have maintained throughout, and Dr. Hamilton will have to take back some of his testimony, for he testified that his head was symmetrical and Mills' statements support the statement of the expert for the defense, and I think every expert will admit that where the head is developed smaller on one side it forms the basis for an unbalanced brain and can become ground work for a case of insanity. If Milis substantiates the statement I shall summon

him as witness. Scoville thinks two weeks more will be required to finish the trial.

### Auxious to Insure Guiteau's Life.

WASHINGTON, December 22.-A letter has been received from Reading, Pa., signed by Bordner & Lessig, and stating that arrangements have been made with several Birks county mutual associations, including the Reading Mutual Ald association of Vienna, to secure an amount of insurance not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars on the life of ing a hundred thousand donars on the first of Charles J. Guiteau and requesting that his signature to an application, which is enclosed, be procured. The application is for ten thousand dollars insurance in the Reading Mutual Ald association of Pennsylvania, on the "life insurance plan." The name and residence are filled out to Charles J. Guiteau. A disease similar to epizootic is prevalent among the horses at Las Animas. Many thorses are reduced in fight and unfation works.

#### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The sale of postage stamps at the Deuver Telegraphic Communication with South

America - Mexican Business. New York, December 21.—There seems every probability that before many months telegraphic communication will be established between this city and Vera Cruz, Panama, Venzuela, Peru, Chili, and other South America states by direct wires and that news and business advices will be as regularly and as fully received from the countries on the west coast beyond the equator, as they now are from Europe. The Central and South America will contest for the champion belt next Telegraph company is pushing the construction of land lines and laying its sub-maxine cables as rapidly as material can be supplied. The route of the system will be from Vera Cruz to Gontzacoalcor and thence by cables as rapidly as material can be supplied.

The route of the system will be from Vera Cruz to Gontzacoaleor and thence by land lines across the isthmus of Tehnantepec to the Pacific at Salina Cruz. From this point cables will continue to San Jose, Guatemala, Salina's Bay, Panama, Buena Ventura, Santa Elena, Payta and Chorillas, where connection will be made with Lima, Peru, at Chorillas. The Central and South American company's system will join the West Coast of America Telegraph company's line to Valparaiso.

This will not only open compunication

This will not only open compunication

This will not only open compunication

Union Pacific. 118

Hannibal & St. Joe 1954

Northern Pacific. 1954

Lake Shore. 116

Northern Pacific. 1954

Lake Shore. 116

New York Coutral 1323

Etc. 1955

Mc. & This Will and Coutral 123

Mc. & This Will and Coutral 123

Mc. & N. W. 1234

Mc. & This Will and Coutral 123

Mc. & R. L. & P. 103

Mc. & R.

This will not only open communication with South America, but will practically duplicate communication between the United States and England and the capitals of Brazil, Uraguay, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru and

Mexican enterprise begins to attract much capital. Colima, on the Pacific coast, seems capital. Colling, on the Pacine coast, seems to be the chief attraction now, partly because the government of Collina is making liberal inducements for the purpose of attracting capital thither. A party headed by ex-Governor C. McCormick have bought 18,000 acres of land in that state and are going into the business of coffee culture on a very large scale. For the purpose of en-couraging the development of this product the congress of Colima some time ago passed a law by which all duty on coffee and all taxes on an estate on which it is grown were remitted for ten years. John W. Foster, our ex-minister to Mexico, officially reported in 175 that Colima was the most noted region, especially for excellence of coffee on the Benefit of the Proespecially for excellence of coffee, on the Pa-cific coast. He said coffee promised to become the principal article of export and a fertile resource of wealth to the state. On the McCormick estate there are now forty thousand trees in bearing and twelve thousand new trees are to be planted every year for four years. Ex-Governor McCormick says he has looked into the matter very carefully. He says in seven years he and his friends will the state agricultural college last week, Presimake a net profit of \$552,000; that their exdent Edwards' salary was raised to \$2,000 a penses in that time will be about \$379,500, and the land after seven years' cultivation will be worth two or three times the original

> The republic of Guatemela also appears anxious to enlist the co-operation of American capital. It recently granted exclusive right to manufacture paper for a period of twenty years to certain persons who have come to New York and expect to enlist capital here.

#### VANDERBILT-WEBB.

Marriage of the Millionaire's Youngest Daughter.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Miss Lella Osgood, youngest daughter of W. H. Vanderbilt, was married this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's church to Dr. Wm. Seward Webb, son of General James Watson Webb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. S. Cooke, rector of St. Bartholomew, assisted by the Rev. R. S. Howland, rector of the church. of Heavenly Rest. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. Creighton Webb, brother of the groom, was organist at the ceremony. Miss Vanderbilt leaning on the arm of her father was met at the chancel by the groom. The bride was attired in a dress, made by Worth of Paris.

The church was densely crowded by the elite of the city, many having tickets being unable to gain admission. The reception was held at the house which was decorated with flowers and an orchestra discoursed sweet music.

Many elegant presents were displayed, among them magnificent diamonds from the mother of the bride, and diamonds and silver the way things are going, and I have never had any doubts of the issue. The Diety has taken care of my case thus far, and pretty good care of me."

among them imaginized diamonds and the mother of the bride, and diamonds and silver from Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and others.

It was reported that the father of the bride had presented Mrs. Webb his present residence on Fifth avenue and a check for \$250,-000. . The bridal couple started on a tour and will return in January, when a reception will be given in the new residence of the bride's

### THE KANSAS DESPERADOES.

### Fights.

HUNNEWELL, Ks., December 21.-The des-

peradoes who "rounded up" Caldwell have undoubtedly escaped. On Sunday at about eight o'clock they came upon some freighters and took five horses. They also made them cook supper and feed their horses before they left. They next exchanged these horses for five others at a ranch below. They had a fight last night at Sanford's ranch on Wagon Greek, where they took some saddles. They travel only by night. In the fight at Dugout Jim Talbot had his forefinger shot off, and, Dug Hill was shot in the heel. They are evidently aiming for Old Mexico. Talbot is a noted desperado. He killed the marshal and deputy marshal at Fort Elliot, Texas, in the spring of 1880, and twelve years ago killed two negroes in the Creek Nation without two negroes in the Creek Nation without cause. He was also one of "Billy the Kid's" gang of cut-throats. A message just in says the sheriff is in hot pursuit, and sent back for a reinforcement of twenty picked men to meet him at the cantonment, Indian Terri-

#### English and Colonial Bishops.

#### QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, December 22,

Silver bars, 1.12%. Money, 4.

Governments, steady, Stocks, weak. The following are the quotations: BONDS.

Union Pacitic.....117 (1 Contral Pacific(of d)11534)

RAILBOAD STOCKS.

'A. & P. Tel	C., C. & I. Co
MINING	STOCKS.
Amle	Hukill 65
Bodle	Hibernia 19
Boulder Con	Hortonso
Big Pitteburg	Horn Silver15 75
Bald Muntain 550	Highland Chief
Breece	Highland Chief 1 95
Bull Domingo 45	Little Pittsburg., 160
Con. Virginia.	
Com Virginia,	
Caribon 2 00	Lendville con 1 05
Chrysolite 3 80	Mariposa (bid) 4 00
Cherokee 1 40	Mineral Creek
Dunkin	Moose
Dunderburg 75	Ontario
Bureka con	Quicksilver (off'd)12 50
Freeland	Robbison con 240
Green Mountain, 2 15	Red Elephant
Gold Stripe 23	Silver Cliff 2 40
Glass Boodows	Gilmon Mismont
Glass-Pendery con	Silver Nugget
Climax 23	Sutro 100
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#### LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county

Alton, Mrs
Andrun, Mrs
Andrun, Mrs
Anderson, Frank
Barnhart, John
Borden, J F
Berkshire, E
Beason, J
Bowman, Frank
Brocken, Charles
Brown, B
Bryant, J H H William Danniels, Henry Fowlers Mrs W H Favorite, William Forston, William L Gauley, Mr Glenn, Nora Goodnow, Edward Hardy, William J (2) Harrington, M C Holt, A T Jechow, B Koundy, F A Moore, Joseph
McRae, Ronald
MoAvey, Clara
McKey, Mrs L
McLindsoy, John
Meus, Charles
Morris, J R.
Nortou, Miss S
Nichols, H C
Parrows, T A
Peterson, H
Potter, William
Pratt, N
Rose, G W
Saunders, A B
Seward, John S
Smith, Mrs William
Stubbs, G S
Vancience, James Vancience, James Walker, Mr Wilson, Martha Williams, J R Wright, DR

FOREIGN. Wendler, H G

To obtain any of these letters the applicant nust call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter of-E. I. PRICE, P. M.

A statement regarding an alliance between Germany and Turkey has been circulated for the purpose of creating distrust at St. Peters

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and ad iress. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

#### C. E. STUBBS. FIELDS & STUBBS,

A TTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—Will practice in all the courts of the state. Office, North Tejon street over Bennett Bros.' grocery in the Opera House block.

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30. for

Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

# ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of AMERICAN NEWS are given the telegraphic dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS embracing complete and comprehensive dis-patches from Washington including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour,

THE FARM DEPARTMENT of the Weekly Heruld gives the latest as well as the most practical discussions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising cattle, poultry, grains, trees, vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensits in repair. This is supple-mented by a well-solited department, widely cop-ied, under the head of

## CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

ADDITION. Parrish's

#### GARDEN TRACTS

Ranches, Ranches. COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all Parts of the City.

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

OfficeNext Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

## HEADQUARTERS

 $-\mathbf{OF}$ 

SANTA CLAUS!

# Christmas. Christmas.

AT THE

## PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

The Crowds that daily fill our Store, attest the success which is rewarding our efforts to please and gratify the Ladies and Gentlemen of Colorado Springs, by placing on our counters the most UNPRECEDENTEDLY ATTRACTIVE STOCK of HOLIDAY GIFTS ever offered in the city.

For REAUTY, CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, our Stock is UNSURPASSED west of the Mississippi, and is well calculated to suit all tastes and every pocket. Ranging from Useful and Ornamental Articles at 5c., to Handsome Bronzes at \$20,\$25 and \$30.

We believe that every one who will favor us with a visit and inspect our stock of CHRIST-MAS PRESENTS, cannot fail to be suited. We shall be receiving Constant Additions and Novelties up to THURSDAY, the 22d inst.

#### STRICTLY USEFUL PRESENTS

As a SPECIAL INDUCEMENT to those who, for various reasons, may prefer a strictly serviceable and useful presents, we have determined for this week only to offer the choice of our IMMENSE STOCK of COATS, CLOAKS and ULSTERS, at a REDUCTION OF ONE-FOURTH OFF THE REGULAR PRICE. All of our FANCY DRESS GOODS at TEN PER CENT. OFF. FANCY NECK TIES at from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT. OFF. FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS at from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF.

We have just opened, received by express, a FRESH and MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, comprising many New Designs and all of PRANG'S CELEBRATED PRIZE CARDS.

Those who wish anything in the way of a CHRISTMAS PRESENT, will do well to call at

## Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE., ONE DOOR E. TEJON.

We Respectfully Invite and Solicit All

FERRIS & JONES.

## HRISTMAS GIFTS,

Eoff & Howbert.

NEXT TO EL PASO BANK

Consisting of a Large Stock of BOOKS for Children and Adults, DOLLS, TOYS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, POCKET KNIVES, STATIONERY, BRONZE and BRASS ORNAMENTS, FANCY BOX PAPER, GOLD PENS, and a Full Line of Miscellaneous Articles and Novelties usually found in first-class Stationery Stores.

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#### Trustee's Sale.

English and Colonial Bishops.

LONDON, December 22.—Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter to the clergy anxiously directing attention, from a Christian point of view, to the vast movements of people for years going from Europe to the British colonies, especially between English and and America. He says an endeavor is about to be made to establish more direct communication between the church at home and the colonial clurches, with a view to the spiritual welfare of the engignats. The archbisop says the proposal has obtained the hearty consent of many of the Anglican blehops in America.

New York, December 22.—The consustence of the present of the pres

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, December 20th, 1881.

December 20th, 1881. \
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their
telaims, and that said proof will be made before
the judge and exciling clerk of El Paso county
o part at the county seat, on Saturday, Jan. 21st,
1884, viz.: Juhn H. Avery, Jr., D. S. No. 5503, for
the winfine and winfing witnesses to prove
his continuins residence upon, and cultivation
of, said land, viz.: C. M. Elerick, C. F. Gould, F.
W. Hartley and B. A. Fessenden, all of Manitou,
Colois io.

Edward Esekgren, homestead entry, No. 1880.

Edward Fackeren, homestead entry, No. 1980, for the swap nwap, n hf awar and sear awar account for the swap nwap, n hf awar and sear awar account news the following witnesses to move his continuous residence news, and coltivated for fail land, viz. C. W. Kittredge. Alfred Fortler, A. M. Drury and R. Marc ett, all of Florisant, C. do.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Scientific American. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 ayear, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's of Scientific American, 57 Park Row, New York. Hand book shout Patents free.

#### BLAINE'S LETTER

To Minister Russell, Which Caused a Stir in England.

WASHINGTON, December 15 .- The following instructions from Secretary Blaine in by the president in answer to a resolution of

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1881.

To James Russell Lowell, London. Sir.—My circular note of June 24th touched upon the determination of the government with respect to the guarantee of neutrality for the inter-oceanic canal at Panama. It becomes my duty to call your attention to the convention of April 9th, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Referring to the articles of that convention, it will be seen that the high contracting parties in referring to an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua agreed that neither one or the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive contract over said ship canal and that neither will erect or maintain any and that hether win erect or mandam any fortification commanding the same or the vicinity thereof. The convention was made more than thirty years ago under exceptional and extraordinary conditions which have long since caused to exist; conditions which sit hast were featurously in their mature made at best were temporary in their nature and which can never be reproduced. The remarkable developments of the United States on the Pacific coast since that time has created new duties for the government, devolved new responsibilities upon it, the full and complete discharge of which requires some essential modifications in the Clayton-Bulwer treaties. The interests of her majesty's government involved in this question, in so far as they may be profoundly judged by observation of

nary be proteined, judged by observation of a friendly power, are so small in comparison with those of the United States that great hopes that readjustment of the terms of the creaty may be reached in a spirit of amity and concord, respect to her majesty's government demands that objection to the convention as it now exists should be stated with directness and with entire frankness. Among the most salient and palpable facts is that the maintain a vast naval establishment which in our continental solidity we don't need and in time of peace shall never create. If the United States binds itself not to fortify on land it concedes that Great Britain in a possible case of struggle for control of the canal shall have at the outset an advantage which would prove decisive, and which could not be reversed except by expenditure of treasury and force. The presumptive intention of the and force. The presumptive intention of the treaty was to place the two powers on a plane of perfect equality in respect to the canal, but in practice, as I have indicated, this would prove delusive, and would instead surrender it, if not in form, yet in effect to the control of Great Britain. The treaty binds the United States not to use its military force in any precautionary measures, while it leaves the precautionary measures, while it leaves the naval power of Great Britain perfectly free and unrestrained, ready at any moment to seize both ends of the canal and render its military occupation on land a matter entirely within the discretion of her majesty's govern-ment. The military power of the United States, as shown by the recent civil war, is without limit, and in any conflict on the American continent, altogether irresistible. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty commands this government not to use a single regiment of troops to protect its interests in connection with the interpreparate canal, but to surrough. with the inter-oceanic canal, but to surrender the transit to the guardianship and control of the British navy. If no American soldler is to be quartered on the istimuts to protect the rights of his country in the inter-occanic

canal, surely by the fair logic of neutrality no war vessel of Great Britain should be permitted to appear in the waters that control either entrance of the canal. More comprehensive objection to the treaty is urged by this government. Its provisions embody a misconception of the relative positions of Great Britain and the United States with respect to the interest of each government in questions pertaining to this continent. The government of the United States have no occasion to disavow an aggressive disposition. Its entire policy has established its pacific character, and among its chief aims is to cultivate most friendly and intimate relations with its neighbors, both independent and colonial. At the same time this government, with respect to between the contract of the government, with respect to European states, will not consent to perpetuate any treaty that impeaches our rights and long established claims to priority on the American continent. The United States seeks to use only for the defense of its own interests the same forecast and provision which her majesty's government so energatedly, applies in the deernment so energetically employs in the defense of the interest of the British empire to guard her eastern possessions, to secure most rapid transit for troops and munitions of war, and prevent any other nation having equal facilities in the same direction. Great Britcanal, and by her fortifications at Aden and on the Island of Perim she excludes all other powers from the waters of the Red Sea. It would, in the judgment of the president be problem.

no more unreasonable for the United States It is ea to demand a share in their fortifications or demand their absolute neutralization, than for England to make the same demand in perpetuity from the United States with respect to transit across the American continent. The possessions which Great Britain thus carefully guards in the east are not of more importance to her than is the Pacific slope, with its present development and assiope, with its present development and assured growth, to the government of the United States. States and territories appurtenant to the Pacific ocean, and dependent on it for a commercial outlet and hence directly interested in the canal, comprise an area of nearly eight hundred thousand square miles, larger in extent then the Commer applies and larger in extent than the German empire and the four Latin countries of Europe combined. This vast region is but fairly beginning its prosperous development. Six thousand miles of railway are already constructed within its limits and it is a moderate calculation to-day that within the current decade the number of miles will at least be doubled, in the near future the money value of its sur-

Great Britain appreciates the advantage and perhaps necessity of maintaining, at the cost of a large military and naval establishment, an interior and nearest route to India. while any nation with hostile intent is com-pelled to take a longer route and travel many thousand additional miles through dangerous seas. It is hardly conceivable that the same great power which considers herself justified in taking these precautions for the safety of contained in the foregoing.

a remote colony on another continent should object to the United States will not object to the United States adopting similar to maintaining the clause looking to the

but far less demonstrative measures for protection of distant shores of her own domain for drawing together of the extremes of the union in still closer bonds of interest and sympathy, and for holding in quiet determination of honorable self-defense the absolute control of the great water-way which reference to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were sent to the senate to-day by the president in answer to a resolution of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were sent to the senate to-day by the president in answer to a resolution of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were sent to the senate to-day as part of her coast line. If a hostile movement should at any time be made against the Pacific coast threatening danger to its people and destruction to its property, the government of the United States would feel it had been unfaithful to its duty and neglectful towards its own citizens if it permitted itself to be bound by a treaty which gave the same to be bound by a treaty which gave the same right-through the canal to a war ship bent on an errand of destruction that is reserved to its own navy salling for the defense of our coast and the protection of the lives of our people; and as England insists by the right of her power that her enemies in war shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the government of the United States will equally insist that the interior manufactured insist that the interior, more speedy and sufer route of the canal shall be reserved for purselyes, while our enemies, if we shall ever be so unfortunate to have any, shall be remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn. The consideration of controlling on this ques ion is a well-settled conviction on the part of this government that only by the United states exercising supervision can it cause the canal to be definitely and at all times secured igalist the interference and obstruction inci-lental to war. The mere argument of neurailty between the great powers of Europe might prove ineffectual to preserve the canal in time of hostilities. The first step in a general European war would in all probability be to annul the treaty of neutrality and the strategic position of the canal commanding both oceans might be held by the first naval power that could seize it. If this should be done the United States would suffer such grave inconvenience and loss in her domestic commerce as would force the duty of defense and protection by war on her part for the mere purpose of gaining that control which in advance she insists is due to her partin and demanded by her necessities. I are not arguing or assuming that a general wat or any war at all is imminent in Europe,

but it must not be forgotten that within the operation of the freaty practically concedes to Great Britain control of whatever canal may be constructed. The position of the home government, with its extended colonial possessions, requires the British empire to positively west usual establishment which in past twenty-five years all the great powers of probable for a hundred years to come even, that the experience will be repeated. It consequently becomes evident that one conclusive mode of preserving the isthmus canal from possible destruction by war is to place it un-der the control of that government least likely to be engaged in war and able in any and in every event to enforce the guardianship which she will assume for self protection of her own interests. Therefore the United States in the first instance asserts her right to control the isthmus transit, and secondly she by such control obtains that absolute neutralization of the canal as respects European powers, which can in no other way be certainly attained and lastingly assured.

Another consideration forcibly suggests the necessity of modifying the convention under discussion. At that time it was agreed to that Great Britain and the United States were the only nations prominent in commerce in Central and South America. Since that time other leading nations have greatly enlarged their commercial connections with that country and are to day contending for supremacy in the trade of their shores. With the past four years indeed the number of French and German vessels landing on the two coasts of Central America far exceeds the number of British vessels. While therefore Great Britain and the United States may agree to do nothing; and according to the present convention each remains bound to the other in common helplessness, a third power or fourth, or combination of many may step in and give di-rection to a project which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty assumed was under the sole control of two English-speaking nations. Indeed, so far as the canal scheme now projected at Pauama finds a national sponsor or a patron in its republic, France, the non-intervention enjoined upon this country by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if applied to that canal, would paralyze the arm of the United States n anv tenint to obtain ileges which this government entered into through solemn oath with the Republic of Colombia anterior to the Clayton-Bulwer con-vention. So that modification of the treaty of 1850 now sought is not only to free the United States from unequal and inequitable obligation to Great Britain, but also to allow this government to treat with all other nations seeking a footbold on the isthmus on the same basis of impartial justice and independence. One of the motives that originally induced

this government to assent to the Clayton-Bul-wer treaty not distinctly expressed in the in-strument, but inferable from every line of it, was the expected aid of British capital in the construction of the Nicaragua canal. That expectation has not been realized, and the changed condition of this country since 1850 has diminished, if it has not entirely removed from consideration, any advantage to be derived from that source. Whenever, in the ain hords and fortities all strategic points that control the route to India. At dibraltar, at the time shall be auspicious and the condition hat at copyrus, her fortifications give her mastery of the Mediterranean. She holds a controlling interest in the Suez and by her furtifications at Adap and the condition of our government and people; and while canal and by her furtifications at Adap and the condition of our government and people; and while canal and by her furtifications at Adap and foreign capital will always be welcomed and never repelled, it can't henceforth enter as an essential fact in the determination of this

It is earnestly hoped by the president that the considerations you presented will have due weight and influence with her majesty's government, and that the modifications of the treaty desired by the United States will be conceded in the same friendly spirit in which they are asked.

The following is a summary of the changes necessary to meet the views of this government:

First, every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and having political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located, to be cancelled.

Second, every part of the treaty in which Great Britain and the United States agree to make no acquisition of territory in Central America to remain in full force as in the original proposition. This government would not admit that Great Britain and the United States should be put on the same basis over States should be put on the same basis even in the near future the money value of its surplus for exports will be as large as that of British India, and perhaps larger; nor must it be forgotten that India is but a distant colony of Great Britain, while the region on the Pacific is an integral portion of our national union and is of the very form and body of our state. The inhabitants of India are aligion; the citizens of California, Oregon and Nevada, with adjacent territories, are of our memblood and kindred, bone of our bone and mischievous apprehensions among a people with whom this government desires to be on the most friendly terms. The United States has taken special occasion to assure Spanish-American republics to the south of us that we don't intend and don't desire to cross their borders, or in any way disturb cross their borders, or in any way disturb their territorial integrity, and we shall not willingly incur the risk of misunderstanding by annulling clauses in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which forbid such a step with Central American acquisition. Military and naval-stations necessary for the protection of the canal and voluntarily ceded the United States by the Central American states are not to be regarded as a violation of the provision

establishment of a free port at each end of whatever canal may be constructed, if England desires it to be retained.

-Fourth, the clause in which the two governments agree and made treaty stipulations for a joint protectorate of whatever railway or canal might be constructed at Tehuanteped or Panama has never been perfected. No treaty stipulations have been proposed or suggested by either party, although citizens of the United States long since constructed a railway at Panama, and are now engaged in the same work at Tehuantepec. It is a fair presumption, in the judgment of the presi-dent, that this provision should be regarded annulled by non-action and common consent of the two governments.

Fifth, the clause defining the distance from either end of the canal, where in time of war captures might be made by either belligerent on the high seas, was left incomplete and the distance never determined. In the judgment of the president, speaking in the interests of peaceful commerce, this dis-tance should be made as liberal as possible, and might, with advantage, as a question relating to the high seas and common to all nations, be a matter of stipulation between nations, be a matter of stipulation between the great powers of the world. In assuming as a necessity the political control of what-ever canal or canals may be constructed across the isthmus, the United States will act in harmony with governments within whose territories canals shall be located. Between the United States and other American republics there can be no hostility, no jealousy, no rivalry, no distrust. This government en-tertains no design in connection with this project for it, which is not also for equal or greater advantage of the country to be directly and immediately

affected. Nor does the United States seek any exclusive or narrow commercial advantage. It frankly agrees and will by public proclamation declare at the proper time, in conjunction with the republic on whose soil the canal may be located, that the same rights and privileges, the same tells and obligations for the canal shall apply with absolute impartiality to the merchant marine of every nation on the globe; and equally in time of peace the harmless use of the canal shall be freely granted war vessels of either nation. In time of war, aside from the de-fensive use to be made of it by the country in which it is constructed and by the United States, the canal shall be impartially closed against war vessels of all beligerents. Its desire and determination is that the canal shall be used only for the development and increase of peaceful commerce among all nations, and shall not be considered a stratnations, and shall not be considered a strategic point in warfare, which may tempt aggressions of beligerents or be selzed under compulsions of military necessity by any of the great powers that any have contests in which the United States has no state and will take no part. If it be asked why the United States chiese to asset to a why the United States objects to assent to a European guarantee to the terms of neutrali-ty for the operation of the canal my answer is that the right to assent implies the right to lissent and thus the whole question would be thrown open for contention as an interna-tional issue. It is the fixed purpose of the United States to confine it strictly and solely as an American question to be dealt with and decided by American governments.

In presenting the views contained herein to Lord Granville you will take occasion to say that the government of the United States seeks this particular time for discussion as most opportune and auspicious. At no period since the peace of 1784 have the relations be-tween the British and American governments been so cordial and friendly as now and I am sure her majesty's government will find in the views now suggested and the propositions now submitted additional evidence of the desire of the government to remove all possi-ble grounds of controversy between the two nations which have so many reasons for an hon-orable and lasting peace. You will at the earliest opportunity acquaint Lord Granville with the purpose of the United States touching the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in your own way you will impress him fully with the views of your government. I refrain from directing that a copy of this instruction be left with his lordship because in reviewing the case I have ecessarily been compelled in drawing illustrations from British policy to indulge some what freely in "argumentum ad hominem." This course of reasoning in instructions to our own ministers is altogether legitimate and pertinent, and yet might seem discourteous if addressed directly to the British government. You may deem it expedient to make this explanation to Lord Granville. If, afterwards, he shall desire a copy of this instruc-tion, you will of course furnish it.

I am your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

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Among the aches which the unprecedented career of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved to be curable are those experienced by the rheumatic. Testimony of the most convincing character establishers the fact that the atrocious disease, even after resisting the most potent remedies of the pharmacopeia, has succumbed to the action of this beneficent blood depurent. Add to this fact the important one that it issafe, and its superiority is very manifest. Unfortunately safety cannot be predicated of the ordinary drugs used to overcome rheumatism, among which are several violent poisons, and some of them, as in the case of arsenic, have a tendency to aggregate in the system, and cause death at some unlooked for moment. A slight overdose of the chief remedy, colchicum, causes spasm of the heart and death. The Bitters besides being a depurent, remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and general debility.

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GEO. C. BAITE. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., November 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby riven that the following named settler bas field notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, January 3, 1852, viz. Henry A. Curtice, D. S. No. 8, 189, for the N. E. 4 of N. W. 4, N. 4 of N. E. 4 and 8. E. 4 of N. E. 4 section 17, town 13 S., range 70 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. H. H. Bean, T. N. Nici ell. A. Anthony, and Samuel Thompson, of Floriesant, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register. MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUBBLO, COLO. December 6, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intencial to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Santon as Schutzer Landon. the judge and ex officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, Janu ary 7th, 1882, viz:

ary 11, 1623, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5,481, for the N. E. & sec. 18, town. 11 S., range 64 W. 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder, and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Alexander B. Stevenson, D. B. No. 5,514, for the N. W. 4 of N. W. 4 sec. 21, E. 4 of N. E. 4 and N. E. 4 of S. B. 4 sec. 20, town 11 S., range 54 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder, and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Kegister. IRVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHRBY,
Cashier,
Cashier,
A. S. WELCH,
Vice President.

A. S. WELCH,
Ass't Cashier.

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cessful beyond anticipation.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

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"OZONE—Purified air, active state of oxygen."—Webster.

This preservative is not a liquid, pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely ozone, as produced and applied by an entiroly new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable structures from decay.

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The value of Ozone as a natural preserver has been known to our abler chemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive, and simple manner have been discovered.

discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septic matter or minute germs, that develop and feed uponanimal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Frentiss method, soizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen aimost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in taste, smell, take awa; with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test, liscovered.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, ponitry, game, fish, &c.. preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

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FRUITS may be permitted to ripen in their native climate, and can be transported to any part of the world.

The juice expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without fermentation—hence the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage. Uider can be held perfectly sweet for any length of time.

VEGETABLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition, retaining their odor and flavor, frented in their original packages, at a small expense. All grains, flour, meal, otta, are held in their normal condition.

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There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of, any article thus preserved, and no trace of any foreign or unnatural odor or taste.

The process is so simple that a child can over

taste.
The process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and as successfully as a man. There is no expensive apparatus or machinery required.

quired.

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To hat, there is nothing that Ozone will not proserve. Think of every thing you can that is liable to sour, decay, or spoil, and then remember that we guarantoe that Ozone will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will remember this, it will save asking questions as to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article—it will preserve

dinary room six months or move, thoroughly preserved; the yolk held it its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sell as strictly "choice." The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen; there are seasons when they can be bought for 3 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them, can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. One man, with this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

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A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, made \$8,600 on eggs purchased in August and sold November 1st; \$2 for a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

selling Ozone: \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

D. F. Webber, Charlotte, Baton county, Mich., has cleared \$1,000 a month since August; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

J. H. Gnylord, 80 La Sallest., Chicago is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½c. por dozen for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 eggs per day, and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

The Unoinnati Feed company, 498 West Seventh street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewers' mail, preserving and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Mait unpreserved sours in 24 hours. Preserved by Ozone it keeps perfectly sweet for months.

These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others. Write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct.

got the evidence direct.

Now, to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough. To any person who doubts any of these statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

### HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH OZONE

A test package of Ozone, containing a suificient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen oggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of \$2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to sell the article to others, or configure or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for him and give us good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business in his locality. The man who secures control of Ozone for any special territory, will enjoy a monopoly which will surely earted him.

Don't let a day pixs until you have ordered a test package, and if you desire to secure an organise prival you of it, for the applications come in to us by scores every mail—many by telegraph. "First come first served" is our rule.

If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package we will send it C. O. D., but this will put you to the expense of charges for plarge we have all we can do to attend to the

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO., Limited.

S. E. Cor. Nin'h and Race Sts., Chicinnati, O.

we commine to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trude Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thatty-five years' experience.

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